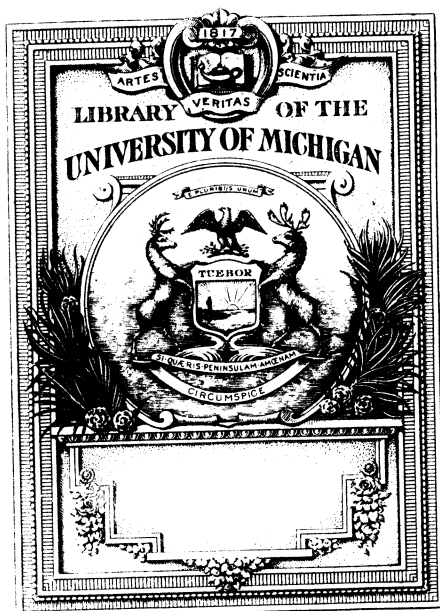


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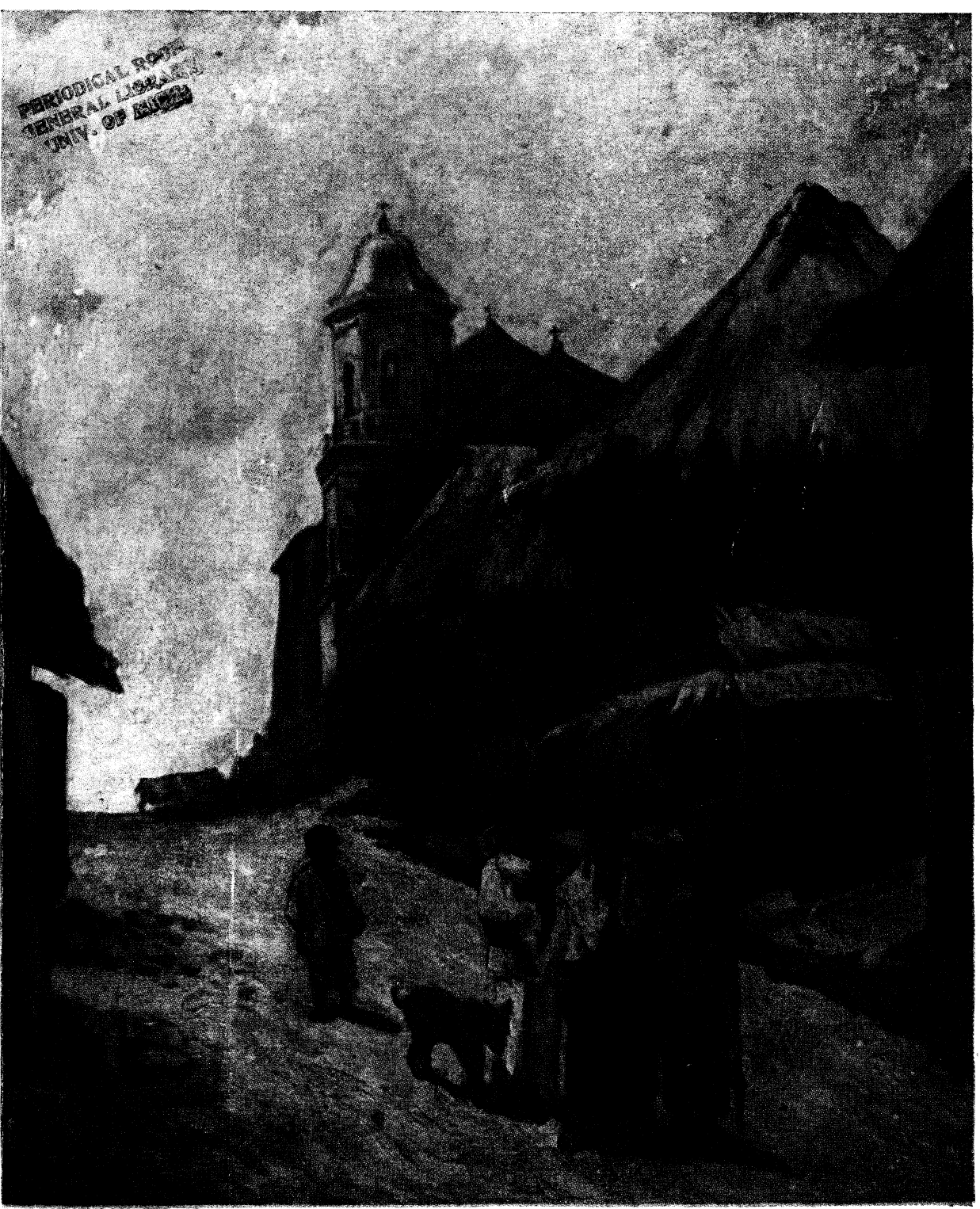
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# PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXIV

JANUARY, 1937

No. 1 (345)



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# PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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



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VOL. XXXIV

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No. 1 (345)

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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

*American Trade Commissioner*



**EXPORTS** appear to have been exceptionally good in November. Sugar shipments increased as new crop sugar became available. All coconut products, excepting desiccated, went in very good volume and abaca exports were substantially greater than in October. Prices on all these crops were firm. Lumber exports apparently fell off a little and tobacco and cigar shipments continued small.

The market for export quota sugar was firm while domestic quota sugar was dull and easy. Crop prospects are favorable.

Copra arrivals again failed to meet expectations and with a strong American market for oil, prices advanced steadily throughout the month. Pacific Coast copra prices influenced the local market, despite the difficulty of making shipments. The market was very strong at the end of the month with higher prices indicated. Imports were heavy and stocks are low.

The coconut oil market was firm throughout the month although it lagged behind the copra equivalent during most of the month. Demand was mainly for prompt shipment, buyers being reluctant to make large commitments at present prices. Exports were heavy and stocks greatly reduced. The American market for copra meal was inactive although a few sales were made toward the end of the month, for shipment to Atlantic and Gulf ports. Some business was done with Europe although European cake prices are below the American equivalent. Exports were slightly better than in October and stocks slightly reduced. Desiccated coconut oil exports fell off due to the scarcity of cargo space and to the difficulty of buying coconuts at a price that will yield a profit.

The London market for abaca continued firm and the American and Japanese markets steady. The Manila market was very firm, particularly for the lower grades and the two highest grades. The Davao market advanced more moderately but the tone was strong in all domestic markets at the end of the month. Balings were reduced and exports increased substantially, reducing stocks by nearly 24,000 bales.

Leaf tobacco exports continued negligible while cigar exports to the United States continued disappointing. Floods in the Cagayan Valley at the beginning of December are believed to have affected next year's crop although no information is yet available as to the extent of the damage.

The rice market was easy as new crop rice began to come on to the market. It is believed that the new crop will be nearly sufficient to cover domestic requirements. The National Rice and Corn Corporation reduced its retail price for imported rice to 25 centavos per ganta and continued to offer P2.25 to P2.50 a cavan for palay at producing centers.

Gold production fell off a little due mainly to shorter month and overhauling of equipment by two companies. It was again over P4,000,000, however. Import collections fell off a little due to the shipping strike. The value of commercial letters of credit opened was somewhat lower than in October, because of a reduction in the volume of credits opened for rice importation. Collections continued excellent although there were a number of requests for extensions due to the failure of shipments to arrive.

Stocks of imported goods are generally medium to heavy, demand good and prices firm, due to expectation that imports will be very limited in the next few months.

Stocks of American cotton textiles are very low and there is a good volume of inquiries, but very few orders were placed due to price increases by American mills. Stocks of Japanese goods appear sufficient.

American goods arrived in greater volume than in recent months while Japanese arrivals continued fairly heavy. Imports of Japanese rayon increased, notably as a result of higher prices for cotton goods.

Flour imports continued heavy with about 55 per cent of the total from the United States. Stocks appear large but are considered inadequate in view of the expectation that imports will be sharply reduced in December and January. Demand is excellent, although it is believed in some quarters that prices may decline when shipping from the United States is resumed. Imports of serdines continued fairly heavy although somewhat below the October level. Stocks are substantial but demand is very good. Condensed milk imports were heavy but evaporated milk considerably below the average.

Fresh fruit and vegetable imports were limited, due to the shipping strike, and prices advanced sharply.

Sales of automobiles apparently fell off a little in November, due partly to shortage of stocks and partly to unusually large sales in October. Truck sales were somewhat below expectations, in spite of improved demand from the sugar industry. Imports of cars and trucks continued moderate. Business in parts and accessories was fair. Tire imports were moderate but sales continue good.

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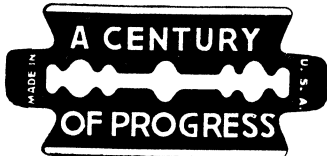
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Consolidated bank figures showed an increase in overdrafts, a decrease in demand deposits and a substantial increase in the net balance due by local branches to foreign head offices. Debits to individual accounts fell off with the decline in stock trading, but circulation increased as harvesting of the new sugar crop commenced. The exchange market was again featured by weakness in the dollar.

Export cargoes to Oriental ports were somewhat reduced but cargoes to the United States were very good. Export cargo movement in December will probably be much lighter due to a shortage of ships. Railway car-loadings were greater than in October due to sugar movement but considerably behind November last year.

Government revenues were somewhat lower than in November last year, but for the first eleven months exceed last year's figures by 18 percent. December Customs collections will undoubtedly fall off as imports are reduced, but total Government revenues for the year should be at least 12-1/2 per cent over last year.

The sale of ₱500,000 of Metropolitan Water District bonds, scheduled for December 1, 1936, has been postponed indefinitely at the request of the Metropolitan Water District. The postponed issue was part of a ₱2,500,000 issue scheduled to be sold on set dates between March 15, 1935 and November 1, 1937, for the purpose of obtaining funds for the completion of the water supply and sewage system extension. The Metropolitan Water District has not yet used up the ₱1,000,000 received from the first two issues under the schedule.

Power production in November declined slightly from the October figure due partly to the shorter month and partly to daylight saving. November production was 10,725,731 KWH which compares with 11,499,260 KWH in October and 10,128,858 KWH in November last year, when there was no daylight saving. For the first eleven months of 1936, power production totaled 116,402,992 KWH, an increase of four per cent over the 112,288,719 KWH produced in the same period of 1935.

November real estate sales totaled ₱1,359,555, or considerably less than half the October figure. November sales exceeded those for November last year by over 50 per cent, however. They were chiefly in the residential building district of Malate and the slum district of Tondo. Not included was a deal reported to have involved ₱500,000, for the building occupied by the Manila Stock Exchange. For the first eleven months of this year, sales totaled ₱16,808,549, or greater than those for any complete year since 1931. The 1936 figures do not include three important transactions, reported to involve altogether nearly ₱5,000,000, in addition to the one mentioned above. If those transactions are registered in December, 1936 should be an exceptionally good year.

New building permits were again moderate in November, amounting to ₱427,510. No notably large permits were involved. November permits exceeded the ₱321,140 for October and were much greater than the ₱185,790 in November, 1936. Permits for repairs continue moderate, amounting only to ₱27,220 in November. Details for the eleven months period are as follows:

	1935 (Pesos)	1936 (Pesos)
New construction.....	2,649,010	5,523,840
Repairs.....	417,590	444,050
Total.....	3,066,600	5,967,890

There were 476 radio receiving sets registered in October and 92 cancellations. For the first ten months of 1936, there were 4,720 new sets registered and 1,065 cancellations. November figures are not yet available.

Several new corporations were registered in November to engage in the promotion, development and management of mining properties. Though no figures are yet available, it is believed that the authorized and subscribed capital of new corporations registered in November will equal or exceed the October figures.

## News Summary

### The Philippines

Nov. 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon conditionally pardons 32 prisoners convicted of sedition, most of them having been involved in the uprising in Laguna and Bulacan two years ago.

Samuel R. Hawthorne, well known Manila business man, dies of a stroke, aged 45.

Nov. 17.—The Department of Justice announces the completion of the reorganization of

the justice of the peace courts throughout the country and the names of the new judges are released in part. Some 500 judges will be named to take the place of the former 800, the new men all being lawyers of from 5 to 10 years practice; in some cases judges who are not lawyers have been retained because of their experience.

Some 800 persons attend a meeting at the Manila Grand Opera House, representing various radical labor and political groups, where attacks are made on the bill amending the sedition act, the "G-men" bill, the postponement of elections bill, the daylight-saving time bill, increases in taxes, etc., and resolutions are adopted petitioning President Quezon to veto these measures. Celerino Tiongko, Sakdal leader, states that Quezon is a virtual dictator who will "one of these days, declare himself king".

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Nov. 18.—President Quezon approves the election postponement and the sedition bills and a number of others.

Manila light, telephone, gas, and water rates are attacked as too high before a hearing of the National Assembly committee on public utilities of which Gregorio Perfecto is chairman.

Nov. 19.—President Quezon appoints City Engineer Santiago Artiaga, Mayor of the city of Zamboanga, and Jose Garrido, Assistant Engineer, is named City Engineer of Manila. Mr. Artiaga was acting Mayor of Manila a number of times.

In a shooting and stabbing affray at Bantay, Ilocos Sur, two persons are killed and four seriously wounded including acting Governor Eugenio Paz.

Nov. 20.—President Quezon appoints provincial Treasurer Nicasio Valderrosa of Zamboanga, Mayor of Davao city.

Datu Muallil-Wasit, brother of the late Sultan of Sulu and claimant to the sultanate, dies suddenly at Maibung. He was to have appeared with the other heirs in the Court of First Instance this afternoon for the probate of the late Sultan's will. He was 65 years old and leaves three children, the oldest being Ysamil, 32-year-old school principal. Although Dayang-Dayang Hadji Piandau, niece of the late Sultan, claimed to be the acting sultan because she was the manager of his household, Datu Muallil-Wasit was proclaimed sultan by his followers some months ago and occupied the palace at Maibung. He was to have been crowned next month.

President Quezon appoints Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez, and Mauro Mendez to compose the Information Service Board.

Nov. 21.—Physicians state that the death of Datu Muallil-Wasit was due to heart-trouble.

Juan Arellano retires as Consulting Architect (chief government architect) as a result of the prohibition of government officials engaging in outside work and his resignation having been accepted with regret. Antonio Toledo, Assistant Consulting Architect, has been named in his place.

Norman H. Hill, Administrative Assistant to the American High Commissioner, leaves on the *Hawaiian Clipper* for the United States to become executive secretary to High Commissioner Frank Murphy, recently elected to the governorship of Michigan.

Nov. 22.—Followers of the late Datu Muallil-Wasit, proclaim his eldest son, Datu Ysamil Kiram as the new sultan in accordance with the alleged tradition that a sultan may not be buried until his successor has been proclaimed.

Nov. 23.—President Quezon appoints Lino J. Castillo, Superintendent of Private Schools, Director of Private Education, a new Bureau of Private Education having recently been created by law.

Nov. 25.—President Quezon names Leonardo Festin head of the recently created Census Bureau.

The yacht *Casiana*, renamed the *Banahaw*, arrives in Manila from Los Angeles to augment the Coast Guard service, although it will be used principally by the President, who boards it in the evening for a short cruise to the Bisayas.

Commissioner Leon G. Guinto leaves on the *S.S. President McKinley* for the United States to study American police organization. Two government pensionados, Miss Nelly X. Burgos and Dr. Fe del Mundo, leave on the same ship for post-graduate studies in the United States.

Nov. 26.—The "Anak Pawis", a radical farmers' organization, is declared illegal in a decision of the Court of First Instance of Laguna.

The College of Agriculture at Los Baños successfully demonstrates the production of ham without refrigeration, the method being the introduction of a brine curing mixture through the main arteries of the leg and subsequent smoking. The process is reported to be simple enough for the average farmer to use and may result in greater economy and better diet in a country where most meat has had to be eaten within a day or so after slaughtering.

Nov. 27.—Reported that the government has started proceedings for the expropriation of the San Pedro Tunasan estate in Laguna under the act appropriating P1,000,000 for the purchase of haciendas for resale to the present tenants. The Estate is owned by the Colegio de San Jose and leased to Carlos Young.

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines rejects the appeal of the Scholastic Philosophy Club from a decision of the Executive Committee that no priest, minister, or other teacher of religion may become the adviser or unofficial teacher of any student group meeting on the University premises.

Deogracias A. Rosario, Associate Editor of the Manila *Taliba*, dies of a stroke, aged 42. He was one of the recognized pillars of Tagalog literature.

Nov. 28.—The High Commissioner's Office releases a report to the effect that 21 of Britain's war vessels will visit the Philippines with the approval of the U. S. Department of State during the months from January to March.

Nov. 30.—President Quezon states in a press interview that Dr. Jacobo Fajardo, suspended Director of Health, will be asked to submit his resignation as a result of the report of a committee appointed to investigate certain charges brought against him.

Dec. 1.—President Quezon announces that he has named Vice-President Sergio Osmeña to head the Philippine trade delegation to the United States. He also announces the appointment of Mariano S. Cuenco, Cebu political leader, as Secretary of Public Works.

Major-Gen. Paulino Santos announces that Col. Juan Dominguez, Chief of the Manila Secret Service and former head of the Intelligence Department of the Constabulary, has been appointed Superintendent of the Intelligence Division of the Philippine Army.

Dec. 2.—President Quezon creates the National Flood Control Board to act in an advisory capacity to the government. Headed by the Director of Public Works, the following entities will be repre-

sented: the Bureau of Forestry, Manila Railroad Company, Metropolitan Water District, College of Engineering, University of the Philippines, the National Research Council, and the Philippine Society of Civil Engineers.

Prices decline 22.45 points to 140.79 on the Manila Stock Exchange with a big turnover of 4,814,826 shares. This is 21.69 points lower than the point reached during the drop of November 11, and 115.51 points below the highest average of 256.3 on October 22. Stocks on the International Stock Exchange fell to 93.58 points, lowest since the operation of this exchange. The turn-over totalled 2,257,000 shares.

Dec. 4.—President Quezon names Marcial Kasilag, acting Director of the Bureau of Public Works, as permanent head of the Bureau.

President Quezon names Pulupandan, Hondagua, and San Idefonso its regular ports of entry, under the supervision of the Collector of Customs, in addition to the ports of Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Mambulao, and Aparri. He also names some 56 town and municipal districts as municipal ports to be maintained by the municipalities.

Dec. 5.—President Quezon exchanges the previous appointments of Santiago Artiaga as Mayor of Zamboanga, and of Nicasio Valderrosa, as Mayor of Davao, in response to petitions of the people of Zamboanga who want Mr. Valderrosa.

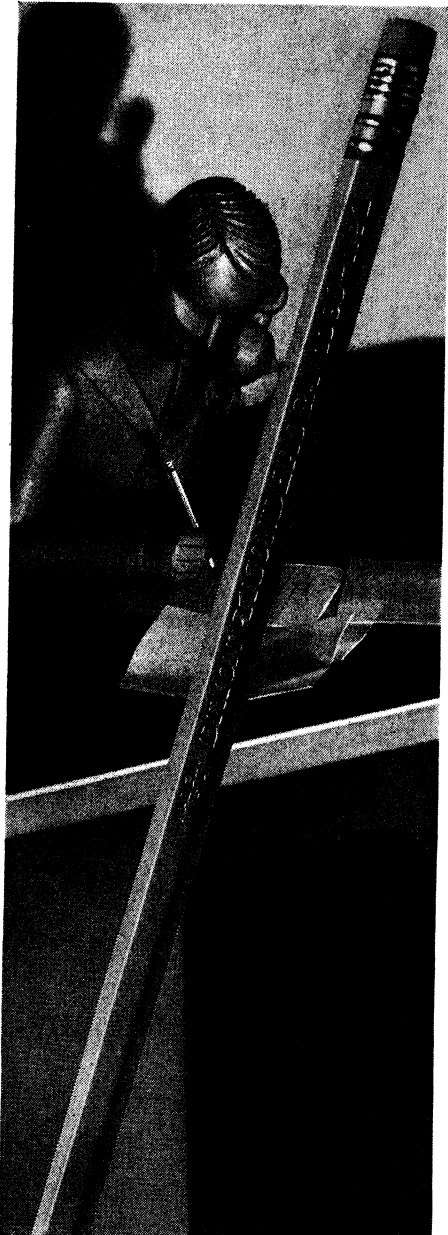
The Supreme Court adopts a resolution requiring all lawyers appearing to argue cases before the Court to wear black gowns.

Dec. 7.—President Quezon leaves on the *S. S. Empress of Japan* for a brief vacation in Hongkong. Secretary Jose Yulo, Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, Rafael Alunan, and a few others accompany him.

Manila suffers from a meat shortage due to a strike of meat dealers who refuse to slaughter their animals at the city slaughterhouse because of the increase in the fees from 3 to 5 centavos a kilo.

Dec. 8.—Reported that large areas in Isabela and Cagayan were submerged as a result of recent typhoons and rain and that there was an enormous loss of life—possibly over a thousand persons having been drowned in the rising waters. President Quezon is informed of the situation and relief measures are immediately adopted.

Secretary Quirino appoints Captain Fernando Fores, acting Chief of the Manila Secret Service, to take the place of Colonel Dominguez.

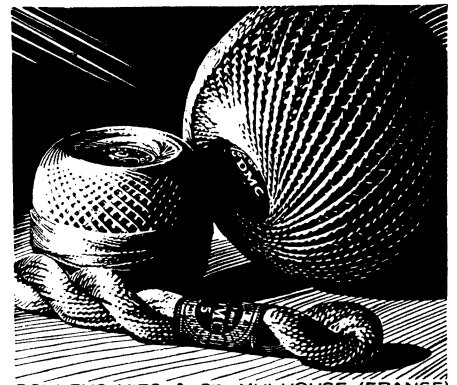


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Dec. 12.—The meat dealers strike in Manila is settled, the Manila government agreeing to suspend the ordinance increasing slaughter house fees and to impose higher rates gradually.

**The United States**

Nov. 11.—San Francisco and Oakland, California, begin a four-day celebration in honor of the opening of the great East Bay Bridge, connecting the two cities, the longest bridge structure in the world, over eight miles long with a clearance over the gates of 217 feet, sufficient to permit the passage of the greatest ocean liners. The bridge cost some \$78,000,000.

Following a report that Britain is contemplating the purchase of numerous American war planes, a conference is held at the White House and it is later announced that the government will prohibit the export of fighting planes until at least a year after deliveries have been made to the U. S. Army and Navy.

Two thousand stranded passengers and seamen in Honolulu, eating up Hawaii's diminishing food supply, and spoiling cargoes of fruit and eggs, are part of the problem created by the great shipping strike. It is estimated that 170 vessels are tied up on the West Coast and 239 on the Atlantic Coast and at Gulf ports.

Nov. 13.—Assistant Secretary of Commerce J. M. Johnson states that the Department officials have decided that Filipino seamen would be considered aliens under the new American Maritime Act.

Nov. 14.—Huge losses force the American Ranger Line, operators of freighters between Philadelphia and the Gulf ports, to accede to the seamen's demands for an 8-hour day in the engine room and for the stewards, to union control of hiring, and to cash payment for over-time. Losses in San Francisco alone are estimated at \$7,000,000 daily. Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York charges that shipowners are transporting "gangsters throughout the country" as strike-breakers.

Nov. 15.—President Roosevelt warns that a dangerous situation may arise from the large sums of foreign capital being invested in American securities if these were suddenly dumped on the market, and suggests that the Federal Reserve Board study legislative means to control these investments estimated at over \$7,000,000,000. In recent weeks £15,000,000 in gold has been shipped from London. The French are also exporting gold for political reasons, and international gamblers are buying in the belief that the United States is on the threshold of a big industrial boom. American operators are also buying securities through brokers abroad to evade American taxes.

Nov. 15.—Officially stated at Washington that President Franklin D. Roosevelt may make a trip to the Philippines in the fall of 1937.

Nov. 17.—Vicente Villamin tells the National Grange convention in Columbus, Ohio, which had adopted a resolution favoring high tariffs on Philippine imports, that this would result in a loss of trade to America and strengthen the economic and military position of Japan. He pleads for a complementary rather than a conflicting economy between the two countries and states that a trade of \$1,000,000,000 annually would be possible under such conditions. Lewis J. Taber, Master of the Grange, states that his organization favors a complementary policy.

Nov. 17.—President Roosevelt appoints Charles Edison, son of the late inventor, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a position left vacant by the death of Henry L. Roosevelt.

Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, beloved and world-famed singer, dies in Hollywood, aged 75. She was the daughter of an Austrian father and an Italian mother and became a naturalized American citizen in 1905. She had sons on both sides during the World War and when one of them in the German ranks was killed, she said: "I must go on and sing to lighten, if I can, the sorrows of this suffering world".

Nov. 18.—President Roosevelt sails on the cruiser *Indianapolis* for Buenos Aires to deliver the opening address at the Inter-American Peace Conference of 21 American republics, opening on December 1.

To relieve the food shortage in Alaska due to the shipping strike, Washington authorizes the Alaska Railroad Company to operate a coastwise passenger, mail, and freight service.

Rexford G. Tugwell, resigns as Under-Secretary of Agriculture.

Nov. 20.—Joseph E. Davies, wealthy socialite and former head of the Federal Trade Commission, is announced as having been appointed Ambassador to Russia.

George Bronson Rea, American editor of the *Far Eastern Review* and propagandist for Japan, dies in Baltimore, aged 67.

Nov. 24.—Lucio Godino, one of the widely known Siamese twins, dies of pneumonia in New York, and surgeons immediately perform an operation separating him from his brother Simplicio, the union reported to have consisted only of a band of muscular tissue. Years ago the twins declined to have such an operation performed. They were born 28 years ago in Salat, Samar, and have been appearing in vaudeville in the United States. They were married to the Motos sisters of Manila.

Nov. 25.—Official sources in Washington are reported to have indicated that President Roosevelt will exclude politics from consideration in the matter of appointing a successor to Frank Murphy, High Commissioner in the Philippines.

Nov. 26.—The strike situation is further complicated by masters, mates, pilots, engineer officers, and marine engineers joining in the shipping strike de-

manding increased wages and an 8-hour day.

Nov. 27.—The *New York Herald Tribune* states editorially that Germany could have done nothing more likely to result in the United States turning to its former allies in the World War than by its alliance with Japan. "Could a greater madness have been conceived? We can not be indifferent to an agreement which strengthens Japan in Asia and is a clear step toward Japan's dreams of expansion toward the Philippines and beyond".

On the way to Buenos Aires, President Roosevelt stops at Rio de Janeiro and delivers a stirring appeal for good will among men before a huge and cheering Brazilian throng. Earlier in the day he told the Brazilian Congress "We can not countenance aggression from wherever it may come. There is no American conflict that can not be settled by orderly and peaceful means. The peace conference will provide an opportunity to banish war from the new world and dedicate it to peace. We must be guided by a serene and generous view of our common needs." In an address of welcome, Raoul Fernandez, former majority floor leader, stated that the Monroe Doctrine must be recognized as a permanent force for peace on the American continent.

Nov. 30.—Officials of the American Radio and Telegraphist Union and the Marine Firemen, Oilers, and

Watertenders Union announce their members have voted to join in the shipping strike.

Dec. 1.—President Roosevelt meets in Buenos Aires with the greatest ovation ever given a foreigner. In his opening speech he declares: "We in the Americas want to make it clear that we stand shoulder to shoulder in our final determination that others who are driven to war madness or land hunger and might seek to commit acts of aggression against us will find this hemisphere wholly prepared to consult together for mutual safety and mutual good". He emphasizes that the "welfare and prosperity of each of our nations depends for a large part on commerce" and that the conference presents an opportunity for the peoples of the Americas to cooperate in establishing economic unity. "Every nation in the world has felt the evil effects of recent efforts to erect trade barriers. It is no accident that the nations which carried this process the furthest are those which proclaim the loudest that they require war as an instrument in their policy. It is no accident that attempts at self-sufficiency led to falling standards for their people and ever-increasing losses from democratic ideals in the mad race to pile armament on armament. . . I am profoundly convinced that the plain people everywhere in the civilized world wish to live at peace with one another. And still leaders and governments resort to war! Democracy is still

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the world's hope. Our hemisphere has finally come of age. We are assembled here to show the world that it is united." The simple language and profound delivery of the President is reported to have impressed the South Americans, accustomed to picturesque and fiery speech.

Dec. 5.—Simplicio Godino dies, reportedly from spinal meningitis, after previously recovering rapidly from the operation severing him from his twin brother.

Dec. 8.—The new \$200,000,000 Treasury bond issue is oversubscribed more than four times although the interest rate is only 2½%, the lowest rate ever offered on long-term bonds. The issue brings the total public debt to \$34,140,000,000.

### Other Countries

Nov. 7.—An "artist" is reported to be engaged in the Sistine Chapel in painting flowing veils and draperies around parts of Michelangelo's nude figures which Pope Pius XI is said to consider offensive to Catholic morals. The dauber, Biagio Biasatti, expects to complete his noble work by Christmas.

Nov. 9.—A bill is introduced into the House of Commons, and later passed, prohibiting the wearing of party uniforms in an effort to discourage fascist organizations.

Nov. 11.—Maj.-Gen. Kenji Matsumoto, military attaché of the Japanese embassy in Washington, states at Singapore that there is no hostile feeling for Japan among the American people and that there is no cause for war. Referring to the Open Door policy, he states this "must be based on facts. . . . I think that America will hereafter apply the principle moderately. After all, the question is economic, and American interests in the Orient are minor. I do not think the two countries will ever war over economic issues".

Nov. 13.—The Franco-Lebanon treaty is signed at Beirut and on December 1 the Franco-Syrian treaty will be signed, it is reported, under which both of these French mandated countries, formerly Turkish, will become independent republics. The treaties follow the Anglo-Iraq treaty of June 30, 1930.

Nov. 14.—The Chamber of Deputies in Cairo by a vote of 202 to 11 approves the new Anglo-Egyptian treaty under which Egypt will achieve complete independence within a period of from 10 to 20 years.

Nov. 16.—Paul Patterson, Baltimore publisher now in Shanghai, states after a visit to Japan that a German-Japanese anti-Russian treaty will soon be signed. The Japanese are trying to keep the negotiations secret and two Tokyo newspapers were recently suppressed for hinting on the subject.

Captain Anthony Eden, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, expresses regret that Germany has again abandoned procedure by negotiation in favor of unilateral action in repudiating the German waterways clauses in the Versailles treaty in spite of assurances given by Chancellor Adolf Hitler; not because important British interests are involved but because action of this character must lead to further difficulties in the conduct of international relations. The London Times calls Hitler's action "unnecessary and theatrical". Asked in the House whether the government has received full satisfaction with respect to the Keelung, Formosa, incident, where British sailors were badly man-handled by Japanese police, Eden states the matter is still under discussion.

Russia notifies Germany it is unable to accept the German protest against the arrest of a group of German nationals recently arrested in Russia on charges of espionage and conspiracy.

The Spanish rebels, following an air attack, succeed in occupying several buildings in Madrid. Berlin newspapers declare that Russian arms shipments to Spain are responsible for General Francisco Franco's lack of success in making a quick capture of the city.

A detachment of 3000 irregular troops from northern Charhar under Japanese leadership attack Hunkuerhtu and 4000 troops from Jehol, equipped with heavy artillery and air units, arrive at Pailing-miao.

Rear-Admiral H. E. Yarnell, new commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, arrives in Singapore on a good will tour. More than 20 British, Dutch, and American warships are anchored in the harbor.

Nov. 17.—Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at a press luncheon in London, states that "one of the rescinding prophecies that some people are making today is that a world war is inevitable. This is not the view of His Majesty's government. We refuse to accept this prophecy of despair, this dangerous and pathological prophecy. . . . We are determined to throw into the scales of peace all the influence at our disposal."

Rumors are reported from London that an Anglo-Dutch understanding for mutual defense of their Far Eastern possessions is imminent.

Berlin officials deny the existence of a German-Japanese alliance, but state such an agreement is "absolutely conceivable".

The Chinese people are reported to be contributing heavily for the support and comfort of the troops in Suiyuan which are resisting the invasion of Mongol and Manchukuoan forces from Chahar.

Nov. 18.—Italy and Germany are reported to have recognized the rebel government in Spain. Large

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parts of Madrid are in flames, but the fighting continues while the civilian population covers in cellars and subways. League of Nations officials state that Italo-German recognition of the Spanish fascist rebel government is a violation of the Covenant, Article X requiring that members respect the "territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League."

French officials are reported to consider the rumored German-Japanese accord as a "dangerous move which may lead the world into war" and to have stated that it would be a step toward dividing the world into "predatory and non-predatory groups of nations".

The Chinese Foreign Office spokesman states that in view of the military crisis in Suiyuan, regardless of Japanese diplomatic professions of ignorance and innocence regarding Japanese inspiration and assistance, the Sino-Japanese negotiations can not continue as it shows the "uselessness of relying on Japanese civilian assurances while their military freely embarks on a different course". It is reported that Japanese soldiers are arriving at Pailingmiao disguised in Mongolian garb.

Nov. 19.—Relentless fascist aerial "punishment" continues to spread untold death and damage in Madrid, and the streets are filled with bewildered, hysterical people seeking underground shelter. Eden throws the House of Commons into a tumult when he states that "some other governments" are more to blame for intervention in Spain than Italy or Germany, members interpreting this to mean Russia chiefly. Franco's talk of blockading Spanish ports results in the statement in "informed quarters" in London that Britain will regard any interference with its ships as piracy.

Nov. 20.—The German Foreign Office states that "nothing has happened since our last denial that such an agreement (between Germany and Japan) exists". It is reported from Moscow that the Russian Ambassador at Tokyo has informed the Japanese Foreign Office that Japanese explanations of the agreement between Japan and Germany are unsatisfactory and likely to prejudice Russo-Japanese relations. In his explanation, the Japanese Foreign Minister states that it is only a pact to fight communism. Russia declares it can not understand why the German government needs the help of Japan to fight communism in its own country, and vice versa.

General Franco informs Britain that the "scandalous traffic" in arms and munitions in Barcelona, largely carried in Russian and Spanish ships, he will do everything to prevent, if necessary, destroying the port, and he therefore warns all foreign ships to abandon the harbor and advises all foreigners to leave the city. Britain has unofficially let it be known it will tolerate no interference with legitimate British interest. The *Giornale d'Italia* states that Italy and "other strong European nations" have decided to prevent the establishment of a Red Republic in Spain, and hints that Italy will prevent Soviet steamers from reaching Spanish ports.

Nov. 21.—*Izvestia*, official Russian newspaper, states that the German-Japanese agreement is a "mobilization of the forces of war" and demands organization of the world's forces of peace to counteract it. "The alliance increases the Japanese menace to the United States and Britain as well as the German menace to all of Europe. The alliance is not a plot against the Soviet alone, but against the whole world". Russia informs Japan that owing to "the bad atmosphere" created by the German-Japanese military alliance, it will be unable to sign the new fishing agreement "until the situation is cleared up". The old agreement expires at the end of the year. The German Ambassador to Japan states that no agreement has been signed between Germany and Japan and emphasizes the great value Germany places on friendship with China.

Baron General Sadao Araki is quoted as having stated in a magazine article that communism and fascism menace the world. "Japan as decade ago sensed the danger of communism and succeeded in wiping it out. Our salvation basically was a high ideology and a devotion to the imperial family. Nations without an ideology are threatened by radicalism. The closest example is the Chinese Republic, where supposedly Democracy reigns. But, lacking an ideology, China is undermined by communist trends which are factors of instability threatening Far Eastern peace. . . . Lack of ideology in any country will make it suffer as Spain is suffering today and perhaps France will suffer tomorrow. . . . Germany, Italy, and Soviet Russia developed ideologies when dictatorships were substituted for an early-formed democracy. I do not agree that dictatorships as a substitute for democracy is healthful. The League of Nations is a failure of democracy. It has neither public credit nor world confidence. . . ."

Restaurants in Madrid put up "No more food" signs, and homeless and exhausted women and children are huddled in doorways weeping from hunger.

Nov. 22.—With the government still in firm control of Madrid despite two weeks of bombardment, an immediate and compulsory evacuation of all the civic and noncombattant populace is ordered to prevent unnecessary loss of life and thousands of taxicabs are requisitioned for the purpose. The Russian Ambassador to Spain states, "I am profoundly moved by the fight of the Spanish people on behalf of liberty. The barricades of Madrid are a wall against a form of savagery which shows no respect for humanity. Foreign planes, manned by mercenaries, kill women and children and destroy works". Officials in Madrid state that the Italian and German recognition of the rebels is in effect a declaration of war on the Spanish Republic. Britain, France, and Russia all indicate a firm stand against the threatened rebel blockade of Catalonia, while Italy and Germany are believed to be planning to aid the blockade "unofficially". The British Cabinet decides formally not to grant blockaderights to either the leftists or the rightists in Spain as "international law does

not recognize belligerents in a civil war." It is stated authoritatively in Rome that Italy "will not tolerate a new center of Red revolution in the Mediterranean and that any such event would force Italy, Germany, and Japan from a passive to an active anti-communist state.

A Russian court sentences E. M. Strickling, a German engineer, and eight Russians to death, they having been found guilty of terrorism and sabotage, specifically having been charged with concentrating gas in a coal mine, causing an explosion which killed several workers. The German Ambassador in Moscow informs the Russian government that the charges against Strickling are incredible and demands his immediate pardon.

The threat of a general strike in Japanese-owned cotton mills in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Tsingtao grows as strikes which have been going on for some time, increase in number. Some fifty crewmen of the Japanese steamer *Seikyo Maru* from Keelung, Formosa, arriving at Foochow, China, attack without warning ten unarmed Chinese customs officials and beat them into insensibility with iron bars and hammers, afterwards landing a large amount of merchandise without paying duty. Chinese claim that the local Japanese consul was aboard the steamer and made no effort to control the assailants of the Chinese officials who were only doing their duty. The Chinese Foreign Office spokesman admits that the negotiations with Japan are on the verge of sus-

ension. "There is now nothing to talk about. All talks have been rendered useless in view of the Suiyuan invasion.

Nov. 23.—The Spanish government charges that the submarines which attacked the cruiser *Cervantes* and other Spanish ships at the entrance to Cartagena harbor, must have been foreign as the rebels do not possess submarines. One torpedo hit the cruiser and did some damage. Other torpedoes were fired at the *Mendez Nuñez* by a submarine of a different type. Reported that Washington has ordered the closing of the U. S. Embassy at Madrid and has ordered the staff and a number of refugees in the Embassy to Valencia for safety.

The Chinese Foreign Office protests to Japanese diplomats the bombing of Chinese positions in Suiyuan by Japanese airplanes.

Nov. 24.—Three more Germans are arrested in Russia. Reported that Germany will sever relations with Russia if Strickling is executed and that the German Ambassador to Britain has sounded Premier Stanley Baldwin regarding Britain's possible adhesion to the German-Japanese alliance against communism, but that Baldwin rejected the idea and told him that a Russo-German breach would seriously prejudice an attempt to establish European peace.

(Continued on page 52)



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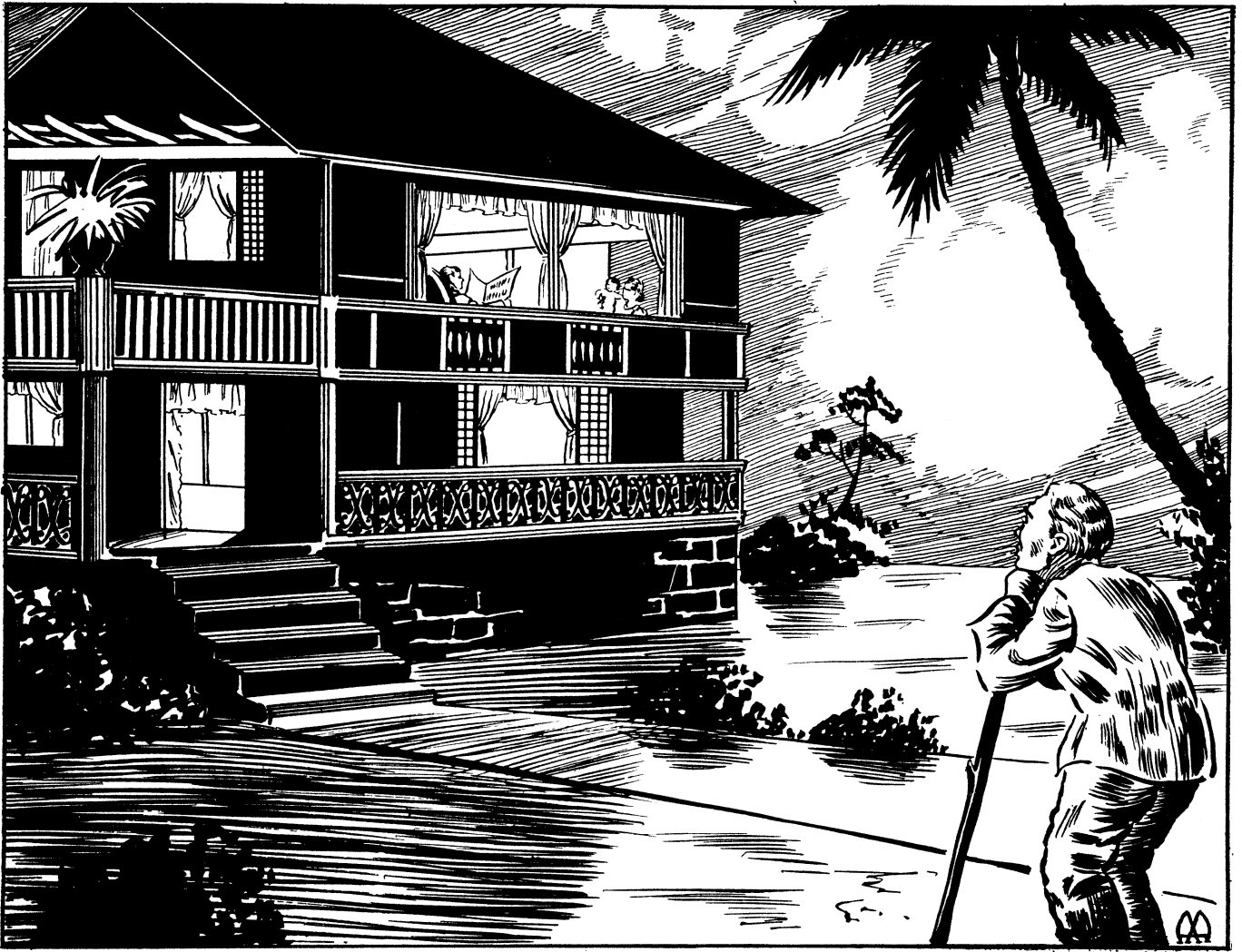
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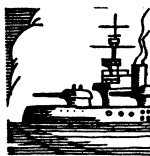
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# Editorials

It is a question whether the so-called "American Foreign Policy Association" has a right—at least a moral right—to use such an important **Conspiracy** and fine-sounding name under which to issue a type of propaganda which would make some such name as the "Cuban Foreign Policy Association" much more descriptive of its real nature.



Excerpts from a recent "Report" of this organization on "the progress of the Philippines", which reached Manila through the Associated Press and the United Press, would seem to indicate that this last emanation has been offered to the American press with the hope, chiefly, of sabotaging the coming Philippine-American trade conference. The Report, for instance, proposes with seeming artlessness and fairness, that the Philippines be granted tariff autonomy—the right to impose duties on American imports into the country, which, of course, would then justify the agitation of various lobbies in the United States in favor of tariffs against Philippine products; sugar, for example.

To get this and other propaganda into the newspapers, the Report makes the startling accusation that the Philippine defense program, launched a year ago, is in fact what "amounts to a covert conspiracy to keep the United States in the Philippines", being "intended to strengthen the military power in the western Pacific in the event of a war with Japan."

In the nature of things, any successfully worked out defense plan "strengthens military power"—that is the object. If, as seems implied, though not stated in the line quoted, the Philippine plans would strengthen *American* military power in the western Pacific, the relations between the United States and the Philippines being what they are and what in the future they are likely to be, that would be a natural corollary, if not the main object of the recent development in the shaping of Philippine-American relations. But why should this be termed a "conspiracy" and "a conspiracy to keep the United States in the Philippines"?

American military and naval forces have up to the present never offered adequate protection to the Philippines. The Philippines has been under the protection of the prestige of the United States, but not of its armed forces. Since the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection, U. S. Army and Philippine Scout forces together have never greatly exceeded 10,000 men, and the entire U. S. Asiatic Fleet, consisting of only some thirty ships, most of them destroyers and submarines, could offer no very serious resistance to an enemy fleet of any size. Neither does it seem likely that the United States will ever desire to strengthen its garrison here or greatly increase the strength of its fleet.

With possibly complete American withdrawal a matter of a few years, at least on paper, and with possible neutralization of the Philippines a very poor guaranty of safety at best, what would any people do in a similar situation but make an attempt to build up their own defense forces as rapidly as possible just as the Filipinos are doing?

Would such a course, in itself, "keep the United States here"? With a Filipino army established, will it not be very much more likely that, even without complete independence, U. S. Army units will be withdrawn?

As for the Navy, the Tydings-McDuffie law provides for the possible retention of American naval bases after independence. Of course, such bases would be of vastly greater value if well defended by friendly Philippine land forces than, as now, by inadequate U. S. Army forces, but what would there be to force the United States to retain such bases if it does not desire to do so?

Conspiracy is defined as "the act of conspiring; combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime in concert, as treason; a plot".

Is establishing a country's powers of self-defense evil? Is the help (chiefly advise) which America is extending to the Philippines in the building up of its defenses a crime? What, thereby, is the United States committed to in the Philippines that it is not already committed to? Full publicity was given to the plan from its inception, both here and in the United States. Where is the plot? Against whom or what is the action treasonable?

All these words are far more applicable to those who banded themselves together to compel the government of the United States to abandon the Philippines and leave the people helpless in a part of the world more than ordinarily dangerous to defenseless countries. That was a plot, secretly instituted by selfish lobbies and foreign interests. That was a betrayal of a ward, of a young, democratic, and Christian nation that still needs the help and protection of the United States. That was treason against the good name of America and an offense against the best elements of Western civilization that have been planted and fostered and have been developing here for over three hundred years.

In responding to the invitation of the United States High Commissioner to register at his office, many an American in the Philippines learned for the first time that his children born here are not American citizens. Not that he was not forewarned, for if he had read the mimeographed sheet of instructions passed out with the registration form, he would have noted the sentence:

"Marriage certificates are particularly important in establishing the citizenship of children born in the Philippines."

Such an American's son or daughter may be his "spittin' image", may have lived with him and borne his name from birth, may be known to all the community as the man's son or daughter, but unless he can produce a marriage certificate or prove in some way that the ceremony of marriage has duly taken place, that son or daughter is *no American*. No distinction is made between "illegitimate" and "natural" children, between "fatherless" children and "recognized" children, and such other kinds of children as there may be. It is "*wedding certificate or nothing!*" It is ceremony and not actuality, paper and not blood, that counts.

This in spite of the law which plainly declares (United States Code, section 6, title 8): "All children born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers may be at the time of their birth citizens of the United States, are declared to be citizens of the United States. . . ." It will be noted that the law says "fathers", not "parents", and that it says "children", making no distinction as to "legitimacy".

Although the Philippines is not outside the jurisdiction of the United States, the Supreme Court has held that the Philippines was never incorporated into the United States, and, therefore, while all persons born in the United States are American citizens, persons born in the Philippines are not. The Filipines themselves, while owing allegiance to the United States, are not citizens but only "nationals" of the United States—"citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States".

In spite of the plain words of the law, the Maryland Supreme Court in 1864 ruled that the child of an American father, born out of lawful wedlock in a foreign country, did not come under the provision for the reason that under the law of Maryland, such a child was *nullius filii*—"nobody's son". Other judges have followed this decision, and it makes no difference whether an American here declares that a child is his son, swears it, boasts it, proves it in every possible way except by a marriage certificate (which, after all, is no absolute proof of parentage); the child remains "nobody's son".

There is a "remedy". The child may be "legitimated" by going through a marriage ceremony with the mother which would result in the production of the much-wanted marriage certificate, but it may be that the mother of the child is dead, that she is now married to some one else, or that the father himself is married to another woman, or a formal marriage may be inadvisable for other reasons.

In a recent Cavite case, the State Department expressed the opinion: "This Department has held over a period of many years that a child born abroad out of wedlock of a putative American father and an alien mother can not be considered to have been born a citizen of the United States under Section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States by reason of any subsequent act on the part of his putative father unless under the laws of the place of the father's domicile that act results in legitimation. Accordingly, this Department is of the opinion that — — did not acquire American citizenship under Section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States by being recognized as the natural child of — —."

The Assistant Secretary who wrote this communication

then went on: "However, it may be added that the Department recognizes as American nationals children born out of wedlock outside of the United States to mothers who are American nationals, where there is no evidence to indicate that the children have been legitimated by any subsequent act of the parents." The Secretary kindly conveyed this information to suggest how the child in question might be furnished with an American passport. "While full information concerning the citizenship status of the mother of — — is not before this Department, it would appear probable that the mother was a citizen of the Philippine Islands and if such is the case, the child, — —, would be entitled to a passport of this Government as a citizen of the Philippine Islands, owing allegiance to the United States."

A passport—yes, when they want one, for the offspring of the American pioneers here; American citizenship, to which their blood entitled them—no; so stay-at-home functionaries have ruled. This is yet another expression of the shameful lack of appreciation of those at home for the Americans who came over here in tens of thousands to do America's work, many of whom, being men and lonely, took women of the country to themselves whom they did not always, often could not, marry,—for reasons Washington chair-warmers wouldn't understand. Many of these men have stayed here and love the children which came of these marriages-in-fact, as all fathers love their children. Though these men have remained silent, they are outraged by the nullification of the right of blood and of the law itself by decisions and rulings of magistrates and scribes who thus have disfranchised a considerable part of a whole generation of Americans in this country, for whom America may some day have great need. What would Walt Whitman have said of the sons of the pioneers as "nobodies' sons"!

Under the title "Sabotaging Filipino Schools", the former Philippine missionary Harold E.

This Time it's  
"Sabotaging" the  
Philippine Schools

Fey has written an article for the *Christian Century* (Chicago) in which he sets forth another argument he has found with



which to attack the Philippine national defense program. This article is as full of misreporting and misrepresentation, and as mistempered and misintelligent as this man's article in the *Nation* (New York), referred to in the August issue of the *Philippine Magazine*.

He calls the defense program a "colossal fascist plan" of which the Philippine educational system is "one of the first sufferers", and he avers that this system is now "being subordinated to the new plan of universal military conscription" because the "national revenues can not cover both and because the educational system can readily be diverted to provide an effective instrument for militarization".

The simple facts constitute a complete refutation of this false allegation. In spite of the great increases in the necessary expenses of the government under the new and more autonomous Commonwealth and the need for general economy, the regular Insular appropriations for the Bureau of Education have remained practically the same according to figures furnished by Dr. Luther B. Bewley, Director of Education: ₱14,278,400, as against ₱14,320,600 in 1936

and ₱14,331,700 in 1935. It is true that there were additional emergency appropriations in 1935 of ₱876,500 and in 1936 of ₱1,070,900, but there may be additional emergency appropriations in 1937, too.

Furthermore, an amendment to the law governing the disposition of the proceeds of the cedula tax, passed during the last session of the new National Assembly, provides that where this tax is two pesos, one peso shall accrue to the school fund in the municipality where it is collected, and the municipalities are expected to receive over ₱2,000,000 from this source for school purposes.

The Rev. Fey tries to make something of the recommendation of Dr. Rafael Palma, Chairman of the National Council of Education, to shorten the present elementary course from seven to five years, calling him, the former President of the University of the Philippines, the "chief manipulator" of the plot to sabotage the schools. Doctor Palma's suggestion, however, was rejected by the Council itself, and a subsequent resolution of this wholly advisory body suggests the establishment of a six-year elementary course, but with a five-year instead of a four-year secondary course. According to Dr. Manuel L. Carreon, Secretary and member of the Council, "The change, if any is introduced, will very likely consist of only a reorganization of the school course into a four-year primary, a two-year intermediate, and a five-year secondary division".

Another matter that the Rev. Fey uses to build his false charge upon is the adult education program now under consideration, a provision for which is contained in the Constitution of the Commonwealth. According to a statement to the writer by Doctor Carreon, "The military plans never entered into the deliberations of the Council when the question of adult illiteracy came up. The matter was discussed from the viewpoint of raising the general cultural level of the Filipino people".

The Rev. Fey compares President Manuel L. Quezon to Premier Benito Mussolini who begins training Italians for war when they are eight years old, stating that "Quezon, who begins military training of both sexes at ten, is also about to initiate a crusade for more cannon fodder". Unfortunately for the Reverend's thesis, however, although "military training" under the National Defense Act, begins at ten, the normal age of children in the last grade of the primary school, this training is largely physical training, not formal military drill. And the proposed compulsory school attendance is confined to the primary grades only!

So much for the Rev. Fey's "emasculatation" of the Philippine public school system and for this "huge military machine" we are supposed to be building up, which, after all, will consist of only around a thousand officers, ten thousand regular soldiers, and ten thousand trainees at any one time (after the program is well under way)—except in war time when, eventually, a reserve of several hundred thou-

sand could be called to the colors—and thank God for that.

There is something more than meets the eye in all this falsely "humanitarian" propaganda from certain quarters in the United States against the Philippine defense program, so wholly natural, necessary, and praiseworthy under the circumstances in which the Philippines finds itself, principally because of those interests which have so long agitated for the withdrawal of American protection from the Archipelago. It is probable that they see in the today more evident potential military, strategic, and political value of the Philippines to the United States, the danger of a new rapprochement just as a time when they were about to sit back satisfied with at last having brought about a program of complete abandonment. The plain fact is that these interests have always worked along anti-historical lines, lines at variance with the realities of statecraft, and this will become more and more obvious as history unfolds itself, let the hirers of the Feys grit their teeth in impotent fury as they may.

The Chinese Ambassador to Britain, Quo Tai-Chi, in proposing a toast to "England" at a banquet in London some time ago, found opportunity to draw attention to "Anglo-Chinese democratic ideals", and delivered himself of a number of profound observations, among them the following: "I hold they (England and China) are still more alike in that all over their broad range of administration they not only protect but also cherish the localisms, they love variations, they are not afraid of diversity in unity, their sense of the individual locality, as also of the individual citizen, has ever remained strong. . . . When I hear people demanding what is meant by the term 'democracy', I wonder if the core of democratic definition is not just love of localism and of the individual's impregnability. For all the values and protections of democracy in the definitions currently offered, China in a broad sense stands custodian in Asia. Her immemorial history and her present republican career, whatever the old trappings and current frustrations, are based upon that. We hold that Democracy's constant merits far outweigh its occasional administrative disadvantages and, above all, that its *mood* is essential for sound national and personal living. I believe John Morley's ampliation of the democratic idea back in the 1880's still hold good for our time. He spoke then of the democratic intention 'not only involving the political doctrine of popular sovereignty, but representing a great group of corresponding tendencies over the whole field of moral, social, and even spiritual life within the democratic community'. John Galsworthy spoke of these tendencies as 'symptoms of temperament', and that phrase sticks in my mind as saying the most important thing of all about democracy. . . ."

**The Democratic Temperament and Mood**

## Vigil

By Greg. A. Estonanto

**A**LONE I keep a vigil with the night  
Beside a dreaming bit of star-flecked sea.  
I scan the firmament: an alien light  
Far brighter than familiar stars I see.

Then from afar notes for the new-born year  
Suddenly break the night's tranquility;  
And like some sage of ancient times, I hear  
The music of fulfilled prophecy.

# The Bishop Came to Town

By Ludivico D. Arciaga

IT was only seven o'clock but father told us to go to bed. "You've got to wake up early, sons", he said. "You might miss seeing him and it will be a long time before you'll have a chance to see him again." The three of us crept to bed, happily anticipating the next day. Indeed, for the bishop to come to our town was a great event.

When my two younger brothers were already asleep and I heard father's regular breathing in the other room, I was a little worried because I hadn't gone to sleep yet and might not be able to wake up early enough the next morning. I closed my eyes but my mind refused to abandon the happy thought. I kept on thinking of what a passer-by had said in our village that morning; "The bishop is coming to town tomorrow, friends." And he had hastened on as though he wanted to continue to spread the news. I kept on thinking about the bishop. What might a bishop look like? I had never seen a bishop. I thought of the story my mother, when she was still alive, used to tell in connection with a picture that used to hang on our wall. Mother said a good bishop had given it to her. It was, I remember very well, a picture of the Child Jesus holding a shining Cross in His hand. When mother was young like ourselves, she had gone to town one day with friends of her age, and the bishop had given that picture to her. It was a good picture, I tell you. I don't remember ever having seen one like it in all the neighborhood. It was framed and hung on the wall and every evening the whole family used to kneel before it and pray. And I also remember that whenever one of our neighbors came to our house he or she always made it a point to go to it, kneel, and pray there for a long time. . . . When mother died, father took it down and put it in mother's coffin. Mother had always loved it, that's why.

It was perhaps only three o'clock when father shook me. "It's time to get up son", he said. "You might be late. The bishop is probably on his way now".

I rose immediately and awakened my two brothers. Father never makes a mistake about the time, which he is able to tell by the position of the stars.

We went to wash our faces and then dressed up. Our clothes had been taken out of the *tampipi* the night before and all we had to do was to pick them up from the bench beside us. We decided not to put on our shoes yet, but to carry them in our hands, as we did not wish to get them wet with dew. Later I lighted the split bamboos I had prepared to make a torch, and not long afterwards we were moving out of the yard.

We had agreed the previous afternoon that I and my brothers Doro and Simo, and Juan, and Cesar and his two bigger sisters all go together. So beginning with Juan we picked up the company at their homes one after the other.

We walked over the low mud dykes in the ricefields. I let Doro hold the torch and he led the way. Simo was beating the grass in front of us to scare away the snakes.



There are many of them in the ricefields at night, especially when the rice is about to form the grain.

Near the borders of the village lies the cemetery. We had to pass the place and you know how little boys and girls think and feel about a cemetery at night. So when we were approaching it and the tombs of the rich loomed white in the distance, we all held each other's hands and cowered as close as possible to the torch. I was a little afraid, too, and even when we had just stepped out of the yard and I saw the tall trees in the darkness, I was already wishing that father was with us. But father is lame. He was hurt fighting in Cebu under the Spaniards during the early part of the American occupation. He and his comrades were scattered all over a field one night and a friend mistook him for an enemy. . . . I know the man who cut him down. That man one time came all the way from Bohol in his little fishing boat to see father. We children were not in the house when he arrived, but coming home from the field we saw him and our father talking by the window. When the man saw us he looked at us for a long time and then he bent his head and wept silently. I think he was reminded of what the consequence of his mistake might have been at the sight of us small brothers. . . . But father had forgiven him a long time ago.

The sun was already showing in the east when we reached the town. Going to a public well, we washed our feet and then put on our shoes. Cesar's sisters put on their holiday dresses. They looked beautiful in them. They were old dresses, having been worn by their older sisters when they were young, but I'd never seen the girls wear them before and I thought they appeared as beautiful as the daughters of the town people.

In front of the church were hundreds and hundreds of people. All of them were waiting for the bishop to arrive, and expected to hear the sound of his automobile at any moment. So we went under a big acacia tree, apart from the town people, and waited too. And there we talked and talked about the coming bishop. Doro, whose father had been a *sacristan* in the town church, was telling us that the bishop is the servant of God sent to earth to report on every man's acts. "When he has learned enough," Doro said, "he goes back to Heaven with his report and God gives judgment." "That is why", Doro continued, "Lacay Tomas died last year. He beat and beat his carabao while plowing until the poor animal just fell there and died." "But how did the bishop come to know Lacay Tomas had beaten his carabao to death?" Simo asked dubiously, "since he lives very far away and he comes here once in ten years only?" "Well", Doro said pausing owlily, "God has given him the power to know. You see, God can do anything. If He wanted you to disappear at once from where you are standing now, He could do it." At this, Doro blanched and stared at the ground beneath him.

When the bishop's car pulled into town it was already eight o'clock. We saw him come and stop in the street in front of our small church. All the people were crowding reverently around him. By this time, too, we had come timidly from our waiting place and joined the crowd.

The bishop is an old man. He sat there inside his great car and the children were crowding on the running board to kiss his hand. Others were fighting their way forward. But we village folk just stood there behind the big crowd. We would kiss the bishop's hand when he gets out of his car, we thought, and let the town people have the first chance.

Just then we saw the children getting down from the running boards. The people in front of the car were also making way. "Why, Why?" everyone was asking. Then someone explained that the bishop was just passing by because he was going to hold mass in the capital, twenty kilometers away. His great car began to roar and move slowly away. I looked at my companions. They looked at me too. But before we could decide what to do we were all running and following the moving car! We thought of all the ten years that had passed and the ten years that had again to come, and felt we had to see him more.

And indeed we did. It was not only we who saw him, but he saw us. For noticing that we were running after him, he looked out of his big car, waved at us, and smiled his blessing. Then his car gathered speed and disappeared in the distance.

When the bishop was gone we went back to the church and talked about him more. "Did you see him very well?" we asked each other, and every one of us was very proud of the sight we each got. "Why, yes," every one of us was saying happily.

When the crowd has dispersed we removed our shoes and carried them in our hands. The richer boys of the town looked at us. But we did not care. We only wear our shoes on holidays. Then we went to a store to buy some candies for the little brothers in the village.

When we reached our barrio again the sun was already overhead and it was very warm. But the children who were left behind were waiting for us under a tree near the entrance to the village. When they saw us approach they all ran to meet us.

"Did you see the bishop?" they asked excitedly. "Yes", we all answered, and gave them all a share of the candies we had bought.

## The Heart of Christendom in the Far East\*

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

**T**HOMAS DE QUINCEY write of Southern Asia as the seat of ancient and cruel religions, of awful images and associations, of chasms of sunless abysses of the spirit from which it seemed hopeless that man could ever ascend.

Into this world came Saint Francis Xavier (1506-1552), "Apostle to the Indies", and this great Jesuit and other men of the Jesuit, Franciscan, and Dominican orders made mighty gains for their faith, although no such gains anywhere in Asia as in the Philippine Islands.

It was during the lifetime of Xavier that Magellan discovered the Philippines—1521—and celebrated the first mass there on the small island of Limasawa, near Leyte.

The first two expeditions sent by Spain to the Philippines ended in disaster, Villalobos, the leader of the second, dying in the Moluccas, under the ministrations of Xavier who was there at the time.

A member of the first expedition was Andres de Urdaleta, who later renounced military life, became an Augustinian friar, and with four other Augustinians accompanied the third Spanish expedition, under Legaspi, which finally effected a settlement of the Philippines at Cebu in 1565, thirteen years after the death of Xavier. The Augustinians assisted in founding towns and building roads in the Bisayas, erected churches and schools, and also built the first church in Manila in 1571, the year that Legaspi founded that "ancient and ever-loyal" city, now the heart of Christendom in the Far East.



The Franciscans came to the Philippines in 1577, and it was one of their number, Fr. Fernando de Moraga, who, three times prevented by the sea from returning to Europe, walked bare-foot through India, Persia, Arabia, and Syria, preaching as he went, and finally reached the court of Philip III where he fell on his knees and obtained the revocation of the decree which had ordered the abandonment of the Islands.

The Jesuits came to the Archipelago in 1581 and established churches and schools in many places. The Dominicans came in 1586 and founded the first printing press—1602—and the oldest university in the Far East, the University of Santo Tomas, in 1611. The Recollects came in 1606, and members of other orders followed, and for over three hundred years the gospel of Christ was preached throughout the Philippines, brave and zealous men penetrating into the remotest mountain and jungle fastnesses.

For the most part these preachers and teachers were eagerly received by the people—during centuries when in other parts of Asia missionaries pursued their labors in defiance of every menace of persecution and torture, and when the servants of the Lord were cruelly executed in many cities in Asia, as in 1597, twenty-three Franciscans were horribly crucified in the port of Nagasaki.

Early during the American occupation, the Episcopalian layman, John Howe Peyton, was able to write of the Christian Filipinos in a report of the Philippine Commission:

\*Reprinted by request from the April, 1934, *Philippine Magazine*, now out of print. The title of the original editorial was, "Spain, the United States, Japan and Christianity in the Far East."

"I found in all the towns a magnificent church. I attended mass several times, and the churches were always full of natives, even under unfavorable circumstances on account of the military occupation. There are almost no seats in those churches, the services lasting from an hour to an hour and a half. Never in my life have I observed more evident signs of deep devotion than those I witnessed there—the men kneeling or prostrated before the altar, and the women on their knees or seated on the floor. Nobody left the church during the services, nor spoke to any one. There is no sectarian spirit there. All have been instructed in the creed, in prayer, in the ten commandments, and in the catechism. All have been baptized in infancy. I do not know that there exists in the world a people as pure, as moral, and as devout as the Filipino people."

Subsequent to the American occupation, other denominations extended their activities to the Philippines, among them the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, the United Brethren, the Seventh-Day Adventists, and the Christian Scientists. A schismatic organization, called the Independent Catholic Church, headed by the Rev. Gregorio Aglipay, is also in existence.

When, in 1898, the United States imposed its sovereignty over the Philippines, it thereby assumed an obligation as regards the protection of Christianity in the Far East, which it can not lightly shake off. This is generally recognized even by lay writers. Nicholas Roosevelt, in his book, "The Restless Pacific", (1928) declared:

"As the protector of the Philippine Islands, the United States has become the overlord of the only large body of Christians in the East. There are, all told, about 10,000,000 Christian Filipinos, nearly all of whom have been brought up in the faith of the Catholic Church. The Spaniards, who did little to care for the material wellbeing of the Filipino people, spent three hundred years in converting them to Christianity. The impress of Spanish Catholicism is deep and the devotion of the people beyond question. Although the American Government in the Philippines has nothing to do with the perpetuation of religion, it stands to reason that as trustee of the Islands it is morally bound to protect the spiritual wellbeing of the people in the event that they are threatened by external forces hostile to Christianity."

The preoccupation of the Spanish Government and the Spanish authorities with matters of the faith is indicated even in the Articles of Capitulation of the City of Manila, dated August 14, 1898. The religious interests of the people came next after their lives. The seventh and final article of the Capitulation stated:

"This city, its inhabitants, *its churches and religious worship*, its educational establishments, and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

Article X of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, signed in Paris on December 10, 1898, stated:

"The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion."

"Shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion", may be variously interpreted. It probably did not even occur to the Spanish plenipotentiaries that the United States could ever abandon the people of the Philippines to "external forces hostile to Christianity".

What are these external forces hostile to Christianity?

Spiritually speaking, the Philippines is an island of light in a vast gulf of fetichism, animism, ancestor-worship, and polytheism; of magic, divination, sorcery, idolatry, and priestly trickery; of amulets, talismans, hideous idols, and temples to beast gods and demons and gods of destruction. Not that the East does not have its great religions. Much

of Christianity it owes to the Orient. But generally speaking, the people of Asia are sunk in mass misery and mass poverty, and far from being encouraged and uplifted by their religions, they are still deeper oppressed.

The natural development of religion is from fetichism and animism to ancestor-worship, to polytheism, to monotheism. Hundreds of millions of Asiatics still live in the animistic stage of religious development, and hundreds of millions more have advanced no further than to the stage of ancestor-worship. The latter represents a considerable and significant advance over the former, for it humanizes religious concepts, but still it stands for the rule of the dead over the living, for tradition, for enfeebling conservatism.

Taoism, originating in primitive magic practices, developed into something like Buddhism, and was not so much a religion as a philosophy understood only by the few. Lao-tse taught stoical indifference and advocated a return to the supposedly more simple life of the past—ideas that held out no hope for the people. Confucius, though personally one of the noblest of men, also stood for the perpetuation of the ceremonies of antiquity and especially for loyalty to the family relationship. He was a teacher in decorum rather than a religious leader. His was not a stimulating gospel.

Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was one of the greatest thinkers of all time. Without the help of science, he was a man of almost scientific insight. Yet his attitude toward life was also a negative one. He taught the suppression of desire, the extinction of all personal aims, the merging of the personality into the All. This was, again, rather a philosophy than a religion, misunderstood from the beginning, and soon distorted by monstrous legends. No more than Taoism or Confucianism in China, could Buddhism overcome the superstitious and often vile practices of India, the weird and horrible polytheism of Brahmanism, the sex-worship, the snake-worship, the worship of gods of vice and crime and death. Unhappy people continued to throw themselves under the crushing wheels of the Juggernaut of Siva.

As for Mohammedanism, nearly all that is good in it—and there is much good—was derived from Judaism and Christianity. Its founder was an unprincipled and lustful man, not worthy to be compared with such men as Gautama, Lao-tse, or Confucius. The Koran, which he concocted, is immeasurably inferior to the sacred literature of the Indians and the Jews. His life was one of intrigue and treachery and stained by blood; and fire, murder, and rapine have marked the progress of Islam almost everywhere. Fanaticism has vitiated the general simplicity and broad democracy of Islam's fundamental principles.

Of modern Shintoism it is hardly worth while to speak as a religion. Originally a primitive nature worship, it was greatly influenced by Buddhism and Confucianism, but it is now a narrowly nationalistic, propagandized state religion culminating in the worship of the Emperor as the "Visible Deity".

As opposed to all these religions stands Christianity, which had its origin also in the East, but was developed by the West. The Jews gave the world the idea of one god and also developed a code of social justice in the Mosaic laws which became a powerful lever in the progress of

civilization. Then Christ, mankind's greatest and most beloved teacher, appeared, and made it clear that the one god of the Jews was God of all mankind, and a loving Father. Christ's moral idealism, his love for the poor and the miserable, his gentleness to women and children, his disregard for tradition, his dislike of formalism, the emphasis he placed on the importance of the individual and on the value of works rather than long prayers—these conceptions are the greatest contributions ever made to the civilization of mankind.

Christianity itself is not yet wholly christianized, and the West is still far from being Christian. But Christianity is working like a leaven throughout the world. It is a simple, understandable religion, clear to the humblest and the most ignorant. It is a religion of brotherhood, of love, faith, and hope. It is untainted by luxury or sensual imaginings. It stands clear from resignation, despair, and all of those negative qualities so evident in other religious systems.

Interest in the mere dogma of Christianity, for which the Greek-trained Paul, the Apostle, and not Christ himself, was chiefly responsible, may be weakening, but Christianity as a way of life is a living and vigorous evangel. Christian ethics and the Christian outlook must prevail if the world is not to slip back into barbarism.

Christianity in the Philippines, especially, must not be abandoned and left to the scant mercies of the hostile forces which surround it. The grant of political "independence" to the Philippines, if this also implies the withdrawal of American protection, would amount to nothing more than turning this great Christian Archipelago over to Japan and to heathenism.

Even if there were no immediate military aggression—and this is not at all to be taken for granted—a Japanese influx would set in which the Filipinos would not be strong enough to check, and the general economic domination that would ensue would before long become political. Japan would tire of indirect control, and the Philippines would become a colony of Dai Nippon, ruled from and for Japan.

The Christian churches might not at once be directly interfered with, but Christian thought and ethics stand in direct opposition to the Japanese system, and Japan would

be forced by its own inner spirit and without any special malevolence, to carry out a program of Japanization through the schools, as in the schools of Korea where "the Korean language, the history of Korea and of Western nations, political economy, or any subject that would stimulate patriotism are prohibited", and emperor-worship would be inculcated as it is in Japan itself, in Korea, and even in the Pacific islands mandated to Japan, where today the school children are made to genuflect several times a day before shrines containing pictures or images of the Sun-God Emperor. And this, too, would come to pass in the Philippines, while fathers and mothers wept in their homes and called to a God who it would seem had forsaken them because the Christian world forsook them.

But the God of All Nations works in the hearts of men and it may become clear to Christian America that the glorious labors of many thousands of devout men during the past three hundred years and the faith of the whole people can not be so betrayed, and that it is the obligation of the United States of America to continue to uphold the illuminating torch of Christianity in Asia.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**—Arch-bishop 1; bishops including Guam 15; secular priests over 1000; religious priests 650 (Augustinians, Belgian Fathers, Benedictines of Monserrat, Benedictine Missionaries, Capuchins, Columban Fathers, Fathers of the Society of the Divine Word, Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuit Fathers, Oblatos de San Jose, Maryknoll Fathers, Mill Hill Fathers, Pauline Fathers, Recollect Fathers, Redemptorist Fathers, Australian Province, Redemptorist Fathers, Irish Province, Sacred Heart Missionaries and Christian Brothers); religious sisters devoted to teaching, nursing, etc., 1500 (Agustinas Terciarias de Filipinas, Agustinas Terciarias Recoletas, Benedictine Sisters of St. Otilla, Congregación de las Hijas de la Caridad o de S. Vicente, Compañía de Beatas de la Virgen María, Dominican Mothers; Assumption Sisters, Belgian Sisters, Missionary Sisters, Servants of the Holy Ghost, Maryknoll Sisters, Franciscan Sisters, Good Shepherd Sisters, Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Oblates Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres, Madres Clarisas, Carmelite Sisters, Sisters of the Holy Ghost, Benedictines of the Eucharistic King); religious lay brothers 100; churches not less than 1400; chapels about 4500; Santo Tomas University about 3,000 students; colleges and higher schools 103; primary and intermediate schools 600; pupils attending Catholic schools (recognized and unrecognized by the Government) over 100,000; hospitals and orphanages 26; seminaries 15; students attending seminaries 950.

**IGLESIA CATÓLICA APOSTÓLICA FILIPINA (Aglipayanos)**—Bishops 9; priests 200; parishes 200; primary schools 200 (with about 6,000 pupils); seminaries 3; number of members estimated at about 2,000,000.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION**—Membership 79,000; church buildings 293; parsonages 116; value of church buildings P962,000; pastors 89; probationers 23; local preachers 119; deaconesses 101; Bible women 50; women missionaries (Women's Foreign Missionary Society) 14; missionary families (Board of Foreign Missions) 5.

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## To a Vine, Cut down by Mistake by the Gardener

By Priscilla Fansler

**W**HERE are your fresh green fragrance and bright leaves,  
Which at high morning softened the hot sun's beams  
Admitting only cool and amber glow  
Into the room?  
Where is the faint, sweet rustling  
As the wind gently shook your proud, small banners,  
Stirring in the daylight and the air?  
Where are the sprays of delicate sunrise,  
Which caught the dawn's freshness and treasured it  
Throughout the noonday?

Withered and gone.  
Cut from the sustaining, wholesome earth,  
Your stalk of life. . . .  
And now the evening birds are singing in the sky,  
And the rosy sun is sinking in the west,  
And you hang dying. . . .  
The light breeze moans through your panting leaves  
Still clutching at the window where you grew  
As if that bare support might give you life.  
Life and all it meant to you is gone. . . .  
Only your drying stems are left,  
Reminders of the past.

# Owl in the Moon

By N. V. M. Gonzales

SOME years before, together with other peasants from Simirara, an island in the south, Bruno had settled in Mindoro. He was a squat middle-aged man, and had not much wits to pride himself on, perhaps, but he had found land, a sizeable holding, alongside an empty river bed and near a heavy stand of timber. Although close to the wilds, there was only a light undergrowth there. Perhaps some one had cleared the place before him. Yes,—who could it be? . . . But that would be no matter, for Bruno liked the site.

An owl had been seen frequenting the place, hooting strangely as the moon appeared above the broad shoulder of the forest, and so it was called Baglao. Asked by other Simirara peasants as to how he was getting along, he replied that all was well and that in truth the soil of Baglao was just the kind they were looking for—a moist brown mixture of humus and peaty loam, good for whatever crop they might have a mind to raise. So, in time, the others moved up to Baglao too.

Bruno had a wife when he came but she died suddenly after his first harvest there, and so he had to take a second. This time it was Karia, a small but pretty girl, hardly a woman yet. But she proved a good wife, even from the start, and was eager to help Bruno in every way. Since he had to enlarge his hut, it was she who started making the shingles of leafy rattan fronds, and with Bruno's knife she split bamboo for the flooring. Indeed, she would have gone so far as to build the whole lean-to all by herself, had not Bruno dismissed her good-naturedly, saying that that was no work for a woman.

They were happy together. But then it was rumored that trouble would come because the land was owned by some one else. It had been the property of a rich old merchant, according to an *expediente* or Spanish land-grant; the land had afterwards been sold and resold until now it was in the hands of one Ka Turano, a retired municipal official of Mansalay, the nearest town by the sea. He was a tall, broad-shouldered man, and some fifty years of age or thereabouts; just recently a widower, it was said. How quickly one knew about an unseen person, even by word of mouth. He would be coming to Baglao for sure, to look over the property. The peasants received the news with much apprehension, not knowing what to do. They thanked the rain when it fell for well nigh three long weeks, filling the empty river-bed and flooding the land, making all trails almost impassable.

But the weather cleared up again. The sun rose clear and bright once more and the rice glistened with dew. Of afternoons, tired from work, the peasants often gathered at their doorsteps to while away the twilight hour in gossip. Sometimes the air would seem to be laden with the scent of ripening grain, though harvest was still a good many months off.

To her husband, Karia had expressed all her fears about the land, which he had dismissed by laughing whenever the subject was brought up. But it was not long before Ka



Turano showed himself. He cut a fine, lordly figure in the sunshine as he walked along the road.

He spent the day visiting the clearings and talked with every one, explaining the rights he held over the property. Whereas before they had been loud with talk on their own behalf, the peasants now listened attentively to him.

"How then shall we share the crops with you?" they asked.

"And will you to let us settle here indefinitely, as long as we are prompt in turning over your share?" said another.

At this Ka Turano had laughed, rather absent-mindedly.

Before going back to town one day, he said he would think matters over, the terms under which the peasants would work. "But just keep on, good men," he encouraged them. "Get ahead with the planting. . . ."

A week later, on his second visit, he said: "Well, you may stay and work here as long as you wish, but never fail setting aside a third of the crop for me,—a third of anything you raise. . . ." He broke off with a chuckle and held out one hand to attract attention: "Then also, you must bring to town such chickens and eggs as I may need!"—and as though it were all a joke, he laughed loudly upon mention of those chickens. But the peasants understood him only too well.

He talked intimately with all the men, putting down their names in a tiny notebook which he carried around. Such a long list he already had, but still he was careful to check each name so that it tallied with each clearing he visited. Thus he discovered he had nearly missed Bruno.

The fact was that Bruno suffered from the way he had belittled Karia's fears, and now he was hardly man enough to meet the land-owner face to face. Feeling this way, he had escaped to the forest—"To gather honey and wax," as he explained to Karia.

"Ay, sir," said Karia, for Ka Turano had gone straight to her. "He's gone, sir,—to the forest for honey and wax."

On subsequent trips Ka Turano always went to her, and always it was the same: "Sir, he's just gone to the forest for honey and wax!"

Suspicious, after this had happened a number of times, he wondered if it were only a ruse.

"But, ay, sir,—it's the truth," pleaded Karia. "I am alone, sir,—just as you see!"

He looked her over then, from head to foot, in the way some men look at a woman, even as she smiled shyly. He smiled too, his teeth showing handsomely, strong-looking and white despite his age.

THERE was a vacant hut at the edge of the clearings, and the peasants had prepared it for Ka Turano to lodge in whenever he came. They tried always to give him much comfort: a neat warm bed and a smouldering night-fire in the front yard. But this time there seemed something lacking, for Ka Turano could not sleep a wink, and went out into the open yard, under the moon. It was

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# The Commonwealth Educational Policies

By Nicolas V. Villarruz

**T**HE Independence Act, otherwise known as the Tydings-McDuffie Law, grants complete educational autonomy to the Commonwealth government, subject only to one limitation, namely, that "provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of an adequate system of public schools, primarily conducted in the English language."

Pursuant to the powers granted by the Independence Act, the Constitutional Convention defined as far as it thought practicable the educational policies of the State in Article XIII, Sec. 5 of the Constitution, which provides:

"All educational institutions shall be under the supervision of and subject to regulation by the State. The Government shall establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of public education, and shall provide at least free public primary instruction, and citizenship training to adult citizens. All schools shall aim to develop moral character, personal discipline, civic conscience, and vocational efficiency, and to teach the duties of citizenship. Optional religious instruction shall be maintained in the public schools as now authorized by law. Universities established by the State shall enjoy academic freedom. The State shall create scholarships in arts, science, and letters for specially gifted citizens."

In this provision, there are six sentences, each with a separate and definite significance.

**State supervision and regulation.**—The first sentence proclaims the power of the State to supervise and regulate all educational institutions. The reason for this authority is that "education is essentially a public function. Educational activities being intended to advance the interests of the country as a whole and the welfare of the inhabitants, it is only just and proper that the state be given authority and power to supervise and regulate the schools, colleges, and universities." (Osias—"The Constitution and Education," *Tribune*, June 4, 1935) To give effect to this provision the National Assembly passed bill No. 2300 which provides among other things that a private school or college before opening must obtain from the Secretary of Public Instruction the required permission.

**Complete educational system.**—The first part of the second sentence speaks of the duty of the State to establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of public education, and to provide at least free primary instruction. That this requirement is mandatory is indicated by the word "shall" between the words "Government" and "establish". Section 4, Art. XIII of the draft of the Committee of Seven originally provided:

"\* \* \* The Government shall provide at least free public elementary instruction, and citizenship training for the able-bodied adult members of the State. \* \* \*"

Delegates Osias and Maramara presented as an amendment to the draft of the Committee of Seven the present provision of the Constitution. In explaining the provision, Delegate Osias advanced, among others, the following points:

"(1) The establishment of a public educational system is an inescapable obligation of the State; (2) it is a governmental function to administer, supervise, and manage a public educational system; (3)



the system of public education, essential in a democracy, must be complete and adequate; (4) each generation must determine what it deems a complete and adequate educational system; (5) it is contemplated that the State should establish and maintain elementary public schools, primary instruction *at least*, and, *if possible*, all elementary instruction to be free; (6) there should be vocational schools to serve and further the intellectual, industrial, commercial, and other economic interests of the nation; (7) within

the limits of the funds available, the State should establish and maintain a state university with the existing or additional branches, such a university to constitute the capstone of the national system."

The Convention first rejected the Osias-Maramara amendment by a vote of 47 to 43 because the majority construed the adjective "complete" to mean free education throughout the whole system. It was the motion of Delegate Manuel Lim from Manila for reconsideration of the amendment that may be said to have saved the cause of public higher education in the Philippines, the motion passing by a majority of ten votes (49 against 39). Delegate Lim in a letter to the writer on August 15, 1935, enumerated the reasons for his motion as follows:

"*First*, the tendency everywhere is towards the extension of popular education with the aim to stamp out illiteracy. All the progressive nations in the world have adopted such a policy by establishing and maintaining state universities. . . . The political backwardness of the natives of Java, our great neighbor, and of other Malay colonies, is due mainly to their lack of opportunity to acquire a higher education.

"*Second*, no sound and adequate system of education could ever be established or developed by the State unless it is complete. . . . The gaps left unfilled would cause the disruption of the whole system.

"*Third*, the higher public institutions of learning would be the State's main instrumentalities to carry into effect its particular interests and policies. . . . National consciousness and national pride can be developed through this medium. . . .

"*Fourth*, research is the gist of progress in all lines of human activities, and we can not possibly expect our private educational institutions to accomplish so much in this field as our tax-supported educational centers. . . . The owners of private educational institutions can not afford to maintain an efficient force of researchers. Their limited finances and their continuous struggle to balance their limited income with their expenses, constitute an insurmountable handicap.

"*Fifth*, as a general rule, the creation of public institutions of higher education is the only way to maintain non-sectarian instruction.

"*Sixth*, to limit the State to the maintenance of primary education, would make it impossible for great numbers of our people to obtain higher education. We would be unable to develop leaders, so greatly needed for the welfare of our country. . . ."

**Adult citizenship training.**—The second part of the second sentence of the constitutional provision refers to the duty of the Government to provide for the training of adult citizens in citizenship.

"In the course of the discussion of this provision, two things were made clear. One was that adults should be trained to become literate, physically fit, and capable of achieving a measure of social competence through vocational rehabilitation. The other point was that adult

(Continued on page 42)

# The Importance of Filipino Literature in English

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

**T**HE principal development in the Philippines since the beginning of United States sovereignty in the Archipelago now nearly four decades ago, has been political, as was, indeed, natural under the circumstances. Economic development, though not equally great, has also been considerable, and is now, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, receiving new impetus. Coincident with this political and economic development has been an educational and cultural development. Literacy has greatly increased, chiefly in English, and the arts—architecture, sculpture, painting, music, literature—have all moved forward.

Architecture is perforce eclectic under modern conditions and the development of a typically Philippine building art is probably not to be expected, although interesting experiments are being carried out in the construction of buildings with local structural and ornamental motives. Sculpture and painting are both still largely imitative, and under modern world conditions, a very distinctive national style is not to be expected in these fields either. In music, the native folksongs have recently received more attention than formerly in orchestral work, especially the melodies current among our non-Christian peoples which are more characteristic than our kundiman tunes, largely medieval Spanish in origin.

Strikingly enough, it is in literature, even though it be in English, that we may hope to develop something typically national in psychology, and it is indeed literature that seems to be leading the way in the present cultural revival. It is strange, but true, that Filipino literature in English is way ahead of literature in the vernacular in so far as artistic values are concerned. This is largely due to the fact that the English-reading public in the Philippines demands a higher standard of writing and editing than is demanded by those who read in the vernacular. Vernacular periodicals have gone after mass circulation and have made no effort to appeal to anything but the most unformed tastes. Writers in English, on the other hand, are making a conscious effort to reach truly artistic expression, stimulated as they are by the body of world literature in English. The vernacular writers lack such standards of comparison.

In a sense, the development of Filipino literature in English has been an artificial development. Because of the lack of an existing national language in the Philippines when the Americans first inaugurated their famous school system here, nearly forty years ago, and the practical difficulties in the way of either preparing textbooks in the principal local languages, of which there are at least eight, or establishing one of these as the general tongue—none of them had any extensive literature—, English was made the language of the schools and (together with Spanish) the official language of the country. Though the knowledge of English, therefore, soon became widespread and the language was generally used for official and business purposes, it has become a medium for genuine literary expression only



during the last ten years or so, as was to have been expected, the artistic always waiting upon the practical. Root and stem and leaves must come before the flower. Filipino literature in English can not, to-day, be said to be artificial, and, as English comes to be ever more widely used, not only in business and social circles, but in the home, English

will become as native a language in the Philippines as it is in other parts of the world not nationally English. No one is born with a language; ability to use any language is an individual acquirement. And English is basically a simpler language than any other developed language; is freer, more hospitable, and more elastic; and is in vocabulary the richest and in style the most expressive language developed by man. As a consequence, the greatest world treasury of literature is in English.

The greatest gift that America has made to the Philippines is English; given English, everything else that America has brought would in time have come anyway. English has established direct contact between the Filipino and the most advanced peoples of the world; and through his own contribution to English literature the Filipino may hope to greatly enrich it by something unique and valuable, a stream of racial and cultural thought that is new even to English; for though English is a world language, it has not heretofore been the means of literary expression of any other Oriental or tropical people, the British government in India and elsewhere in the Orient having done little to disseminate the tongue.

The Filipino contribution to English literature has, as stated, already begun, although only recently. Ten years ago it was still almost impossible for magazine editors to get a literary composition of any sort from a Filipino writer other than a matter-of-fact article or report. The movement began with an occasional short story, essay, or poem but the short story being intrinsically more interesting and, in a sense, easier to write, soon took the lead. Publication stimulated the writers and the short story became an object of conscious study on the part of Manila writers and today a number of these could creditably occupy chairs on the subject in any good American or European university.

For some years the writers wasted their time in writing imitations of such tales of adventure and plot and stories embodying sophisticated dialogue as they saw in American and foreign magazines. Others tried to write tales of the remote past, involving shadowy legendary figures, and drawing largely upon their imaginations for development. These efforts failed as they deserved to fail. Then they began to write of their own people and of their own times, tales of the country folk and of the provincial village, tales of the jungle and sea and river, tales of Manila, and they had found their métier. They began naturally to write a sort of story strangely like the Russian stories that have become classics, probably because the great Russian

writers were among the first to see the human interest, the comedy and the tragedy, the truth and the beauty in the every-day life of the people, and probably also because the Russians have in them something of the Oriental.

It is a sign of ignorance to minimize the importance of the short story in art. Many of the world's most precious literary treasures are cast in that form. Much of the most national work in the world is found in the short story. The short story is a truer index to national thought than either the novel or the poem. Short stories are more easily published and distributed, more widely read, and exert perhaps a deeper influence than any other form of literary expression.

Already Filipino short stories are being published or republished in the world press, in some of the best magazines in England and America. Foreign writers visiting Manila are without exception surprised—and impressed. To many of them it seems impossible that Filipinos should be writing in English as if they think in English, and yet, such is the case; and why shouldn't it be after over thirty years of English in the public schools?

In poetry, too, the Filipino is beginning to make a genuine contribution, introducing an imagery and turns of expression that are new and vital—inevitably so.

The essay form has dropped behind. Of the writer of

the short story there is demanded only the ability to observe, to understand, and to sympathize, and to tell a story well; of the writer of the essay is required not only a finished style but a wide range of information and a broad culture, not to say a ripe wisdom, which only a few Filipino writers have so far achieved; they are still too young. However a number of editorial writers and columnists have recently come to the fore who are doing notable work, and from among these, writers of the essay may be expected to come.

No important novel in English has as yet been written by a Filipino, but there are a number of writers I know who are essaying the task. In the end they will certainly succeed as they are brilliantly succeeding with the short story. The same remarks apply to play-writing.

In the meantime, let us give due honor to the earnest young men and women, pioneers in a new realm conquered for the language of Shakespeare, who, describing the Philippine scene and expressing the innermost thought and emotions of the people, are giving, perhaps more than our politicians and men of affairs, the Philippines an international personality, doing what no foreigner can ever do for the country, presenting it in the effulgent light cast only by a true and autochthonous art, in this case that most exact and expressive of arts, that art which is the more truly universal, the more faithful it is to its place of origin—the art of the written word.

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# The Filipino Short Story—Ten Years of Experiment

By A. B. Rotor

IT must have been about ten years ago when Filipino writers in English first experimented with the short story as a literary form. Before this there had been occasional tales published, mostly translations from the Spanish or one of the dialects, but these were not seriously regarded. It was not until a much later date that writers and editors and the reading public began to take cognizance of the new form.

The object of the experiment was of course to find out how adequately the short story as developed by American and European authors could be used to describe and record certain phases of the life of a people ethnographically different. To achieve its purpose, such a literary composition must fulfill certain conditions. It must never deviate from the truth, its character must be distinctly native. In short, this short story must be English only in language; in all other aspects it must be Filipino.

Several problems naturally came up; some of these problems, as those relating to language, style, local color, unconscious imitation, I presented in the 1930 Anniversary issue of the *Herald*. The procedure adopted to solve them was the most primitive, the trial-and-error method. Our



writers tried out various forms, studied the more representative examples from various nations, followed the different schools of thought, identified themselves with the new trends as these came up. These movements, interesting because they reveal the stages and perhaps the ultimate result of an evolutionary process, can not be more than briefly outlined here.

## The Influence of Maupassant and Poe

The first form belonged naturally to what may be called the classical or conservative or old-fashioned school, depending on whether one is academic, reminiscent, or sarcastic. In its uncorrupted form this was the ideal personified in Maupassant and Poe. This type of story had a plot, essentially built around a conflict, more explicit than implicit, a central character around which the main action revolved, minor characters, and, most important of all, a denouement. There was a careful building up to a climax, and the events related and the manner of narration itself were nicely calculated to focus interest on this point.

Our writers therefore took up the study of Maupassant and Poe, and this study was evident in the stories that

came out at that time which were markedly influenced by these two masters. Not only was their way of construction copied as faithfully as possible, but even their plots and themes were lifted bodily. To this day I remember a story that appeared in a local weekly which utilized the restaurant scene in Maupassant's "The Coward."

The type did not remain uncorrupted very long; soon it degenerated into the "formula" story of the cheaper American magazines, and thereafter of course ceased to have any literary value. The formula was easily mastered. A situation, interesting or unusual, was made up, and then the characters necessary to its resolution were put in and the situation was given a very satisfactory resolution. Characterization was very simple and obvious, the hero very heroic, the villain very villainous. These wooden effigies moved about quite jerkily, one could almost see the strings by which their creator moved them.

Our writers picked up this type of story rather quickly, because it did not require a great deal of effort. By following the formula one could turn out a steady stream of short stories. The problems of the Filipino short story, however, it did not solve.

### Sherwood Anderson

Existing at about the same time as this school was a sort of an opposite camp, opposite in ideals, in definition, in construction, a school that stemmed from Sherwood Anderson. Jose Garcia Villa popularized it, and such was his influence that soon he had a host of followers. In some respects this style of writing was better adapted to local needs. The form was not so factitious (although a closer analysis of a collection of Sherwood Anderson stories will reveal that they too follow a sort of a pattern); its construction allowed of some variations. Plot development was subordinated to character delineation; sometimes the whole story had for its object the throwing into sharp relief of a single character trait.

The handling of dialogue in this form of story for a time pointed the way out of our difficulty. Conversation was frequently in indirect discourse, and, obviously, the less of English dialogue characters who are not English use, the less will be the strain on the readers imagination.

The type however was not without its drawback. The tone of the story tended to be introspective, and introspective farmers or stevedores or *cocheros* do not lend themselves easily to description.

### Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway and the reportorial school as an influence on local writers is comparatively recent. His vogue started with "Fifty Grand" and his collection "Men Without Women", which included the famous "The Killers." Characteristic of stories like this last is the dispassionate, impersonal, even disinterested manner the facts of the story are related. It is as if the author assumes the rôle of a reporter who chances by the merest accident across an incident or a character, whose doings he thereupon puts down in a sort of stenographic report. And all that he records are apparently insignificant, unessential happenings; he writes what he sees and hears, but he does not seem to be touched in any manner, and he misses the deeper currents; he has absolutely no idea that the little that

attracts him is but a small part of the larger pattern that escapes him.

In the hands of Hemingway, this form permits the subtlest effects of suggestion. The words used are the simplest, most common, even trite, the sentences and the paragraphs are never involved, description are reduced to the barest essentials. But from the commonplace words, the desultory relation, the reader constructs the darkest tragedy or the most exquisite rapture, and the effect of the impact is multiplied a hundredfold, because the reader has to reconstruct for himself the whole catastrophe, and because the Hemingway story often leaves him at exactly that split second before the denouement.

### William Saroyan

The most recent trend and the latest experiment concerns itself with the story as William Saroyan, literary discovery of *Story* magazine, writes it. He represents perhaps the most radical departure from the conventions of the short story. In painting he would be a surrealist, in music his name would be bracketed with Schonberg. In the Saroyan story, plot, characterization, single effect, conflict, denouement, resolution, are not considered essential in themselves. Some of the specimens are anecdotes, or essays, or monologues, or just flights of fancy without beginning or end. On reading his works, one gets the impression that the fellow simply put down anything and everything that came to his mind—one day when he had nothing to do and felt like toying with his typewriter—and called the product a short story with his tongue in his cheek. Certainly these tales strain to the utmost the accepted definitions of the short story. Thus the description of a cat walking becomes a plot, a conversation with a barber is a story, an account of the feelings one has in an unheated room is treated at great length.

The followers of this school, as well as that of the reportorial, achieve their most telling effects by repetition of certain motifs, which may be a word or phrase, a particular scene, or an unusual mark of punctuation. Sometimes it is a series of italics that occur after every paragraph, sometimes it is a row of asterisks. This monotonous reiteration is capable of overwhelming effects. The account of the hollow noise produced by horses passing over a wooden bridge I read once, and the memory still is fresh with me because of the use of repeated words. No doubt the device may be employed to convey certain things more vividly than any other device; one imagines right away the patter of raindrops or the monotonous whine of a high wind.

Unfortunately both these forms can be handled only by a master craftsman. Their difficulty lies in their seeming simplicity and naïvete. The tyro will not understand that although it is true that Hemingway reports facts as he sees them, the facts that he picks out make a story; and that a very nice sense of discrimination, an unerring feeling for drama, is brought into play. The tyro trying his hand will almost always report facts that not only have no bearing on the story, but also hinder the movement, obscure characterization, and violate single effect.

In following Saroyan, the danger is greater. It is so easy to mistake a lack of discipline for a new freedom;

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# The University of Washington

By Sebastian S. Abella

**T**HE University of Washington, Seattle, may be considered the most popular school among Filipino students abroad. A casual survey of Filipino students outside of the Philippines reveals that this University has three claims to this distinction; first, it has the largest Filipino enrollment this month (October, 1936) among all colleges and universities in this country; secondly, a long view of Filipino enrollment in American schools since 1913 indicates that more Filipinos have enrolled in this University than in any other college or university in America; thirdly, it has what is considered the largest Filipino alumni group—128 strong—among American schools.

When the University opened its classes early this month, there were found 60 Filipino registrants. This number does not include the eight Filipinos who are taking courses leading to doctorate degrees. Although apparently negligible, this total is estimated to exceed by far the Filipino enrollment in any other institution of higher learning in the United States. At this writing, the University of California, Berkeley, the nearest rival of this University in size of Filipino enrollment, has but 20 Filipinos.

One reason for this is that although about three-fourth of all the Filipinos in the United States are found in the state of California, only a very small number of them go to school. In a recent student survey it was found that there were nearly as many Filipino students in the State of Washington as there were in the State of California in spite of the fact that California has about ten times as many Filipinos as Washington. Another reason is that the nature of work available to Filipino students in California is such that a Filipino's educational ambitions are often supplanted by the economic. Many Filipino students in Washington, remain in school due to the lack of regular employment for them outside of work suitable for working students.

A recent report of the American Council on Education includes recent figures on Filipino enrollment in American colleges and universities in more than thirty states. Pertinent facts in this report, supplemented by the records of the registrar of the University of Washington, are summarized in the following table:

School Year	Total Filipino enrollment in American Colleges and Universities	Total Filipino enrollment, University of Washington, exclusive of summer enrollment
1919-20	(no report)	73
1920-21	(no report)	95
1921-22	594	64
1922-23	649	90
1923-24	521	81
1924-25	600	87
1925-26	571	121
1926-27	745	115
1927-28	(no report)	100
1928-29	1,073	74
1929-30	905	51
1930-31	890	50
1931-32	642	32
1932-33	521	27



1933-34	395	41
1934-35	417	45
1935-36	(no report yet)	60

NOTE: The first appearance of Filipinos on the Washington campus was in 1913.

The Filipino enrollment was 1913, 1; 1914, 3; 1915, 2; 1916, 3; and 1918, 10.

No one knows the total number of Filipino graduates from colleges and universities in America. Some registrars approached for information on this matter think it is almost impossible to make accurate figures for the reason that many institutions do not classify their students according to nationality or by geographical distribution. To date the University of Washington is the only big institution which has compiled a list of its Filipino graduates. Of the 128 graduates from the University, 124 received degrees, and four received certificates in public health nursing. Seven of the total are women. This small percentage of female graduates incidentally shows the relative distribution of the two sexes in the Filipino population of America.

For those who are curious to know what courses these Washingtonians took, the following rough classification is given: 24 majors in education, 21 in business and economics, 17 in engineering, 12 in political science, 8 in English, 8 in forestry, 6 in general science, 4 in pharmacy, 4 in fishery, 4 in zoology, 3 in law, 2 in history, 2 in languages, 2 in fine arts, and one from each of the following departments: journalism, general literature, mathematics, chemistry, sociology, and psychology. The remaining four, of course, obtained certificates in nursing. The lack of specialization in vocational fields is evident in this summary.

In the Pacific Northwest district comprising the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, the University of Washington is by far the most popular among the Filipino students. Of the 345 Filipino college graduates from this district, 128 are from the University of Washington. The other schools in the district which have an appreciable number of Filipino graduates, are the State College of Washington (Pullman), 68; the University of Oregon, 45; the University of Idaho, 20; and the Oregon State College, 15. The rest of the total graduated from small institutions.

There are many factors which combine to attract Filipino and other students to Washington. The most obvious, of course, is the economic factor. Since ninety-five per cent of the Filipino students in America are self-supporting, totally or partially, they naturally drift to places where opportunities for self-supporting students are found.

In spite of the strong prejudice against them on the Pacific Coast, more than one-third of all the Filipino students in the United States are found in the three states bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Due to its economic structure, the Pacific Coast, more than any other section of the country, offers opportunities to the self-supporting students from the Orient. The salmon canneries in the Northwest and in Alaska continue to draw many Oriental students to these parts, the recess months coming during the salmon

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# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

TALKING about George Lloyd, a former Governor of Bombay, John Gunther writes: "Once when the Prince of Wales, (now Edward Windsor) visited him in Bombay, His Royal Highness is reported to have murmured, 'I never knew how royalty lived until I stayed with George Lloyd.'"

Now, we maintain that one with such sense of humor would not hesitate to give up the British throne for love, or something even worse.

Mark Twain wrote a book entitled "Is Shakespeare Dead?". We do not remember how Mark Twain answers the question; but after seeing the talkie version of *Romeo and Juliet* we concluded that if Shakespeare was what he is cracked up to be, he must now be as dead as those who did not agree with Mussolini and Hitler. We surmise that after several turns in the grave, he exclaimed, "What price immortality?" and decided to die for good.

"People who know Stalin well call him 'Yosif Visarionovitch'; others simply say *Tovarish* (Comrade) Stalin. He has no title. Secretaries or interpreters show no fear of him. They are excited, perhaps, if they have never seen him before, but not afraid. There is no groveling around Stalin. And he can stand criticism."

—John Gunther: *Inside Europe*.

Well, for that matter, *Tovarish* Manuel's associates show no fear of him either, except when he is around.

"The antithesis of the lean, dry, acrid Poincaré, Herriot is a tower of massive flesh, given valiantly to indulgence.... But he attributes his good health to the fact that he is a total abstainer from alcohol, viz., any alcohol except wine and beer."

—John Gunther.

Modesty makes us hesitate to mention ourselves in the same breath with the great Herriot, but the fact is that we also attribute our good health to a very similar practice. We totally abstain from alcohol, viz., any alcohol except wine, beer, brandy, whiskey, and rum, not to speak of gin *marca* "Demonio".

President Quezon, General Santos, and others assure us that the Philippine Army is not going to make the nation militaristic. In fact a U. P. cadet argues that the Philippine Army is not a military organization at all. "Where are the sponsors?" he says.

"Education of the public in the use of the pedestrian safety zones now being tried out by the police department for the principal streets of Manila, is planned by Colonel Antonio C. Torres, Manila chief of police, as a result of many complaints from motorists that 'jaywalkers' are as much responsible for motor accidents as drivers."

—A local daily.



If the Torres plan does not fall through, the city will soon be one vast safety zone, and Manila will consequently be absolutely safe for traffic accidents.

"With Mrs. Grace C. Cooper, Worthy Matron acting as Installing officer the 1937 officers of the Mayon Chapter No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star, were installed into office last Friday night at a ceremony held at the Masonic Temple."

—*News Item in a local daily.*

We have never cared a rap for men's secret societies, but we confess to an unaccountable (or rather, easily accountable) liking for women's secret society.

"If I fail in the discharge of my duty, the failure will not be mine alone; it will be the downfall of the cause of Filipino womanhood," Judge Natividad Almeda Lopez of the Municipal court of the city of Manila declared in her speech delivered at the banquet given in her honor by the Catholic Women's League yesterday at the Manila Hotel."

—A local daily.

Paraphrasing Anatole France, we may say that when a woman starts out to be modest, she does not stop half-way.

"A national convention of different labor organizations and representatives will be held early next February in Manila, Angel Marin, president of the National Federation of Labor, announced yesterday.... A reaction to the labor program of President Quezon is expected to develop during the convention. The question of labor representation in the court of industrial relations and in the national labor safety council will be taken up."

—A morning daily.

We suggest that the following questions be also taken up in the convention:

- (1) Capitalist unrest and dissatisfaction;
- (2) Relations between labor leaders and the smart set;
- (3) The proper substitute for social unrest which, according to the President of the Commonwealth, "will disappear before the end of the next year."

Reichs minister of propaganda Goebels has decreed the abolition of theatrical, literary, and musical criticisms, thereby giving "real masters creative freedom and inviolability of their artistic honor".

—Associated Press.

The justice of such decrees has been abundantly proved in Manila. As everybody knows, there are no amateur artists here; everybody is a master.

"The shrinking Filipina of yesterday is gone," said a prominent woman leader.

—A local daily.

The shrieking one has taken her place.

"The placing of the city morgue under the recently created bureau of investigation instead of under the College of Medicine of the University of the Philippines as at present, will shortly be suggested to higher authorities by Colonel Antonio C. Torres, Manila chief of police.

—A local daily.

When one comes to think of it, the morgue is a very handy thing. Unsolved murder cases like the Gozar murder case can be safely shelved there to await the resurrection of the dead.

"I could think of no important bill which the Assembly failed to act on in its last regular and special sessions. In fact, the chamber did practically all the work that is to be

done for the next three years," Floor Leader Romero said.

—An afternoon daily.

Yes, but how many years will it take the Assembly to undo all that it has done?

"Now, these local labor crisis, it is logical to conclude, are not precipitated by anything else than a difference of viewpoint between the tenants and the landlord. They are definitely and specifically economic in origin."

—An editorial in a morning daily.

Which reminds us of the diagnosis of the unemployment situation in America by a distinguished professor of economics. "The cause of unemployment," said the professor oracularly, "is lack of jobs."



One or two  
tablets of  
Alka-Seltzer  
tell a  
thrilling story

# Why an Upset Stomach?

**A**CID STOMACH is usually the cause of most digestive troubles. Keeping the acid and alkaline content of the body in proper balance is the key to good digestion. When you eat too much acid-producing food, when you over-eat, drink too much, keep late hours and over indulge — you create an excess acid condition (alkaline deficiency). Then you suffer with acid indigestion. Millions of people are in trouble every day because of excess acidity. They upset the "alkaline balance" in their system and then they wonder why they suffer from such ailments as —

**GAS ON THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH, HEADACHES, COLDS,  
HEARTBURN, MORNING AFTER FEELING, FATIGUE, RHEUMATIC PAINS**

The answer is to correct this "excess acidity," by supplying the proper alkalizing agents to restore the proper "alkaline balance" to the system. That's the time to take ALKA-SELTZER. Your first trial of it — and every time you use it — you will be thrilled by its prompt relief. Then you need have no fear of big meals or the pains and distresses resulting. You will relish the thought of food and be free from distress after meals. Alka-Seltzer, correcting hyper-acidity, solves the alkaline-balance problem of millions. Your complete satisfaction with Alka-Seltzer is guaranteed and your druggist will gladly refund your money for the purchase of your first package if not entirely satisfied.

At all Druggists

# Alka-Seltzer

Formula: Acetyl Salicylate of Sodium 9%. Bicarbonate of Soda 54%. Citrate of Sodium 37%.

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# Tracing the Original Sounds in the Languages of Today

By H. Costenoble

**T**HE study of languages may be divided into two main parts: that of the individual words, and that of the grouping of words into sentences. I shall consider the former in the present article, and show how by comparison of several related languages we can determine very closely the form and meaning of the words of the common mother tongue, in our case of the probable original of our present diverse Philippine dialects.

Many Philippine dialects possess what is called the neutral vowel, or by its Javanese name, the peppet. This is pronounced somewhat like the *e* in "her" or in "water". It is usually represented in orthography by the letter *e*, but since this leads to confusion with the real sound of *e*, we shall here use the symbol  $\vartheta$  to represent this sound.

The word "roof" is in Kapampangan *atap*, in Tagalog *atip*, in Bikol *atup*, in some dialects *atep* and in others *atop*. We have here a word which in all dialects is identical except for one vowel, which the different dialects represent variously by either *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*. The diversity of this one sound leads to the supposition that it was represented in the common original tongue by a neutral vowel from which the present-day vowels have been evolved. If this actually was the case, then it may be possible that the original neutral sound  $\vartheta$  has been preserved unchanged in some of the dialects. An examination of Philippine dialects reveals the fact that many of them actually have preserved this neutral sound, and have the above word in the form *at $\vartheta$ p*; such dialects are among others the Iloko, the Pangasinan, the Tagbanua of Palawan, and the language of the islands of the Agutaya group, several dialects of the Bisaya of Panay and neighboring islands.

In final syllables the vowels *o* and *u* are often interchangeable, or rather: the vowel of a final syllable is pronounced somewhere between *o* and *u*, and this sound is variously written as *o* or as *u*. This is so common that it may be assumed to have been a characteristic of the original language.

Below are given a few more examples of words containing an original neutral vowel  $\vartheta$ :

					formative of future passive
English.....	catch	plant	tooth	cockroach	pole
Kapampangan..	dakap	tanam	ipan	ipas	atkan
Tagalog.....	dakip	tanim	ngipin	ipis	tikin
Bikol.....	dakup	tanum	ngipun	—	tukun
Bisaya.....	dakop	tanum	ngipun	ipus	tukun
Iloko.....	dakap	tanam	ngipam	ipam	takkam
Pangasinan...	dakap	tanam	ngipam	ipam	takam
Probable					
Original.....	dakap	tanam	ngipam	ipam	takam

In Kapampangan *atkan* the letters of the first syllable have been interchanged; this is a very common occurrence in this language whenever the vowel of the first syllable contains an *a* derived from an original  $\vartheta$ .

From these examples we might formulate the law that original  $\vartheta$  remains unchanged in Iloko and Pangasinan, becomes *a* in Kapampangan, *i* in Tagalog, and *u* in Bikol



and Bisaya. But such few examples are not sufficient to justify the formulation of a general law; in fact if we investigate further we find many exceptions that, however, in themselves again follow certain rules.

A closer examination of the examples given reveals the fact that in them the  $\vartheta$  occurs only *after* an *a*, *after* an *i* and before and after another  $\vartheta$ ; but never *before* an *a* or *i* and never together with a *u*. We shall now take a few words in which the  $\vartheta$  occurs in these latter positions and see how the various languages treat it there:

	come to surface, become	crack,	buy	strip of	hair	full
English.....	visible	slit	abli	aspi	buak	apnu
Kapampangan..	altau	abtak	bili	sipi	buhok	punu
Tagalog.....	litau	bitak				
		litak				
Bikol.....	latau	batak		sapi	buhuk	pano
Bisaya.....	lutau	butak	bili	sipi	buhuk	puno
		lutak				
Iloko.....	lottau	batak			buok	punno
Pangasinan...	lottau	batak	bili	sipi	buok	pano
Probable						
Original.....	latau	latak	bali	sapi	buak	panu
		batak				

These examples really are too few to ascertain fully what the peppet changes into under all circumstances, but to give a sufficient number of examples would make this article too long. The reader who is interested in this problem is referred to "The Peppet Law in Philippine Languages" by C. E. Conant.

From the few examples given last, we note that in many instances an  $\vartheta$  is assimilated to the vowel of the neighboring syllable. The sequence  $\vartheta$ -*a* becomes *a-a* in Bikol; the sequence  $\vartheta$ -*i* becomes *i-i* in Pangasinan and Bisaya; the sequence *u*- $\vartheta$  becomes *u-u* in Tagalog, and  $\vartheta$ -*u* becomes *u-u* in Tagalog and in Iloko.

The peppet becomes an *a* in exception to the general rule in Pangasinan in the sequence  $\vartheta$ -*u*, in Bikol whenever it occurs in the first syllable, and in Iloko whenever the following consonant is not doubled (as it is in *takkam*, *punno*, etc.); an example hereto is Iloko *bagas*, "rice", (against Tagalog *bigas*, Bisaya *bugas*, etc.).

We may now complete the laws ruling the peppet in the languages cited and say:

- Tagalog:  $\vartheta$  becomes *i* in most cases, except when the neighboring syllable contains a *u*, in which cases it is assimilated.
- Kapampangan:  $\vartheta$  becomes *a*, except in a very few cases when it is assimilated to following *i* or *u*; as *a* it causes interchange of sounds in the first syllable except in a few cases.
- Bikol:  $\vartheta$  becomes *u* in most cases, but becomes *a* if it occurs in the first syllable and the second syllable contains an *a*, *i* or *u* (but not an  $\vartheta$ ).
- Bisaya:  $\vartheta$  becomes *u* in most cases, but is assimilated to a following *i*.
- Iloko:  $\vartheta$  remains unchanged in most cases, but is assimilated to following *u*. In the first syllable it causes doubling of the following consonant, but in a number of cases this doubling does not take place and then  $\vartheta$  becomes *a*. In the southern Iloko provinces  $\vartheta$  has a tendency to become *i*.
- Pangasinan:  $\vartheta$  remains unchanged in most cases; it is assimilated to following *i*, and becomes *a* before *u*.

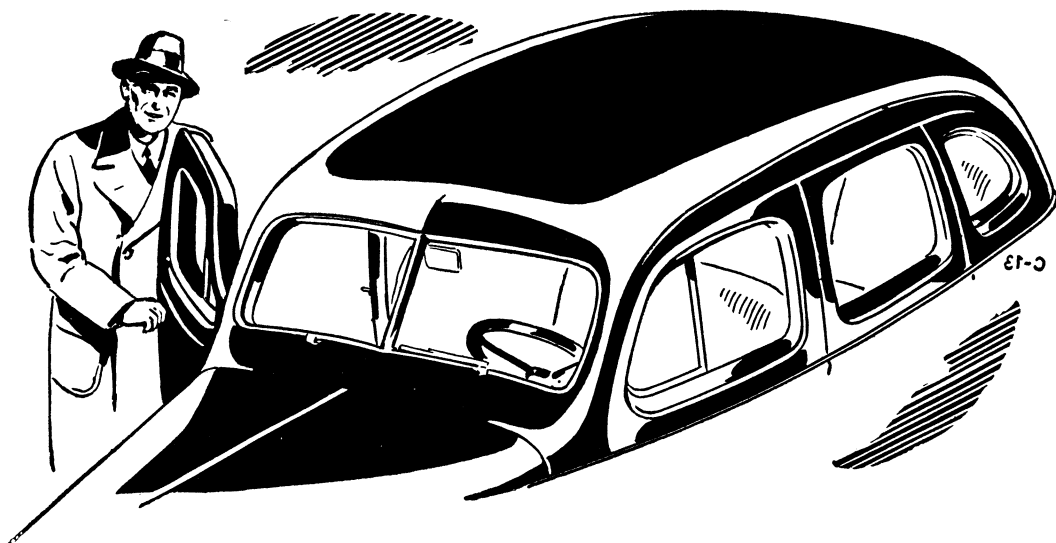
(Continued on page 38)





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# Rizal, Father of Modern Tagalog

By Antonio B. Rosales

**R**IZAL'S efforts to develop his native tongue aroused general interest. Professor Ferdinand Blumentritt, on June 29, 1890, wrote him to suggest one way of improving and purifying the language. The main part of his letter follows:

"An idea has occurred to me: while reading the '*Lectura Popular*', it came to my mind that in Tagalog still exists many Spanish words. I believe that the major part of these could be eliminated, and new combinations formed of Tagalog words and roots, because like all Malayan (also German) idioms, Tagalog is well adapted to the formation of new words. We Germans have actually begun to clean our language of foreign words; now we say: *Erdkunde* instead of *Geographie*, *Volkerkunde* instead of *Ethnographie*, *Weltweisheit* instead of *Philosophie*, *Sprachenkunde* instead of *Linguistik*, *Gesichteskreis* instead of *Horizont*, etc.

"I believe the same thing should be tried in Tagalog; it wouldn't be difficult."

From 1892 to August of 1896, when he was deported to Dapitan, Rizal had more time to devote to what had long been his desire: to prepare substantial contributions towards the development of his native tongue, which, he had feared, was gradually deteriorating from neglect and ignorance. He had already started towards this end with his valuable studies and his advocacy of the new orthography, but he felt he had to do something greater for his mother language.

With all its imperfections, Rizal considered Tagalog as a "language of the angels," a harmonious, beautiful idiom. "If you can speak it well," he said in his letter to Blumentritt on February 15, 1893, "it is as good as any other. It has a great wealth of words for the affections and movements of ordinary life." He was of the belief that Tagalog was sufficiently rich as it was. While he was in Europe, he urged a Filipino student to translate German philosophic works into Tagalog to show that their mother tongue was rich enough for such works. The student started to translate Victor Hugo's writings but was not able to go far.

Realizing the necessity for a Tagalog grammar, Rizal began to work on one in 1893. In his unique trilingual letter, begun in colloquial German, carried on in colloquial English, and concluded in colloquial French, which he wrote from Dapitan when the censorship of his correspondence became very annoying, he mentioned his grammar. In his own English, he said: "My grammar is long ago finished. I intend to published it as soon as I shall be set at liberty. It will bring to light so many things that I believe nobody thought of."

In December of 1893, he completed his "*Estudios sobre la Lengua Tagala*," in which he gave particular attention to the verbal forms. In a letter to the Reverend Father Francisco P. de Sanchez, S. J., his beloved Ateneo professor to whom the work was dedicated, he said that he had "been truly fortunate and inspired in the treatment of the Tagalog verb, because no Tagalog grammar gives a proper explanation."



In spite of his long residence in the Islands, Father Sanchez had not yet then learned Tagalog. From Dapitan, Rizal advised him to learn Tagalog through English, not through Spanish. The good father thus succeeded in learning the language, and his case was a tangible example of the facility with which Tagalog could be learned in that manner, boldly introduced by Rizal.

Greatly engrossed in his study of Tagalog, Rizal delved into its origin. Early in 1893, he wrote: "I see in the Visayan language traces of words of more primitive form than in the Tagalog, yet the Tagalog conjugation contains not only all the forms of the Visayan, but others in addition thereto. Which of the two is older? Are they both branches of a trunk that has disappeared? What trunk was this? This is what I shall investigate, because I mistrust the Malay."

A few months later, the "mistrust" started to form into a conviction. Thus, in his "*Estudios*" he said: "Tagalog belongs to the agglutinative branch of languages. For a long time it was believed to be one of the dialects of Malay, through that language becoming the first of the family to be known to Europeans. But later studies, comparing the Malay-Polynesian idioms with one another, have succeeded in showing how slight is the basis for this supposition. The conjugation of the Tagalog verbs, far from being derived from the Malay verbs, contains in itself every form of that and besides some from other dialects."

"Although in Tagalog," he continued, "as at present spoken and written (slightly different from ancient Tagalog), there are to be found many Sanscrit, Spanish, and Chinese words, nevertheless the structure of the language still retains its own distinctive character. These foreign words are stitched to the fabric much as gems are set in jewels; they could come off and something else be substituted without the framework losing its form."

In April of 1895, he wrote: "I am becoming more and more convinced that the Tagalog is not derived from the Malay, and I therefore want to rewrite my Tagalog grammar and establish comparisons with the Malay. However, there is no doubt that they have many words in common. At times, on account of the simplicity of the language, I imagine that it is a language like the *lingua franca* of the Levant and the pidgin English of the China coast, a language which owes its existence to the intermingling of a conquering race, speaking a different language, and another—conquered—race. If I had more Malay books, I could study it better."

Sincerely intent on making a valuable contribution to his language, he promised: "I shall do all that is possible as soon as I find good material, so that I may leave a grammar that will serve as a monument to my language which . . . is bound to disappear unless God provides a remedy."

He was aware that a good dictionary was also necessary. Therefore, as he wrote to his brother-in-law, Manuel T. Hidalgo, from Dapitan, on June 5, 1894, "Listening to

(Continued on page 34)

# A Remarkable Drugless Aid To SOUND, RESTFUL SLEEP

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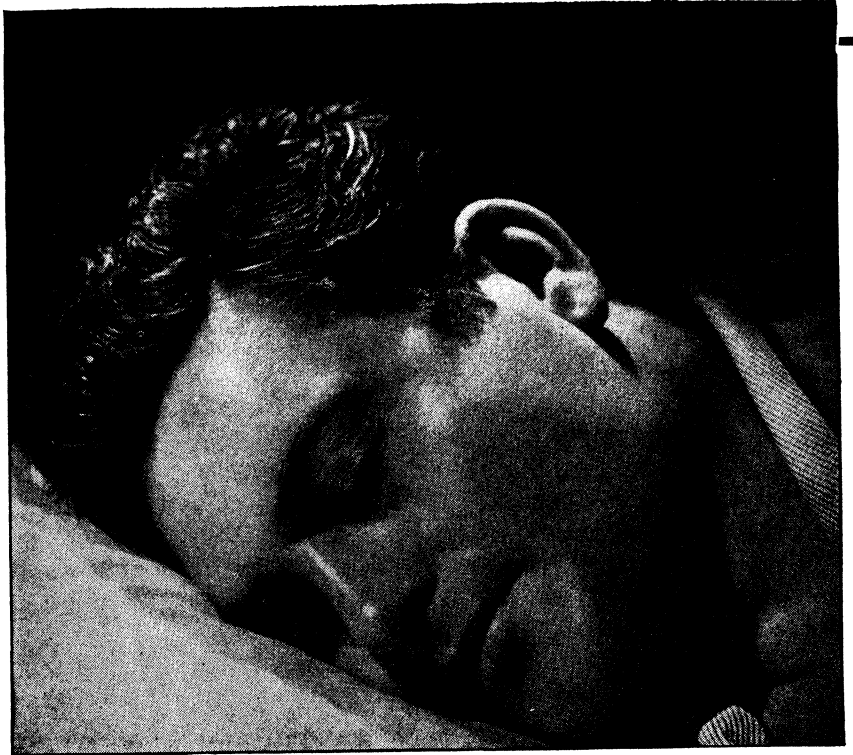
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# The Strangers

By Angel G. de Jesus

**P**EPING sat on the lowest rung of the bamboo ladder with his dog beside him. It was growing dark and cool. Sometimes Leal would scratch his wounds and in the silence the sound was sharp and rasping. Upstairs his little brother wailed and his mother began to sing. He drew closer to his dog and put an arm around him. Twilight darkened into night.

From out the shadows of the street someone emerged. It was his father. Peping slipped quietly from beside the dog and pushed him away. "Go, Leal," he whispered and the old dog went slowly to his nook under the stairs.

"Wasn't Leal beside you?" Mang Tinoy greeted him and his voice was irritated and tired. Peping did not answer. The bamboo steps creaked under the man's heavy steps. "If I see you again with that dog, you will see!" The boy remained silent. "Come up, what are you doing there?" Mang Tinoy continued.

Peping followed his father into the house.

"How is Totoy today?" Mang Tinoy asked of his wife. He was smiling now and his brown face glistened in the lamplight.

Aling Tonia raised a warning hand. "Be quiet, he might wake up."

Both of them stooped over the baby with smiling faces. "He is growing fatter still," the husband said, and he put an arm around his wife's shoulder. Meanwhile Peping sat in his dark corner looking at them.

Later at the supper table, the father stopped shoving fistfuls of rice into his mouth long enough to say disapprovingly:

"I saw that boy again with Leal. I don't know why he likes that dog so much. Instead of playing with his friends!"

"Leal was his first playmate," Aling Tonia said, and looked at her son from under her lowered head.

Mang Tinoy got suddenly angry. "What? Shall we let him go on because of that? Look at his legs?"

"Sh . . . !" his wife said. "You will wake up Totoy."

Silence descended on the room while Mang Tinoy looked darkly at his son but Peping did not raise his eyes. It was dark there in the kitchen and shadows shifted across the table as the flame of the lamp moved in a slight breeze.

"I know what we should do," the man continued in a lower voice. "Let's give Leal to the dog-catcher."

"Sh . . . !" Aling Tonia warned in an urgent whisper, and the eyes of the two met in the half-light. Her hand moved out to the head of her son beside her. "Eat well," she said. Slowly the meal dragged on.

After supper the father told him to go out and play with his friends. Husband and wife were talking very low in the kitchen, and when he stood before them, "Until eight o'clock only," the mother said, while she looked at him queerly. "And don't take Leal with you."

"Yes, mother," he answered and went down the stairs. He went through the gate and then waited in the shadow of an acacia tree. Soon there came a tired puffing and a shadow that moved slowly, stopped besides him. "Leal," he whispered. He sank down and suddenly he began to



cry. In the darkness his dog found his face and began to lick it. Soon the three of them, tree, boy, and dog, were just one dark mass. From just around the corner where the Chinese store was, boys at play shrieked in excitement.

Eight o'clock came and with it the voice of the boy's mother. He stood up and sent the dog ahead in the darkness; and when he was sure that he was safe, he went slowly through the gate to where Aling Tonia waited.

"Where did you hide yourself?" she asked him. "You were not at the corner when I went to the Chinese store."

"We were playing hide-and-seek," he answered and went swiftly up the stairs ahead of her.

The sleeping mat was already rolled out and his father was by now snoring. "Look after your brother; I'll be doing something in the kitchen," Aling Tonia said and disappeared.

Peping stood by the little bundle, looking at it quietly. He passed the back of his hand across the baby's forehead. How little the baby looked. Even in the darkness he could see the fat round face and the curly hair. They loved him so much. A mosquito buzzed near the face and he bent over to drive it away. The baby's skin was soft and moist. He passed his hand over his face again. Even his father forgot his anger when he looked at Totoy.

But then he heard a puffing and a scratching below the house and he remembered again. He turned around and his eyes became vacant and thus Aling Tonia found him.

"Is that the way to take care of him?" she asked angrily. "See that mosquito bite! Go, sleep." She took some salve from a shelf and rubbed some on the baby's face while she muttered angrily.

Peping lay down in his place and closed his eyes. He had not heard what his mother had said, for his dog and what his father had threatened occupied all his thoughts. The dog-catcher's car! And Leal! He remembered the time when Nel's dog had been caught. They had killed him. Nel had cried all the time but his father had told him that the city wanted five pesos for a license and they did not have the money. That was what they did when you had no money. Nel's dog had been called Smart and he was almost as big as Leal but they had killed him. Peping opened his eyes and could not close them again.

Presently his mother lay down beside him. She was very careful in doing so as she had placed the baby on the other side. Softly she covered him up and turned her back towards Peping. The room was now completely dark, for she had put out the lamp, and in the darkness nothing could be heard except his father's snores. Leal and the dog-catcher were still in his mind and, for the moment, he had forgotten his fear of the dark. They worked swiftly, the dog-catchers, and quickly entangled their victim in their nooses. He had seen Smart caught. The dog-catcher was a big black man and he laughed all the time. Smart had tried to run away while Nel looked on helplessly, for a policeman was in the car; but soon it had been carried away like a trussed pig. Smart had been too scared even to bark, while Nel had started crying.

The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE has been required for use in the senior classes in the high schools as a supplementary class reader for several years and is now recommended by the Director of Education for use in the first and second year classes also. The *Atlantic Monthly* is similarly utilized in many schools in the United States.



## BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Manila, June 20, 1936.

## ACADEMIC BULLETIN

No. 11, s. 1936

## USE OF PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE BY FIRST YEAR AND SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

To Division Superintendents:

1. More extensive use of the *Philippine Magazine* than is required for Fourth Year classes in English is herewith recommended. When available copies are not being used by Fourth Year classes, for example, they can well be utilized by First Year and Second Year students. It is therefore suggested that First Year and Second Year students be urged to read, as supplementary material in connection with *Philippine Prose and Poetry, Volumes One and Two*, both current issues and available copies of previous issues of the *Philippine Magazine*. Care should be taken, however, to prevent the reading of current issues by First Year and Second Year students from interfering with their use by Fourth Year classes.

2. One of the objectives in studying *Philippine Prose and Poetry*, it may be noted, is to foster the desire to read worth-while selections published in local periodicals.

LUTHER B. BEWLEY,  
Director of Education.

-046

## Reference:

Circular: No. 21, s. 1935.

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# PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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No! his father was only joking. He was too kind and good to do it. Not Leal whom he had liked so much when he was younger and stronger. When Leal had chased away that prowler, his father had been very proud of him and had boasted to the neighbors. Not Leal!

Mang Tinoy turned around, and in the dark silent room his voice broke out in some echo of a pier quarrel: "Leave that alone! Leave that alone, I tell you!"

The darkness moved and Peping's fear of it returned with a rush. Momentarily he forgot what he had been thinking and stretched an arm towards his mother. But he could not reach her. He edged himself nearer and put his arm around her. The night went on and at last he drifted into restless sleep.

He was nearly late for school the next day. Aling Tonia had to wake him up and he had barely time to eat and grab the lunch-box which contained his food for the noon interval. He did not even see Leal, though at the corner he remembered and looked back. Perhaps he had not stirred from under the stairs. All the time in his class he could not keep from thinking about this, and his teacher noticed his inattention. He was restless when others went home at noon, but his home was far and he had only enough money for the fare home that evening. When classes were dismissed in the afternoon he was the first to rush to the waiting bus. As he neared his house he began to call "Leal! . . . Leal!"

His dog did not greet him. He bounded through the gate. "Leal! Leal!" he called. Aling Tonia appeared at the window but was curiously silent. Leal did not appear. He was not under the stairs nor in the forbidden house: he was not anywhere. "Where is Leal?" he asked his mother. "I don't know," she answered. "Where is Leal?" he asked again and began crying. "I don't know," she answered again; and though the baby was awakened by the noise and started to cry, she did not tell Peping to stop. She could not even look at him straight.

Peping stumbled down the stairs and began searching. He went out of the gate rubbing his eyes. He asked some of the neighbors, but they did not know where Leal was. He came to the corner and met Nel.

"He was caught by the dog-catcher," Nel told him. "Didn't your mother tell you? We saw it. He tried to get into the yard, but the gate was closed."

Peping turned around quickly, and with shocked white face and eyes beginning to dim, rushed back.

"Leal, mother, Leal! He was caught! He was caught!" He clutched at her skirt and his cries woke up the baby again and it began to wail. The room became loud with noise. "Get Leal, mother! Get him!"

"Don't cry," she said, "let's wait for your father." She took his head into her hands and began caressing it. "Let's wait for your father," she repeated more weakly.

Slowly Peping became quieter. He moved from her and, still blindly, moved towards the stairs.

"Where are you going?" Aling Tonia asked.

"I'll wait for father," he could barely answer.

Aling Tonia started to speak but desisted. With still eyes she watched him go down and stand by the gate. It would be a very long time still before Tinoy arrived: the house was far from the pier.

People passed by and some looked curiously at Peping. Some of his friends started their playing and one or two called to him as they ran to the corner. Soon their shouts could be heard rising in the still evening air.

At last the father came.

"Father! Father!" the boy rushed to him. "Leal was caught! Leal was caught!" He flung himself at his legs. "They'll kill him! Get him, father! Get him!"

"Is that so?" Mang Tinoy asked of his wife who had come down.

"Yes. This morning," she answered. Something like a look of understanding flashed between them in the darkness.

"Get Leal, father," Peping implored. "You can get him. You can get him. Five pesos only, father."

"We can not do anything," Mang Tinoy said evenly. "It's impossible to get him."

Peping looked up and saw their calm faces in the lamplight. He remembered what his father had said the night before. Still he persisted while he looked up at them with his white face.

"Father . . . mother, let's get Leal. They'll kill him."

"I told you we can not get him back," his father retorted.

Hot accusing words began to rise in the boy's throat, but he choked as he could not say them. Seeing him silent, his parents turned their backs upon him and began to play with Totoy. He was left to sob alone until it was time to eat. He touched almost nothing and now and then his father ordered him curtly to eat.

When the sleeping mat was unrolled and they lay down to sleep, Aling Tonia lay close to him and for the first time in many days put her arm around him. But he could not forget.

"Father, get Leal," he would beg again. "Then he would turn to his mother. "Tell him, mother. Tell him. He can get Leal."

"Hard-headed!" was his father's answer. Aling Tonia was silent.

Deep at night he heard her sigh.

"Tinoy," she said very low to her husband, "can we not . . ."

There was an annoyed snort from the father. "What foolishness are you thinking?"

Then there was silence again. Later they slept, though Peping could not. His head felt too big for him and was whirling and he was crying softly.

The window shutters creaked in the wind. He heard the breathing beside him, but he felt suddenly alone, as though with strangers. The darkness had closed on him again and he was afraid. He was alone and defenseless in that dark room. Instinctively he moved closer to his warm and soft mother and buried his face in her breast.

As he lay thus, he recalled their calm and unconcerned faces when he had begged them to get Leal. He remembered again what his father had threatened the night before. All at once, knowledge that he had tried to deny to himself flowed into being in his mind and he forgot his fear of the dark in this more awesome darkness.

Suddenly he moved away from the arm around him. "Leal," his mouth formed the words, "Leal," and, hearing the wind playing with shutters, he shivered.



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# Tagalog Kinship Terms and Usages

By Mauro Garcia

**T**HE interest of an article on some of the kinship terms used among the Pampangos, which appeared recently in this Magazine<sup>1</sup>, lies in part in that it enables one to make a study of the organization of the Philippine family. As, however, this is only possible if the same information is available for all the groups, what has been done for the Pampangos should also be done for the Tagalogs, the Ilocanos, and others. The following compilation of the terms of kinship used among the Tagalogs, the second largest local ethnic group,<sup>2</sup> whose language is the most highly developed of all those spoken in the Philippines, is therefore hereby presented.



## Parent-Child Group

**FATHER:** The Tagalogs have two roots for father, these being *ama* and *tata*. From these main forms are derived *amang* and *tatang* or *tata*.

**MOTHER:** For mother the main Tagalog term is *ina*, from which are derived *inang* and *inay*; but *nanay* or *nanang*, used as alternatives, are also to be found. A third form is *ima* which, however, is used mostly in some Chinese mestizo families.

**SON, DAUGHTER:** *Anak* in Tagalog means child generically. Sex is indicated by qualifying the term with *lalaki* (male) or *babai* (female) as the case may be. Thus a son is *anak na lalaki* and a daughter, *anak na babai*. *Anak* has *bata* and *supling* for synonyms.

A first born child is called a *pañganay*, while the youngest child is known as *bunso*. For an only begotten child, the term used is *bugtong*. And one whose parents are unknown is called an *anak sa tapon* (*tapon* = thrown away, wasted) or *anak sa lupa* (*lupa* = ground, earth; *i. e.* found on the ground). An adulterous or incestuous child is an *anak sa ligaw* (*ligaw* = courting, wooing, loving).

It is of interest to mention that parents and other elder relatives address young boys and girls as *itoy* and *ato* (for boys) and *ining* (for girls.) They are, however, mostly used in affection.

## Sibling Group

**BROTHER, SISTER:** The term that is used for sibling generically is *kapatid* (or *kapatir* among the Batangueños) irrespective of age or sex. A synonym is *kapatol*. To indicate sex one says *kapatid na lalaki* or *kapatid na babai* for brother or sister respectively.

There is no term which distinguishes age, except *kaķa* which means an older sibling with respect to his or her minor brothers and sisters.

Terms indicating age and sex may be found, however, but are of Chinese origin and are mostly used in Chinese mestizo families. Among them minor brothers and sisters call the first born male a *koya* or *kuya*, and the female, *ati*. The second born is a *diko* (male) or *ditse* (female); the third, a *sanko* (male) or *sanse* (female).

*Manong* and *manang*, which are contractions of the Spanish *hermano* and *hermana*, are also used.

## Grandparent-Grandchild Group

The prevalent term for the entire grandparent-grandchild group of relations is *apo*, applied both to grandparents and grandchildren. When used for the former, the accent is on the first syllable; for the latter, on the second. Not only is it a reciprocal kinship term, but it is also honorific, it being generally applied in deference to elders other than grandparents.

Sex is indicated by saying *ápo ama* for grandfather and *ápo ina* for grandmother. *Amang tanda*, *amang poón* or *amba poón* and *inang tanda*, *inang poón*, or *inda poón*, are the other terms used to distinguish both relations respectively. In direct address, however, only *ápo* is used, without mentioning the qualifying affix.

Another root that is found for grandparent is *nuno*. This word also means ascendants in general and has in this sense the synonym *poón*.

These terms also have their equivalents among Chinese mestizo families in their names *inkong* and *impo* for grandfather and grandmother respectively.

The degrees of relationship with respect to one's grandchild (*apó*) are expressed as follows: *apó sa tagiliran* for great grandchild; *apo sa sinapupunan* for grandchild of the third degree; *apo sa tuhod*, grandchild of the fourth degree; *apó sa sakong*, grandchild of the fifth degree; and *apó sa talampakan*, grandchild of the sixth degree.

## Uncle-Nephew Group

**UNCLE:** The Tagalogs have two main terms, *ambá* and *mama*, which are applied not only to one's uncles on both the father and mother's side, but to the male cousins of either father or mother, and also to the paternal and maternal aunts' husbands.

The other word is *mang*, which is derived from *mama*. It is not only used for uncle, but it serves as a qualifying term in social usage, equivalenting the use of *don* in Spanish or of *mister* in English.

**AUNT:** The common term used for aunt is *ali*, but *bayi*, *inda*, and *nana* are also to be found. Like *mang* for uncle, *ali* carries the added significance equivalent to the social use of *doña* or *señora* in Spanish. They also have the same application as the foregoing terms for uncle, in that they are applied to aunts whether by affinity or by consanguinity.

**NEPHEW, NIECE:** The generic Tagalog word for nephew or niece is *pamankin*. In order to indicate sex, one says *pamankin na lalaki* (for nephew) or *pamankin na babai* (for niece). The sons and daughters of a first cousin are *pamankin sa pinsang buo*, those of a second cousin, *pamankin sa pinsan makalawa*. Step-sons and step-daughters are also called *pamankin*.

## Cousin Group

The Tagalog equivalent of cousin is *pinsan*. A first cousin is a *pinsan buo*, a second cousin, *pinsan maka-*



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*lawá*, etc. As in addressing an older sibling, a cousin is also addressed as *kaka* when spoken to by his minors.

### Parent-in-Law and Child-in-Law Group

**PARENT-IN-LAW:** The generic term for parent-in-law is *bienan*. Sex is distinguished by qualifying the word by *lalaki* or *babai* when referring to a father-in-law or mother-in-law respectively. In addressing them directly, however, it is common to use only the term *bienan*.

**CHILD-IN-LAW:** A child-in-law, whether male or female, is called a *manugang*.

### Sibling-in-Law Group

**BROTHER-IN-LAW, SISTER-IN-LAW:** For a brother-in-law, the Tagalog word is *bayao*, and for sister-in-law, *hipag*. The latter has the equivalent *inso* among Chinese mestizos.

**SPOUSE'S SIBLING'S SPOUSE:** For the husband or wife of a sibling-in-law, the Tagalog word is *bilas*.

### Step-relatives Group

For step-parents, the same terms as for uncles and aunts are employed, while for step-children, the term is *paman-kin*, as previously mentioned.

### Other Connections by Marriage

The special Tagalog term for other relations by marriage is *balayi*. It is the term which parents who marry their children use in addressing each other. It is applied to both sexes. A synonym is *baisan*.

### Other Kinship Terms

The term *asawa* means spouse generically; *magulang*, parents; *kamaganak*, relatives in general; *inaanak*, godchild; *inaama sa binyag* or *ninong*, godfather, and *iniina sa binyag* or *ninang*, godmother; and *kinakapatid*, a brother or sister in baptism. An adopted child is called an *ankin* or *anakanakan*.

*Lalaki*, meaning man, and *babai*, meaning woman; *binata*, an unmarried young man; *dalaga*, an unmarried young woman; and *balo*, a widow or widower, may also be mentioned.

A close examination of the foregoing data reveals the Tagalog kinship system to have some striking characteristics. There is, for instance, a tendency toward a non-differentiation of the sexes, judging from the nature of the terms used for spouse, child, cousin, and grandparent. The only exceptions in which distinction in this regard is made are the terms for parents, uncles, and aunts. The merging of collateral with lineal kin is also evident, as may be seen in the names for the uncle-nephew group. Calling step-parents uncles and aunts, also shows the tendency to treat connections by marriage like blood relatives. The use of many terms that are traceable to Chinese sources indicates the extent foreign elements have crept into Tagalog terms of kinship.

<sup>1</sup>Kinship Usages among the Pampangos, by Ricardo C. Galang, Philippine Magazine, September, 1936. See also "Family Relationships," Salud Gatchalian, Philippine Magazine, April, 1934.

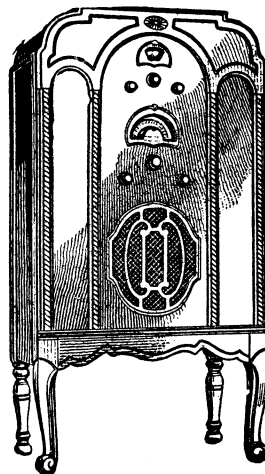
<sup>2</sup>The largest group is made up of the Bisayans.

## Rizal, Father of Modern Tagalog

(Continued from page 26)

what they request so much of me abroad, I have decided to write a dictionary of the Tagalog language, a work which I can not carry to conclusion unless you help me. You will relieve me of the work of finding the words and adding the explanations; I shall take charge of classifying them grammatically, finding the synonyms in the Malay languages, and supplying the equivalents in Spanish, English, French, and German. Thus we shall be able to prepare a monumental work on the Tagalog language. I realize that in order to accomplish this work, it is necessary to be in the heart of Tagalogdom, but I trust I shall soon be in your midst."

Most unfortunately, his resolve never came to fruition. The late Epifanio de los Santos assigned this failure to his lack of means, to his travels, and to the lack of propitious surroundings. "We, who are interested in these matters," he wrote, "shall therefore have to content our-



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selves with the *Arte Métrica*, *Ortografía*, and *Estudios*, which are certainly useful as regards prosody, orthography, and verbal forms, but are not definite, considered prosodically and as an orthological whole. There also are his translations and original writings, all excellent as regards orientation, usefulness, and linguistic and literary material, but historical documents for the history of the language rather than really artistic and classical works."

**T**HERE has long been a misconception regarding Rizal's attitude towards the language question. True, his greatest works left to posterity were originally written in Spanish. However, this could not be taken to mean, without doing a grave injustice to his memory, that he placed Spanish or any other foreign language above his beloved mother tongue. Early in his childhood, he held to the belief that "he who does not love his native tongue is worse than a beast or a loathsome fish." There is not a shade of a

doubt that he cherished this conviction up to his last hours.

When Rizal saw that his language was in a "precarious" situation, he stepped in to save it and give it a new lustre. To do what he did required a high degree of patriotism and courage. It was his genius and his profound devotion, the same qualities which enshrined him in the hearts of his people, that gave the Tagalog language a new life and which put it on the way to a higher stage of development.

De los Santos stated that "as regards the teaching of languages, he [Rizal] advocated, among other things, the study of Tagalog. Since he was eight years of age, Rizal championed his native tongue as a language of its own pure type, noble and exalted."

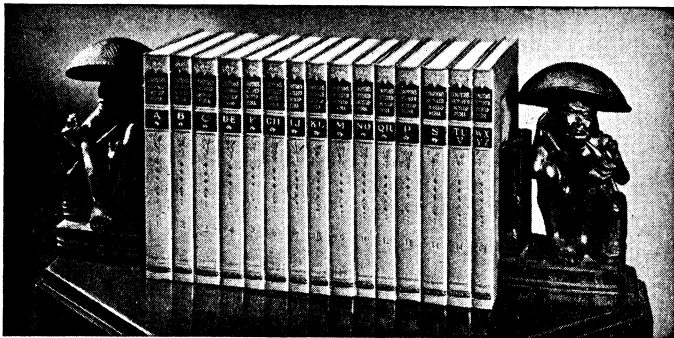
An interesting letter of Blumentritt, dated June 23, 1890, apparently the result of interest aroused by Rizal's invaluable letter to his countrymen on April 15, 1890, may be quoted. The patriot's illustrious Austrian friend said: "With regards to the linguistic conditions in the Philippines, I believe that the Tagalog, the Visayan, and the Ilocano (and perhaps the Pangasinan and the Bikol) will absorb all the other idioms of the Philippines."

Blumentritt advocated the propagation of Spanish in the Islands but cautioned against neglecting the native languages. "On the contrary," he said, "you should assiduously cultivate your idioms and expurgate them of all foreign elements which may be superfluous. The political language of the country should be Spanish and the literary the Tagalog, in the same way as with us Germans, who in the mediaeval age used Latin to play the part of your Spanish, while our poets chanted the *Nibelungenlied*, *Gudtrum*, etc., in the sweet mother tongue. . . . The Filipino idioms seem to have been created for poetry, because of their wealth of vowels which make them so sonorous." Then Blumentritt quoted the German botanist, Wallis, who knew many Malayan, Indochinese, and South American languages: "Among the Filipino idioms, the Tagalog is the most developed, sonorous and at the same time harmonious."

Because of his contributions to the glorious "resurrection" of the Tagalog language, serving as an impelling force toward its modern development, Dr. Jose Rizal may very well be called the "Father of Modern Tagalog."

A bibliography of Dr. Jose Rizal's work on and in the Tagalog language, based on a list by Epifanio de los Santos, the bibliography of Russell and Rodriguez, and other references, follows:

- I. Relative to the Tagalog language:
  - Sobre el teatro tagalo* (May 6, 1884)  
Refuting an attack made by Manuel Lorenzo d'Ayot.  
Published in Madrid.
  - Tagalische Verskunst* (April, 1887)  
Work read before the Ethnographical Society of Berlin, in April, 1887, and published the same year by the Society.
  - Arte Métrica del Tagalo* (1887)  
Amplified Spanish translation of "*Tagalische Verskunst*" by Rizal himself.
  - Specimens of Tagal Folklore* (May, 1889)  
*Trübner's Record*, London. Composed of three parts: proverbial sayings, puzzles, verses.
  - Barrantes y el Teatro Tagalo* (June, 1889)  
Article published in *La Solidaridad*, Barcelona.



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*Two Eastern Fables* (July, 1889)

*Trübner's Record*, London, in English.

*La Tortuga y el Mono* (1889-91)

A hasty sketch made in fun to fill the remaining pages of Mrs. Juan Luna's autograph album, done in Juan Luna's studio in Paris. In *Trübner's Record* in London, Rizal later compared the Tagalog version of this story with its Japanese counterpart, suggesting that the two peoples may have had a common origin. This study attracted considerable attention among ethnologists and was among the topics discussed at an ethnological conference.

*Sobre la nueva ortografía de la lengua Tagalog* (April, 1890)

A pamphlet-supplement inserted in the *La Solidaridad* of April 15, 1890. Translated into German by Blumentritt. An extract in Dutch, with comments, was made by Prof. H. Kern, of the University of Leida.

*Gramática Tagala comparada* (1893)

Incomplete.

*Estudios sobre la Lengua Tagala* (December, 1893)

First published in *La Patria* of Manila, December 30, 1899. Translated into Tagalog by Honorio Lopez.

*Diccionario Tagalo comparado* (1894)

Incomplete.

*Gramática Tagala comparada* (1895)

New adaptation of that of 1893.

## II. Works in Tagalog:

## (a) Translations:

*Tinipong Karunungan ng Kaibigan ng mga Taga Rhin* (1876-77)

Beginning of a translation of a book by Hebel into Tagalog.

*Wilhelm Tell: Trahediang Tinula ni Schiller sa Wikang Aleman* (1886)

Edited and printed in book form by Mariano Ponce in 1907.

Tagalog translation in which Rizal used the new orthography.

*Traducción de Poesías Alemanes al Tagalog* (1887)

Done in Calamba.

*Tales from the Danish, by Andersen* (1886-87)*Mariang Makiling*

Tagalog translation of a legend, written under the pseudonym,

"LaongLaan," published in *La Solidaridad*, December 31, 1890.

*Sa Mga Kababayan* (December, 1891)

Sheet printed in Hongkong, dealing with the land question of Calamba.

*Ang mga Karapatan ng Tao* (1891-92)

Translation of the Rights of Man proclaimed by the French revolutionists of 1789. It was probably made during his stay in Hongkong in the form of a "proclamation."

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## (b) Originals:

*Sa Aking mga Kababata* (1869)  
*Letter to his sister, Saturnina* (1893)  
*Sa mga kababayang dalaga sa Malolos* (1889)  
*Paalaala sa mapag-usapin* (1890-91)  
*Makamisa* (1894)

Verses beginning a novel in Tagalog. Never completed.

This list does not include some of his articles and monographs and the references and quotations which abound in his writings.

## References:

*Epistolario Rizalino*, Volumes I, II, and III  
*More About Rizal*, by Epifanio de los Santos (*The Philippine Review*, January, 1917)  
*Lineage, Life and Labors of Jose Rizal*, by Austin Craig  
*Vida y Escritos del Dr. Jose Rizal*, by W. E. Retana  
*Diccionario Tagalog-Hispano*, by Pedro Serrano Laktaw  
*Rizal's Own Story of His Life*, edited by Austin Craig  
*Snatches From the Writings of Dr. Rizal*, by Sol H. Gwekoh (*The Philippines Herald*, December 30, 1928)  
*Wilhelm Tell*, translation by Jose Rizal, published and edited by Mariano Ponce, 1907  
*Kung Sino ang Kumatha ng Florante*, by Hermenegildo Cruz  
 Pedro Serrano Laktaw, editorial, *Taliba*, September 23, 1928  
*Si Rizal at ang Wikang Tagalog*, by A. B. L. Rosales (*Livawayway*, December 30, 1932)  
*The Hero of the Filipinos*, by Charles Edward Russell and Eulogio B. Rodriguez

## Tracing the Original Sounds

(Continued from page 24)

In order to give the reader a good idea about how original sounds may be traced by a comparison of several of its present-day descendants, we went rather deeply into the study of the original neutral or indeterminate vowel, also

called the peppet. In this instance we were fortunate to be dealing with a sound, the prototype of which may not only be guessed at with accuracy, simply by a comparison of its living representatives in Philippine dialects, but which actually is found in its original form in many of them. In the sound we will next attempt to trace we shall not be in such a favorable position.

The English word "new" appears in Iloko as *baro*, in Tagalog as *bago*, in Pangasinan as *balò*, and finally in Kapampangan as *bayu*.

Here we have a word which in the four languages mentioned is identical but for one sound, which occurs respectively as a lingual *r*, a *g*, an *l* and a *y*. The similarity of the three other sounds suggests that the word in all cases is the same, that is, derived from the same original word; so then the *r*, *g*, *l*, and *y* must be derived from a common original sound. But no matter how much we strain our imagination we can not find a sound that would satisfy us as being the origin of these four.

A survey of other dialects discloses the fact that only these four sounds occur in this connection in the Philippines (to the best of my knowledge), and that the *g* is the most common. If we go outside of the political boundary of the Philippines but still remain in the Philippine language group, we find that on the island of Sangir, South of Mindanao, the word exists as *bahu*. We may thus add an *h* to our collection of representatives of the sound in question, but this does not seem to help us in our perplexity. We must go farther away from the Philippines to seek light.



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An examination of the word "new" in many non-Philippine Indonesian languages reveals that most of them have the same sounds we found here. Only one new sound do we find, mostly on Sumatra, namely a guttural *r*, like the German *r*. Now it is conceivable that a guttural *r*, pronounced back in the throat where we articulate the *g*, may change into a lingual *r* or even an *l*, or into another guttural sound like *g*, or into an *h*. The sound *y* still presents some difficulty.

Renward Brandstetter of Luzern, one of the foremost students of Indonesian linguistics living today, if not the foremost, believes this guttural *r* to be the prototype. Dempwolff, of Hamburg, thinks that this sound was slightly different, more like the French *r*, which would be a vocalized German or Scotch *ch*. The latter is probably more correct. It may even have been the above hard sound *ch* as in Scotch or in the German word "loch". Whatever the original sound may have been, we shall here represent it by the sign *r*.

In the above, by the way, we have an example of how the greatest authorities still disagree on many points; in other words, how little we really do know.

In Kapampangan the sound *r* usually appears as *y* (seldom as a *g* and then probably under the influence of the neighboring Tagalog, or in words borrowed from that language); the original sequence *ar* became *ay* and was later usually contracted into *e* or even *i*. In the same manner *ur* became *uy* and then *i*.

Below we give a few more examples of words containing the sound *y*:

English.....	rice	vein	root	tail	blood	hundred
Kapampangan..	abyas	uyat	yamut	iki	daya	
Tagalog.....	bigas	ugat	gamot	ikug		
Bisaya.....	bugas	ugat	gamot	ikug		gatos
Bikol.....	bagas	ugat	gamot	ikug		gatos
Iloko.....	bagas	urat	ramot		dara	gasot
Pangasinan...	belas	ulat	lamot	ikul	dala	lasos
Probable						
Original	beras	urat	ramut	ikur	dara	ratus

Such a sound as that represented by the letter *r* is not spoken by any group today and would be very hard if not impossible to pronounce for any Filipino. Its most common representative today is *g*.

Where in the above list a word has been omitted this means that that particular root is missing and that the word actually used is of another root, so in Tagalog the representative of *dara* is missing, "blood" being *dugo*, which goes back to original Indonesian *djuro*, meaning "sap" or "juice." A form *daga* exists in other dialects, for instance in Ibanag.

In some of the words given the original meaning has been changed; Tagalog *gamut*, (as Chamoro *amut*) today does not mean "root", but what is made from roots—"medicine," and *ikug* does not mean "tail" but "to turn around, turn in circles like a dog chasing its tail".

I have discussed the various changes which the two probable original Philippine—and incidentally original Indonesian—sounds *e* and *r* have undergone in some of our dialects. These two are the most important sound changes affecting the Philippine languages. There are others, but they are not of so great importance and furthermore they are still very much under discussion and consequently do not permit of any final decision as to their original values.

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## The University of Washington

(Continued from page 21)

season in Alaska and in the camps. This fact partly explains why at one time a high school in Seattle had around 100 Filipino students. In the eastern states, particularly in the big cities, the higher standard of living is almost prohibitive to students who wish to make their way through college on dead-end jobs.

The climate also has something to do with bringing students to this part of the country. Seattle has one of the most equitable climates in the country, averaging 33 inches annual rainfall, 62 degrees summer temperature, and 41 degrees winter temperature. From experience this writer knows that it is never so terribly cold in winter here as it is in Chicago and points east. Nor does the Northwest get as warm as sunny California. Translated in terms of health statistics, the Seattle weather is responsible for the lowest rate of adult and infant mortality among the bigger cities in America. Seattle is the twentieth largest city in the country, with 363,113 population (1930 Census), or slightly larger than that of Manila.

And now let it be stated here also that the University of Washington is not a small institution or an "easy" school to graduate from. With an enrollment of over 12,000 (1935 figure) it ranks as the eighth largest among the six hundred or more colleges and universities in the United States. Its enrollment is exceeded only by that of

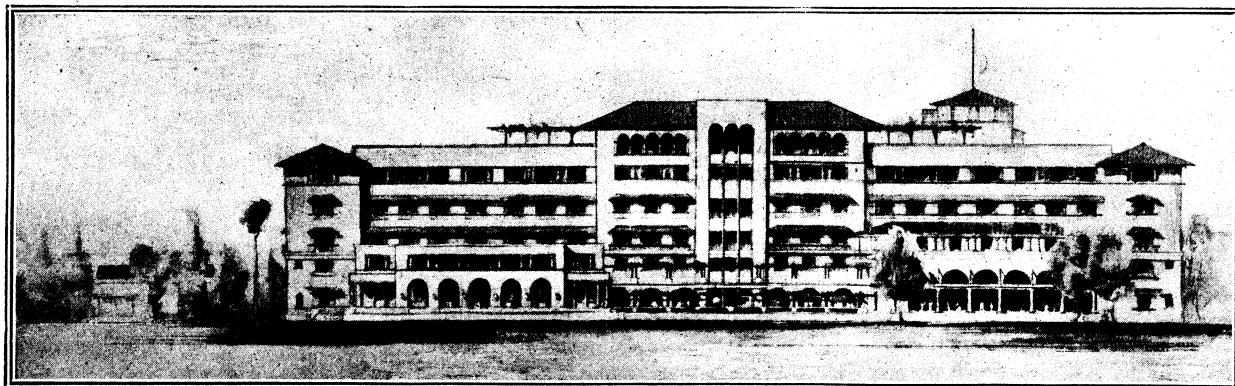
Columbia University which is 30,211; New York University, 28,269; the College of the City of New York, 22,182; the University of California, 21,125; Ohio State University, 13,505; University of Minnesota, 13,393; and the University of Illinois, 12,148. Washington's fall registration alone this year is 10,118.

In point of academic eminence the University of Washington is above the average state university in this country. It is not included in the generally accepted list of the ten most famous universities in America, which includes Harvard, Chicago, Columbia, California, Yale, Michigan, Cornell, Princeton, John Hopkins, and Wisconsin, but it rates high in certain departments. Its College of Forestry and College of Fishery are among the best in the country. Its department of Library Science and School of Journalism are commendable. This University is one of the few institutions in the world which have departments in Oceanography.

In the field of athletics the University of Washington is also known in the world. This summer it sent the biggest college delegation to the Olympic Games in Berlin and brought home two first honors for the United States. The Husky Crew won the first laurels in rowing and Jack Medica won first place in the 400-meter swimming event as well as a second place honor in another event. Ralph Bishop, also of the University, helped the U. S. Basketball Team capture first place.

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Yet for all its size and fairly high academic standards, this University is regarded as a "poor man's" university, for more than seventy per cent of its student body is self-supporting wholly or partially. Compared with the privately endowed universities in America, like Columbia and Harvard, it is poor indeed. The value of its properties as of March, 1934, was, however, well over \$14,000,000. It derives its financial support from state appropriations, endowments, and student fees. President Lee Paul Sieg, of the University, informed the writer that his institution spends \$230 a year per student.

The average student at the University spends from \$450 to \$700 a year. The non-resident fee of \$50 a quarter for students who have not acquired residenceship in the state, accounts for the relatively high yearly average of student expense. But the Filipinos have learned that they can get by with \$300 a year by "baching," that is, those who are considered resident. This is the principal reason why they come to Washington.

### Filipino Short Story . . .

(Continued from page 20)

an inability to grasp fundamental principles, for ingenuity. After all, the short story is a definite form, and has certain properties and characteristics immanent in it. To condemn form and discipline does not always mean one is above them; sometimes the scorn covers a multitude of sins.

Better than any other, however, these two last types of story answer some of the problems of the Filipino writers in English. The freer construction, the more flexible mold, the greater tolerance allowed as to limits and definitions, relieve the Filipino writer of some of his more onerous problems; and so, unhampered by a too scrupulous consideration of how he is going to say it, he can pay more attention to what he is going to say. The two types permit therefore of greater spontaneity, originality, freshness. Long descriptive passages are absent; the story is told in words of common usage; the native writer has a better chance of creating that hardest illusion of all: that the native characters he writes about think and talk in English. That bugbear—finding the English word for something that exists only in a place where English is not the native tongue—losses some of its terror. And, most welcome of all, the necessity for using that curse of local short stories, the italicized *aba* and *ano* and *nga*, is obviated.

Ten years of experimentation have therefore not been in vain. While no particular form has been evolved that answers all the needs of the people and the place, progress along other lines is evident. Most significant is the growing consciousness of the short story as a distinct art, a type of composition to be distinguished from the essay or the poem or the sketch. It seems to be accepted now that it is not just anything that can be put down in from five to fifteen thousand words; it is not a novel compressed nor an essay with extraneous trimmings.

One also notes a tendency toward the ideal indicated by the French writers, the short story as a narrative drama. There is a more understanding conception of what is significant event, significant dialogue, and significant characterization, and how to use these to produce a dramatic

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effect; in sharp contrast to the haphazard way of writing that prevailed ten years ago.

The quality of English being written now is much higher, or a better way of putting this would perhaps be, that now a greater number of writers are capable of expressing their thoughts in literary English. We do not get excited anymore when we see a Filipino name in an American magazine. Our poems are reprinted, our essayists are quoted, the fact that we can write correctly in English is being taken as a matter of fact. Ten years ago a short story editor did not have to think up of many excuses to lessen the pain of a rejection slip, he could always say "faulty diction. . . ." He does not have such an easy time now, he has to think up other reasons.

All these characteristics make the short story of today more plausible, more capable of driving home its point. It has already lost some of its strangeness, its novelty has worn off. It has become quite expressive of certain truths, its indispensability has been accepted. However, just how much of this plausibility is due to improvement in technique and how much to the fact that more people now speak and write English—and hence to the establishment of a convention of language, can not be accurately determined.

On the opposite side there are the weaknesses that have not been overcome, the phases of the problem still unsolved. Characterization is weak. After all these years of writing we have not produced a single character in fiction that has survived. The stories are preponderantly about one class of society, that class that lives in urban centers, and leads a life much influenced by Western civilization. Seldom do we get a story about the homesteader making his *kaingin* in some lonely forest, or of the hunter bringing in the day's catch; the fishing village, the pastoral panorama are not favorite settings for plots, for it is well understood that life here is the most difficult to depict.

The use of dialogue is still awkward, characters are apt to declaim; on any provocation at all they become poetical and rhapsodic. Local color is used indiscriminately, and in this regard no progress at all has been made.

Satire and comedy are unexplored fields; the humorous stories that appeared in ten years can easily be counted. Why are most of our stories sad? One would think that we were a race of introverts who have never been heard to laugh, that we do nothing the whole day long but brood over our frustrated desires and broken hearts. Much has been done, much remains to be done. After ten years the Filipino short story is still an experiment.

## Commonwealth Educational Policies

(Continued from page 17)

citizenship training as herein provided need not necessarily be wholly free. Attention is invited to the *comma* after the word 'instruction' in the following:

'The Government shall establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of public education, and shall provide at least free primary instruction, and citizenship training to adult citizens.' (Osias, *supra*).

Adult education is not new in this country. It was initiated way back in 1908 by the passage of an act providing for the giving of civico-educational lectures by civic-

spirited citizens in the municipalities and barrios. In 1914 it was provided by amendatory legislation that the lectures be given by the school teachers. The coalition party in 1926 during the administration of Governor-General Wood organized a movement against illiteracy, setting June 19 of that year for the opening of a campaign throughout the Philippines. Due to the disagreement between the Filipino leaders and Governor-General Wood, the campaign did not accomplish much, although a number of books and readers, translated in five different dialects, were published for use in adult classes. Under Governor-General Roosevelt Act No. 4046 gave new impetus to the movement. According to the Director of Education thousands of lectures have been delivered in the native dialects in community assemblies held in nearly all of the provinces. And recently the National Assembly enacted the Adult Education Law to effectuate the great purpose of the Constitution. It is interesting also to note the laudable activities of private civic organizations in actual adult education work. Among these organizations may be mentioned the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Catholic Women's League, the Federación de Damas Filipinas, the Y. M. C. A., and various Protestant missions. The Committee on Literacy and Civic Education of the University of the Philippines has also taken steps to further the ends of the literacy campaign in this country.

*Specific aims of schools.*—The specific aims of all schools, both public and private are outlined in the third sentence of the constitutional provision which provides:

"All schools shall aim to develop moral character, personal discipline,

civic conscience, and vocational efficiency, and to teach the duties of citizenship."

The development of superior moral qualities in our youth is given first place. "It is substantially true," to quote Washington, "that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government." The establishment of "personal discipline" is a part of character building. Self-mastery is what distinguishes the schooled and civilized man from the savage. "Civic conscience" is the realization that we form part of a society and are members of the State, and that we are under an obligation to do our share in its support and maintenance, even to the point of sacrificing ourselves if necessary. "Vocational efficiency" has a directly practical aim, but also has its larger implications. "Our value to the State is in proportion to what we may contribute to its development, progress, and security," (Quezon—University of the Philippines Convocation Speech February 12, 1935.) The further reference to the teaching of "the duties of citizenship" emphasizes the requirement that every school must inculcate the youth with their duties to the State, to their fellowmen, and to themselves as members of a collective group.

*Optional religious instruction.*—The fourth sentence of the Constitutional provision under discussion provides for optional religious instruction in the public schools. It is a policy of the State to encourage religion among the people. This does not violate the constitutional principle of religious freedom, for

"the constitutional provisions for liberty of conscience do not mean that religion shall not be encouraged by the State. In point of fact,

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it is not the encouragement of religion which is forbidden by the constitutions, but any such discrimination in that encouragement as may compel men to violate their consciences, in respect either to the choice of a mode of worship, or the support of religious bodies by their contributions." (Black's "Constitutional Law", 3rd ed., p. 529).

"Religion, morality, and knowledge, being essential to good government, it is the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceful enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction." (Ohio Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 7, cited in "Watson on the Constitution," Vol. 2, p. 1390).

As already stated, the first aim of all schools is moral character building. It was the evident intention of the Constitutional Convention to establish a national morality, and again to quote Washington,

"Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles."

*Academic freedom.*—The universities established by the State shall enjoy academic freedom. This is the fifth sentence of the provision. Arthur O. Lovejoy defines academic freedom as

"the freedom of the teacher or research worker in higher institutions of learning to investigate and discuss the problems of his science and to express his conclusions, whether through publication or in the instruction of students, without interference from political or ecclesiastical authorities, or from the administrative officials of the institution in which he is employed, unless his methods are found by qualified bodies of his own profession to be clearly incompetent or contrary to professional ethics."

"The provision that the 'universities established by the State shall enjoy academic freedom' was sponsored principally by Delegates Benitez, Osias, the undersigned, and others. Its purpose is to prevent the National Assembly and the other administrative governing bodies that may rule the state universities from adopting rules and regulations in the academic field dictated by mere political expediency or policy, preventing the free discussion between the faculty and the student body of their respective theories in any field of educational activity. It covers all subjects and all fields of human activity. It is a preventive measure rather than a corrective one. Under this provision we shall never have a repetition of that famous case in which a Tennessee teacher was prosecuted criminally for explaining to his pupils the Darwinian Theory of Evolution." (Lim, *supra*.)

*Scholarships.*—The last or sixth sentence of the provision provides for scholarships in arts, science, and letters for specially gifted citizens. By this provision poor students endowed with extraordinary talents may be afforded an opportunity to continue their studies at the expense of the government. This provision was the so-called Caram amendment.

"To the end that poverty may not prevent gifted young men and women from developing their talent, the government shall create the largest possible number of scholarships for them in all branches of learning." (Quezon—Acceptance Speech, July 20, 1935).

**Owl in the Moon**

(Continued from page 16)

a cold night. He had not thought the wind from the forest could be as cold and damp as this.

Before he realized it, he had walked hurriedly out through the gate and was skirting a field of corn; and then he started half running until he was out of breath. It could have been the darkest of nights, still he would not have lost the

way. The night was still, except for the incessant hooting of the owl, as ever, and a stir in the bush where perhaps some lizard lay.

He left for town early the next morning. Bruno's name was not in his list but Karia, small and pretty and barely a woman yet, was in his mind. He rode away as if in haste and he beat his horse savagely.

WORK on the land was an endless thing. Now it was time for planting sweet potatoes; the corn stood already waist-high. The rains from the mountains had begun to fall during the night, watering the earth and causing weeds to creep out thick and green everywhere.

"The hardest of times is when there's weeding to be done," the peasant women said to one another.

Then the corn came out in tassels, green and gold, and soft to the hands of the harvesters. The sweet potatoes grew full and heavy, and the leaves made good fodder for the hogs. And then, some weeks after harvest, sleds were brought out and loaded with the land-owner's share of the crops. One by one the peasant drove to town.

Ka Turano received them with kindness. Well, who would not? But he checked them one by one, according to his list, noting down every kind of produce they brought, and making sure every peasant had come with his due.

FOLLOWED long, lively evenings at Baglao, early that October. The womenfolk were happy, what with the men coming home with this bit of cloth or toy or novelty or such pair of slippers as had been the object of longing. Pigs were butchered, the meat roasted and served with the cured sap of the sugar palm. Drunk and talkative, the men would gather around the fire all night long. Youths strummed on the guitars and sang and danced with the maidens, while the elder women gossiped with one another.

Karia joined with the young ones, and with Bruno's permission, she even went in for dancing. She was just the thing to twirl 'round and 'round. Now slowing down on the bamboo floor, now springing up only too spritely, she had the litheness of a doe, and was the envy of the younger girls. Bruno was as squatty and plump as ever, and he did not care, he used to say. So Karia had her way. But no sooner would the night wear on than she would come to herself, realizing how she was . . . married and young.

Now everybody had begun wondering about Bruno. For he had not carted anything to town as yet. Nor did he seem to be preparing. Day in and out, he was busy gathering honey and wax,—and what for? they asked. Did Bruno have some spirit or devil to offer these to? Nor did he trouble himself raising chickens so that Ka Turano might have those eggs and pullets he wanted.

"Bruno will surely come to some trouble," said some one.

"Why, who?—my husband?" Karia flung back, over-hearing.

Well, it was no business of theirs, of course, but what if the land-owner should come again and require a bigger share of them, and then demand payment for all the fine strong timber that had been felled and set afire in making the clearing?

"Indeed, a land-owner can make no end of trouble," said another.

Every one agreed that Ka Turano must be pleased, and that the peasants must be honest with him.

What once was a mere pretext for being off, Bruno had made a good venture in honey and wax. Now, free from usual chores at the clearing, he spent more and more time in the forest. But one evening, upon coming home, Karia could not wait for him to put down his burden and rest a while. No, all at once she repeated to him everything the other peasants had said, and what she had answered, telling everything exactly, just as only a good wife might. In spite of his weariness, Bruno seemed pleased, hearing the report and knowing how she had flung back and answered, raising her voice and then walking away.

"But then they have spoken rightly enough," Bruno said, slowly. "Don't you think so?"

"Ay, I don't know about that."

Bruno dropped his chin and looked as if lost in thought. When at last he stood up, he said: "I may very well go down town with the sled tomorrow, while I still have the leisure." Then walking down the room, he added with a chuckle, "—Why, really, I almost forgot!"

"But no, you don't have to go!" said Karia.

"Bah, how do you mean? Did I not mix up this whole thing before, starting trips for the forest for nothing? The time he first came, don't you remember?"

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Karia of course remembered, and even the other visits of Ka Turano she remembered very well. She was on the verge of telling him what had happened that one night, but she could not find the courage. It was as if some cloth was tied around her mouth. She had kept the secret very well.

Bruno was busy with his sled. He measured out the land-owner's share of the crops early in the morning and then drove of with it. He passed from clearing to clearing, proudly speaking as he went on:

"Here, look, all of you! See what I've got: corn—rice—

sweet-potatoes—" he began naming his load. "And here are even honey and wax! Yes, honey and wax!"

He could have been a peddler shouting out his wares. He even cried out, now in earnest: "And you need never again let my wife hear a thing or two!"

They watched him driving on. For whom was the honey and the wax? Verily, the man was on his way to offer things to some spirit or devil! And who could it be? and where?—they asked.

Nor was the honey and wax obtained from Ka Turano's land, some one reasoned.

He drove on then, haughtily waving in the air a bamboo stick which he used as a goad. The other peasants stood in their doorways and watched till he disappeared at the far bend of the road. The morning sun was mildly hot, and the pebbles in the empty river-bed did not blink so blindingly.

Karia sat at the window of her lean-to, and was ill with an inner trouble all her own. No one could ever share what was in her mind now. He didn't have to go, she felt. But she couldn't tell him why, and she cried bitterly to herself: "I can't tell him, I can't tell him!"

## Heart of Christendom

(Continued from page 15)

**UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH** (Presbyterians, Congregationalists, United Brethren)—Membership 41,000; churches 302; other groups 268; Filipino pastors 101; other evangelistic workers 130; Sunday schools 531 (enrollment 23,400); hospitals 4; dormitories 6; student centers 6; schools (Union High School, Ellinwood Girls School, Silliman Bible School, Silliman Institute) 4; seminaries (Union Theological Seminary) 1.

**EPISCOPAL MISSION**—Baptized persons approximately 20,000; bishop 1; priests 18; property valued at \$627,522, of which \$212,325 is used for educational work and \$246,450 for medical work; contributions \$8,905; educational fees \$34,933; medical fees \$75,916; work is carried on among non-Christians in the Mountain Province and in Cotabato and among Chinese and Mohammedans as well as among the American-British-European groups.

Comparative data on the other churches in the Philippines could not be obtained in the time available, but the following table of local receipts of and United States grants to various denominations was obtained from the National Christian Council of the Philippine Islands:

Denomination	Local Receipts	United States Grants
Disciples of Christ.....	₱129,880.00	₱40,000.00
Presbyterian.....	225,000.00	153,990.00
Methodist Episcopel.....	165,325.00	154,350.00
Congregational.....	24,135.00	32,355.00
Independent Baptists.....		60,000.00
Christian and Missionary Alliance.....	3,500.00	2,185.00
Baptists.....	241,520.00	50,000.00
United Brethren in Christ.....	42,540.00	21,100.00
Independent Filipino Churches.....	*100,000.00	
	₱931,900.00	₱513,980.00

\*Estimated

Local receipts include not only contributions to the support of the churches (salaries for pastors, deaconesses, Bible women; contributions for the erection and repair of church buildings and parsonages; gifts to domestic missions and other benevolences) but also fees collected in dormitories, hospitals, and schools. The grants from the United States are not only for the churches, but also for schools and other institutions.

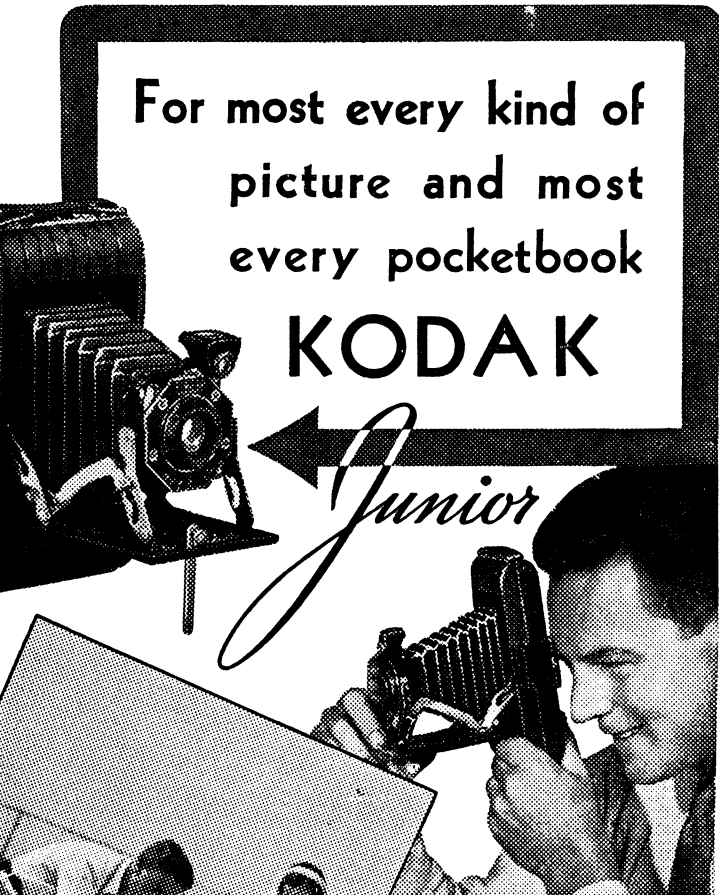
The above figures do not include the amount sent from the United States for missionary salaries; medical, vacation, children, travel and other allowances; and house rent. It is approximately as follows:

75 missionary families at ₱7,600.....	₱ 570,000
72 single missionaries at ₱3,000.....	216,000
Total missionary budget.....	₱ 786,000
Total grants.....	513,980
Total from U. S. ....	₱1,299,980
Total raised locally.....	931,900
Grand Total.....	₱2,231,880

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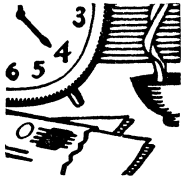


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# Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



I asked G. R. Congson, the artist who has been making the drawings of various Philippine types for the covers of the Philippine Magazine during the past year, to give me a drawing this month that would have some connection with the Church, in view of the coming Eucharistic Congress—say an old woman selling candles at a church door, or something of the sort, with

his usual humorous touch. He seemed to be a little shocked at the suggestion, and said solemnly that there couldn't be anything comic about anything connected with the Church. Nevertheless, he tried, but his drawing was not what I could consider a success, and so we decided to use the cuts we had made for the August, 1931, number of the Magazine, of a painting by Felipe Roxas, dated 1885, of a picturesque church and street in the village of Antipolo during Spanish times. Felipe Roxas was born in Manila in 1840 and studied drawing and painting under Don Agustin Saez. He later went to Paris and studied under Prof. Leon Cognet. He came back to the Philippines in 1880 and painted a considerable number of landscapes and portraits here until 1890 when he again returned to Paris. He died there in April, 1899. He was wealthy and did not sell his works, most of which are now in the possession of friends and relatives. The painting reproduced on the cover of this issue was loaned for the purpose by Mr. Simeon Garcia Roxas.

"The Bishop Came to Town", a simple little story of some good and simple-hearted people, by Lodovico D. Arciaga, is a timely contribution just now. Readers may remember his story, "The Procession", published in the May issue. He is a student in the College of Law of the University of the Philippines and his home is in Gerona, Tarlac.

"The Heart of Christendom in the Far East" by myself is reprinted at the request of a number of persons from the April, 1934, issue of the Philippine Magazine, this number now being out of print. It appeared originally as an editorial entitled "Spain, the United States, Japan, and Christianity in the Far East."

A. B. Rotor, a doctor of medicine, graduate of the College of Medicine, University of the Philippines, author of "The Filipino Short Story—Ten Years of Experiment", is himself a writer of short stories as well as a critic of the arts, including music, and his weekly column of criticism in the *National Review* is the best of its kind in Manila. His article in this issue supplements my own more general article in this issue on "The Importance of Filipino Literature in English". Both were first, published in the "Philippine Yearbook, 1936-37" of the *Philippines Herald*, and are reprinted by the kind permission of Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, Publisher of the *Herald*. In my own opinion, Dr. Rotor is somewhat too adversely critical of the best Filipino achievements in English, and I believe that his final statement, "After ten years the Filipino short story is still an experiment" is true only in the general sense that everything ever done partakes of the nature of an experiment.

## RULES FOR THE CARTOON CONTEST

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### Committee on Publicity and Education General Council of Women

#### THEME

The idea for the cartoon is up to the artist but the theme should be based on the Woman Suffrage Plebiscite, scheduled for April 30, 1937.

#### SIZE

Each cartoon submitted should have a working size of 12 x 7-1/2". It should be mounted or drawn on illustration board.

#### BASIS

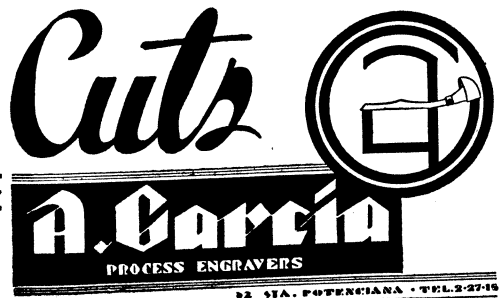
Technical merits and idea presented will be the basis for the selection of the winning cartoons. Every contestant should use a pen-name on his cartoon. In a sealed envelope he should put his real name, his pen-name, and the title of his cartoon.

#### PRIZES

There will be three prizes and several honorable mentions.

FIRST PRIZE	- - - -	₱15.00
SECOND PRIZE	- - - -	10.00
THIRD PRIZE	- - - -	5.00

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Dr. Rotor's description of the various schools of writing which influenced Filipino writing, however, is most illuminating, and his discussion of some of the special problems that confront local writers is most helpful.

The story by N. V. M. Gonzales, "Owl in the Moon", in this issue, like all of Mr. Gonzales' stories, many of which have been published in this Magazine, refutes Dr. Rotor's statement that "no progress at all has been made in the use of local color".

Nicolas V. Villarruz, who writes on the educational policies outlined in the Constitution, is the author of a book, "Commentaries and Opinions on the Philippine Constitution" (1935), and was formerly editor of a Capiz weekly.

Angel G. de Jesus, author of "The Strangers", wrote the fine short story, "Exile" in the November, 1935, number of the Philippine Magazine. He was born in Manila and is a civil engineer, connected with the Metropolitan Water District office.

Mauro Garcia complements Mr. Ricardo C. Galang's article on kinship terms among the Pampangos, published in the September issue of the Magazine, with an article on the corresponding terms in Tagalog. Mr. Garcia is a Pampangano, but lives in Manila.

"Tracing the Original Sounds in the Languages of Today" by H. Costenoble is the second article of a series. The first appeared in the October issue.

"Rizal, Father of Modern Tagalog" by Antonio B. L. Rosales concludes an article begun in the December issue. Mr. Rosales is connected with the Ramon Roces vernacular publications.

For Christmas I received a box of cigars from one young lady, one of the Magazine authors, whom I never met personally, and when I asked her in a note of thanks how she knew I smoked she replied that "all editors smoke". I also received Christmas cards and greetings—and thank them all—from J. Shelestian, P. S. Gutierrez, Antonia F. Castañeda, E. B. Bennett, Adolfo Garcia, Carmen A. Batacan, Victoria Abelardo, Federico Mangahas, Pura Santillan-Castreñe, Guillermo V. Sison, Aurelio S. Alvero, Thomas Pritchard, Jesus Jose Amado, Inocencio V. Ferrer, E. D. Alfon, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro de la Llana, Juan L. Laso, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel E. Arguilla, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hornbostel, Mr. and Mrs. Totten, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Parker, A. E. Litiatco, Napoleon Garcia, Olimpio S. Villasin, Bienvenido N. Santos, Gov. Frank W. Carpenter, and others, also a letter conveying the season's greetings from Jose Garcia Villa in which he said: "I am glad to see a magazine like the *National Review* in the Islands; that increases the number of our intelligent magazines to two. Imagine that. Our first snow fell today. Which reminds me I should like indeed to visit Manila. Mr. Quezon should send me a round-trip ticket for the good of the nation. Let him realize that and his soul is saved..." The letter was dated November 24, from New York City.

In his recent ranking of Philippine short stories for 1936, Villa gives the Philippine Magazine a total of 30 points as against 43 for the *Tribune* (daily and weekly) and 44 for the *Graphic* (weekly), and he lists only one story from the Philippine Magazine, "Holgar" by Palmer A. Hilty, in his "Roll of Honor". He again "stars" heavily what he calls the "experimental" stories. I don't quarrel with him over that, but any "honor list" that does not contain, besides Hilty's "Holgar", also Delfin Fresnosa's "Villa Catalan", Estrella D. Alfon's "Those That Love Us", N. V. M. Gonzales' "Far Horizons", and Angel G. de Jesus' "Exile", all published in the Philippine Magazine, is an incomplete list, to say the least. He gave two stars to Angel de Jesus' "Exile", Delfin Fresnosa's "Lucia", Napoleon Garcia's "They Told me My Father was Dead", Francisco C. Cleto's "The Day Mang Julian Came Home a Winner", and N. V. M. Gonzales' "Far Horizons" and "Planting". Twenty-three Philippine Magazine stories he gave one star.

## RULES FOR THE POSTER CONTEST

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### Committee on Publicity and Education General Council of Women

- THEME:** The theme should be based on the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLEBISCITE scheduled for April 30, 1937. The title of the poster, however, is left to the artist submitting it.
- SIZE:** Each poster submitted should be about 22 by 15 inches mounted or drawn on illustration board.
- MEDIUM:** The medium used in making the poster should be the preference of the artist. The poster, however, should be done in full color.
- IDEA:** Copy and idea should be furnished by the artist.
- TIME:** The contest will end on January 30, 1937. Posters submitted should be in the hands of the Poster Contest Committee not later than 6:00 P. M., January 30, 1937. Contestants should use pen-names on the posters. In a sealed envelope, they should submit their real names, pen-names and the title of the entry.
- PRIZES:** There will be THREE (3) prizes, and several honorable mentions.

FIRST PRIZE . . . . . ₱25.00  
SECOND PRIZE . . . . . 15.00  
THIRD PRIZE . . . . . 10.00

The winning posters will be the property of the GENERAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. Non-winning posters will be returned if adequate postage and envelopes are attached. Winners will be notified by mail and through the leading publications.

- BASIS FOR SELECTION:** The selection of the winning posters will be based on their technical merits and the idea conveyed.

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Rodolfo Dato has recently published a second collection of verses of his brother Luis Dato. It is entitled, "My Book of Verses" and was printed by N. S. Sanchez, Naga, Camarines Sur. Seven of the forty-seven poems originally appeared in the Philippine Magazine, two sonnets as far back as 1926. One of the most beautiful poems in the book is "The Spouse", published in the January, 1934 issue. The little book should be in the collection of every one interested in Filipino poetry in English.

Pedro de la Llana brought me a copy of his "Philippine Commonwealth Handbook," edited by himself and F. B. Icasiano and with a special introduction by Speaker Gil Montilla. It runs to over 500 pages and contains a number of interesting and valuable contributions by leading authorities on various phases of Philippine life,—politics, industry, trade, science, the arts, and religion.

I had a letter from an editor of the *Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad* stating that Wilbur Burton, whose letter was published in this column in the November issue, 'is absolutely wrong in his sarcastic opinion about our fear of Filipino independence'. G. G. Van der Kop, editor of the *Batavia Weekly News*, reprinted the letter in full in his publication and commented editorially as follows: "Although in some degree Mr. Burton's reference to the attitude of the native leaders toward Japan is correct, we are not surprised that the writer, who was only a short time in Java, is not aware of the fact that these expressions of sympathy for Japan to which he refers are largely of a demonstrative nature and are, as will be seen upon closer examination, not to be taken too seriously. To hold up Japan to the Dutch as the eventual benefactor and champion of the native population has been indulged in by certain native

leaders for as long as fifteen years and more, but those who occasionally do so are very well aware that from the Japanese they have even less to expect than from the present Dutch régime. They know very well that Japan would never come to Netherland India as the liberator of the native population, but as a domineering foreign power whose hand would most probably rest much heavier on the land than that of the present-day Dutch government. On the other hand, we are convinced that there is room for a more liberal policy towards what is called the native or Indonesian movement in Netherland India on the part of the authorities without any danger to the State. This would not fail to smother all real or pretended pro-Japanese feelings among the native population and remove a breeding ground for such feelings, by which the position of the Dutch in Netherland India could only be strengthened."

*The Hongkong and South China Builder* in a recent issue reprinted the article by myself, "Trans-Pacific Aviation", published in the February, 1935, issue of the Magazine, also reproducing the map. That shows how long interest in Philippine Magazine articles is sometimes maintained. The article was previously reprinted in the *China Weekly Review*, published in Shanghai.

Anent two editorials in the December issue, I received the following letter from the Rev. Stephen Deegan of Convento Oton, Iloilo: "Dear Mr. Editor, As a subscriber to your Magazine, I take the liberty of discussing with you your notes in this month's 'Editorials.' Your editorials are always interesting and usually instructive—this month (December '36) though interesting I would say not instructive. I refer to the editorial 'The German-Japanese Fascist Alliance'. One can not but admit that in dealing with 'Politics' to-day one is tackling a most complex question and therefore one can not be expected in the space of an editorial to put in *all* the 'pros' and 'cons' in any particular question.

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Hence whether I personally agree with your comments as to the ramifications of this alliance—is beside the point. We are all at liberty to forecast what the results may be. In point of fact I do agree with a good deal of what you have said—the alliance of the three powers and its effect on France and England and ultimately on 'East' and 'West' can hardly be gainsaid. But my quarrel is the 'whitewashing' of Russia. Say what you will about all the nations—you can scarcely add to the criticism levelled against the 'League'—not even the Germans could wish for sharper criticism of the Versailles treaty than was given by English politicians lately. In brief—tar them all with the same brush, Russia included! 'Russian policy as indicated by its course during the past few years at Geneva as a member of the League of Nations has stood in *noble* contrast to the policies of the fascist nations.' Noble—Oh, Mr. Editor! Continuing the same paragraph of your notes you say: '... and the ideology of communism is in fact far closer to that of democracy than that of fascism, which is its absolute negation' I really can not understand that sentence. Surely the most that could be said is that it is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. Taking a general view of each system as popularly presented—the individual as such is of no more account in one than in the other. That is without going into such important matters as religious worship and questions of family life. Just a general view—then surely in communism the state is supreme and the individual for the state; in fascism the dictator is supreme and the individual for the dictator. If a rose by any other name smells as sweet—then the subjection of the individual is an evil whatever name it goes by. May I refer you back to your notes of last July where you spoke of 'The people and the state.' You said some very good things there—things that would give a bad headache to any real communist—and things that prove that Russia to-day is anything but a true democracy. Now I have aired my grievance on that point, let's continue.... 'God save the King'. I preface my remarks by saying that I am English bred and born. I do not propose to answer the list of questions you proposed—and it would not help in any case. But I am amused. As a piece of irony I would say it is delightful but I am afraid it was not so written. There is a lot that I could say—I am even tempted to indulge in some 'wisecracks' on the matter—but I'll leave it. 'Edward's is one of the greatest love stories of all time'. The lady in question would enjoy that... 'the press of the world has not been wrong in seizing upon it...' Good for 'copy'! Nothing like a love tangle—or a murder 'mangle' for 'copy'. But enough. No, one more word—'... for all those simple but precious things in life, love and virtue'. 'Virtue' is the wrong word to be used in this business. However now that the question has been settled, let us hope that the ex-king will be allowed to go his way in peace—as far as the press is concerned at least. There was enough and too much of what I believe is called 'ballyhoo' in the papers on this topic, and to me it seems a pity that you let something suspiciously like 'ballyhoo' creep into your notes 'God save the King.' I find that I have used up more space than I intended and taken more of your time, so thanking you for the interest and instruction of the general run of your editorials (and your Four O'clock column) and wondering too what has happened to the articles on—'Theories of the Origin of language' I'll say good-bye and wish you a Happy New Year."

From another friend, I received the following: "I can not forego the pleasure and satisfaction of writing a few words of praise and appreciation of your three editorials in the December issue of the Philippine Magazine. May they not bring you a whirlwind harvest! You have affronted a regiment of dictators by the simple expedient of setting forth a number of things as they are. Secretly, the world admires the man who tells the *whole* truth, but only a slender contingent stands by him when the chickens come home to roost. The popular idols in politics and journalism to-day are those who are most adroit at juggling *half-truths*. They wear diamonds! Those like yourself, instead are warned by their pusillanimous friends that:

The Dictator'll get you  
If you  
Don't  
Watch  
Out!

For we live in a world permeated by an unreasoning fear of what is, after all, a monumental bluff that could not continue to wield its power if honest men and women only knew their's. In your editorial on King Edward, you have really anticipated what will be written a gene-

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ration or so hence by the Gibbonses, the Leckys and the Sabbatinis of that day. History sweeps aside a few of the *immediate* prejudices and misconceptions even if it only slightly ameliorates the main issues. We are, to-day, witnessing a frantic struggle for survival by a contingent that is typically represented by those who have brought about the abdication of Edward. The ray of hope, for the rest of us lies in that people are beginning to laugh at them. As you truly say, 'Edward's is one of the greatest love stories of all time;' but how few there are who can assimilate all the elements of the story and realize how truly great it is. Possibly even Edward, himself, does not fully realize the profundity of it when it is stripped of the petty implications that have been placed upon it by those who carried their half-truths as far as they dared while Edward was still king, but who became magnificently valorous in their righteousness—*after he had abdicated!* A few days ago I talked about it at length with an old lady—nearly seventy years of age—a woman whose life and work has brought her closely in touch with all that is worst in human nature—who has seen men and women under the most degrading and saddening circumstances that one may view them. She was brought up in and has remained steadfast in the faith of a church that is opposed to divorce and to the re-marriage of divorced persons; but she sees these outlaws through the experienced and kindly

eyes of one whose life it has been to suffer *with* the transgressors. That she saw above it all was clear when she turned to me and said: 'After all, what does the Archbishop of Canterbury know about life and love?' How I wished that the Archbishop might have heard that pronouncement of the utter failure of his life's work, as it was uttered by that strong but kindly old lady who, in a sentence, had swept aside unhuman precedent and revealed the inherent weakness of the head of a State Church. The final paragraph of your Edward editorial, better than anything I have read recently, tells us what is the matter with the World to-day! To descend so completely from the sublime to the ridiculous as to comment on Daylight-Saving-Time is, of course, inept. You have, moreover, said about all that is worth saying about this silly and annoying 'experiment.' The art of creating worlds out-of-hand, and commanding the sun to stand still was lost with the decline of The Miracle. Our rulers, here, being versed in such methods, *might* overcome the passive resistance of the Sun and the Tides; but I fear they will find insuperable opposition from the foreign radio broadcasting corporations that will not submit to be ordered about in this fashion.

"Faithfully yours,

"FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT."

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## News Summary

(Continued from page 7)

Eden tells the House of Commons that the Keelung incident will have to be "cleared up" before the British and Japanese navies will again exchange courtesy visits with each other. He states that the Japanese government sent an interim reply to the British protests, expressing Japan's deep regret that such an unpleasant incident should have occurred and declaring that further inquiries were being made, but adds, "I am unable to regard the incident as closed."

Nov. 25.—Foreign Minister Baron Joachim von Ribbentrop for Germany and Ambassador Kintomo Mushakoe for Japan sign in Berlin an "anti-communist" treaty under the terms of which the two countries "agree mutually to inform each other concerning the activities of the Communist Internationale and to consult concerning measures to combat this activity and to execute their measures in close cooperation." Other nations will be invited to join the pact which is for 5 years. Each nation agrees not to sign any international agreement without first consulting the other and each will abstain from any measures which might put the other at a disadvantage in event of a war with a third power. The agreement provides for technical assistance in all military affairs, which is interpreted to mean that Germany is obliged to aid Japan in aviation matters and chemical warfare problems and in the production of arms. The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that the pact is against communism because this "threatens world peace", and calls attention to the fact that the Comintern Congress in Moscow last year made it clear that its future objectives would be Germany, Japan, and Poland, and that it also resolved to support the Chinese communists. "The agreement, however, is not directed against the Soviet Union or any other specific country". The move is disliked in London and concern is expressed in China. According to Rome reports, however, Italian adherence to the new pact is imminent. A Department of State official at Washington declares that the United States has only an "academic interest" in the matter.

Germany protests to the Norwegian government against the award of the 1935 Noble peace prize to Carl von Ossietzky, well known German pacifist, who was released only a week ago after three years in a Nazi concentration camp. The award is described in the German press as a "shameless provocation and insult to the new Germany."

A Spanish rebel general states in a radio broadcast from Seville that the insurgents have sunk and will continue to sink ships trying to enter Spanish ports held by the government. Reported that a Norwegian and a Greek steamer with a food supplies were stopped and compelled to discharge their cargoes in rebel ports "by order of the Burgos government". Various British and French warships move into the war zone.

The House of Lords approves the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, approved by the House of Commons yesterday. The opposition as well as the majority supported the measure.

In sympathy with the American shipping strike, French dockworkers at Havre refuse to unload two American ships there.

Nov. 26.—The German-Japanese pact is strongly criticized in Britain as cutting across the British policy of opposition to the formation of blocs in international affairs. "Regettable and unnecessary" says the London Times. According to Genevieve Tabouis, famed French political writer, the agreement includes secret clauses providing for zones of influence, allotting Borneo to Japan and Java and Sumatra to Germany, Germany agreeing in the mean time not to contest Japanese possession of the former German islands in the Pacific. Reported from Moscow that documentary proof is available of secret clauses in the pact that have not been published, and that Russia has ordered a census of all Germans in the country to be ready in three days. The cool reception given to the pact is reported to have caused a "certain amount of disappointment" in Berlin. Germany explains to China that the pact is not directed against China.

Reported that 2000 Japanese soldiers have arrived to reinforce the Manchukuo and Mongol irregulars in Suiyuan.

Nov. 27.—Announced by Russia that a new railroad paralleling the Trans-Siberian has been completed with its terminus at Komsomolik. G. M. Krutuff, Premier of the Far Eastern Soviet, declares, "Our policy is one of peace, but we warn that if an attack is made, we will deliver a crushing blow. We will not surrender an inch of our Far Eastern territory."

Reported that the Chinese government will resist any pressure brought to bear to induce it to join the German-Japanese pact, as it is not concerned with communism beyond its own borders and the question of communism within China is its own affair, concerning which it does not need to seek an understanding with a third party.

The general in command of the government forces in Madrid states, "We will drive the insurgents from the gates of Madrid by Christmas."

Sir Basil Zaharoff, "mystery man" of the armament business, dies at Monte Carlo of a heart attack. He was born in Turkey in 1850.

Nov. 28.—Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, charges that a secret military alliance exists between Germany and Japan to launch a war that will spread to all continents. He also denies that Russia is trying to set up a communist government in Spain, "although some simpletons believe this."

The Japanese Minister of Finance states that the record budget of 3,041,000,000 yen, just approved by the Cabinet, will require a new national loan of

around 1,000,000,000, and that he hopes to raise more revenue by a revision of the taxation and tariff systems and by increasing monopoly prices. The army and navy will get 1,409,000,000. Less than 5% of the total appropriations is for education.

The Spanish government claims major victories in the north, endangering the rebel strongholds at Grado, Victoria, and Tolosa.

Nov. 29.—A bloody battle is reported raging in Asturias with neither side asking or giving quarter. Reported that rebels have had to alter the disposition of their troops about Madrid in order to meet various government threats. Over a fourth of the city has been destroyed and is uninhabitable, and renewed bombing kills hundreds of people who run through the streets in terror. In the fields, cats and dogs feed on the bodies of the slain. Reported that the rebels bombed Cartagena setting fire to the arsenal and the port works and sinking three government warships.

China's famed 29th Army is ordered to move eastward from Kaigan in preparation for action against Manchukuoan and Mongol invaders after the Manchukuoan Foreign Office and the Kwantung (Japanese) Army Headquarters in Manchukuo issued a joint statement declaring that if the situation in eastern Suiyuan and other North China points "threatens to jeopardize peace in Manchukuo, the authorities would be obliged to take adequate action."

Nov. 30.—Reported from Paris that Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos will announce Friday the conclusion of a tripartite military defense accord between France, Britain and Belgium, and that aggression against Britain or Belgium would result in the immediate mobilization of France's entire fighting force. Eden, however, dampens French hopes of a military accord when he states before the House of Commons that "His Majesty's government explicitly deprecates any tendency to divide the world into conflicting camps. Our policy continues to be to promote friendly relations between all nations". He states that the government has received official assurances from Berlin that no secret military clauses exist in the German-Japanese treaty and that it has no information that Italy has entered into an agreement with Japan.

Premier Benito Mussolini and Ambassador Y. Sigimura sign a treaty in Rome mutually recognizing Manchukuo and Ethiopia, the United Press reports. It is understood that Italy is willing to join the German Japanese pact, but that Italy wants to continue its membership in the League and has thus to keep the friendship of France and Britain.

It is stated in Chinese circles in regard to the reported imminent Italo-Japanese agreement for joint recognition of Manchukuo and Ethiopia, that this would be another slap in the face for the League and that Italy, besides risking the loss of China's friendship, would gain nothing in Manchukuo while it would lose in Ethiopia where the Japanese would attempt eventually to dominate the textile industry.

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Austrian Premier, tells Hungarian Premier Daranyi who suggested that the two countries join in an anti-communist bloc, that Austria does not desire to create bad feeling in Britain and France and that communism is not a real danger in Austria.

Dec. 1.—"Reliably reported" in Paris that Britain and France have concluded a treaty pledging to aid each other if either is attacked. Premier Leon Blum tells the press that a general world war can be avoided if the three great democracies, Britain, France, and the United States, cooperate to prevent it. "Stories published abroad that France is on the verge of a revolution are wholly unfounded," he states. "I am merely giving France a 'New Deal'."

The Spanish government states that the "striking power of the rebels has been greatly weakened and possibly broken" in a crucial battle which the government forces won, and it is stated that two loyalist armies are driving toward Burgos, the rebel stronghold, the government having suddenly changed from the defensive to the offensive.

Chinese forces occupy Pailiangmiao, former capital of Inner Mongolia, and the Japanese are reported to be withdrawing their military missions in the region.

Dec. 2.—Eden tells House of Commons that Britain is negotiating a defensive alliance with France and Belgium under which England's obligations would approximate as closely as possible those of the Locarno Treaty.

France announces plans for a huge naval and air program in answer to increased construction in Germany and Italy.

The Dutch Foreign Minister in a speech before the Second Chamber states that reports that Germany and Japan are planning to partition the Netherlands Indies are absurd. He says Japan has already officially denied the rumor and points to the friendly relations existing between Holland and Germany.

Rebels rain tons of bombs upon Madrid in four raids within 24 hours, killing hundreds of men, women, and children. Premier Francisco Caballero states at Valencia that a "European war is now being fought on a small scale on Spanish terrain and that unless the League takes steps to permit the legitimate government of Spain to purchase arms and supplies abroad, the war will inevitably spread to the rest of Europe". He declares the rebels would be subdued within a few weeks if they were not receiving direct assistance from Germany and Italy. The Spanish Foreign Minister telegraphs President Roosevelt on the occasion of the opening of the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires, calling his attention to the bonds uniting Spain and America and to the declaration of 1932 of 19 American nations against the recognition of territory acquired by force of arms, pointing specifically to the situation in the Balearic islands, "now occupied by foreign troops."

China issues a strong warning against any attempt on the part of Japan to interfere in the fighting in Inner Mongolia where Mongol and Manchukuoan

irregulars are attempting to invade Suiyuan.

The British press at last breaks its silence on a matter which has filled the American press for weeks—King Edward's rumored desire to marry Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, former Baltimore, Maryland, society woman, recently divorced for the second time, a marriage reportedly opposed by British political leaders and the clergy.

Dec. 3.—Chinese troops stop another offensive of irregular Mongol and Manchukuoan troops supported by heavy artillery and bombing planes at Pailiangmiao. Japanese marines land and occupy strategic points in Tsingtao following a lock-out of 3,000 striking workers from Japanese mills which threatens to affect 23,000 Chinese workers. The Japanese claim the Chinese municipal authorities are responsible because they did not suppress strike disturbances. They searched the headquarters of the Kuomintang and other Chinese offices and seized three prominent Chinese whom they are still holding. Foreign Minister Chang Chun without ceremony summons Japanese Ambassador S. Kawagoe to the Foreign Office and protests against the landing, demanding (1) immediate withdrawal, (2) return of the documents seized when the Japanese raided the Kuomintang office, and (3) release of the Chinese officials arrested. Chang further informed Kawagoe that "we are not prepared further to discuss any Sino-Japanese issue until Japanese participation in the Suiyuan crisis is withdrawn."

Representatives of the 21 republics of the western hemisphere begin actual work on the American peace program under the chairmanship of Carlos Saavedra, Argentine Foreign Minister and winner of the 1936 Nobel peace prize. The United States is represented on the committee by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his assistant Summer Welles, and A. W. Weddell, Ambassador to Argentina. President Roosevelt, after opening the conference, is on his way back to the United States and today is received with great popular acclaim at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dec. 4.—Premier Stanley Baldwin tells the House of Commons that "in view of the widely circulated suggestions of certain possibilities in the event of the King's marriage, I think it advisable for me to make a statement. Suggestions have appeared in the press yesterday and today that if the King decided to marry, the wife need not become Queen. These ideas are without legislative foundation. There is no such thing as a so-calledmorganatic marriage in our law. . . . She herself would enjoy all the rights and privileges of her status which by positive law and custom are attached to that position. Her children then would be in direct line of succession to the throne. The only possible way this result could be avoided would be by legislation dealing with the particular case. His Majesty's government is not permitted the introduction of such legislation, and moreover matters to be dealt with are the common concern of the Commonwealth as a whole, and as such the change would not be effected without the assent of all the Dominions, I am satisfied. . . . that this assent would not be forthcoming. . . ." Parliament strongly backing him, Baldwin after the session goes to Fort Belvedere where he is believed to have informed the King that the Cabinet would reign rather than capitulate to the King's wishes. The Archbishop of Canterbury also calls. In the meantime, the King sends Mrs. Simpson to seclusion in France, placing her in one of his cars for the journey to the coast where she takes a boat for the continent accompanied by one of the King's secretaries and a bodyguard. It is believed the King may accept the challenge of the Cabinet by forming a cabinet of his own headed by Sir Winston Churchill who has offered to form a cabinet if Baldwin resigns. Josiah Clement Wedgwood, laborite member of the House of Commons, lays a motion on the table providing the coronation of Edward should proceed according to schedule regardless of the possible refusal of the Archbishops of Canterbury or of York to officiate. "The chief calamity which must be avoided is the abdication of our beloved sovereign. If a general election follows on this question, the country's reply will be on the side of the King." (London masses are reported to support the King in his difference with the Cabinet and the church. Crowds gathering in front of Buckingham Palace cheer for "the King and the new Queen.") It is rumored, however, that the King, angered by the attitude of the Cabinet, will abdicate within 48 hours unless a compromise is reached.

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# PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY

Reports from the dominions indicate that they are even less inclined than England to sanction the marriage. The Statute of Westminster, 1931, includes a clause requiring the approval of the dominion parliaments for any alteration regarding His Majesty's successor, and this would prevent Edward's abdication in the event any dominion refuses to approve. Upton Sinclair, American novelist, is quoted in the London press as stating that "American sympathy is overwhelmingly with Mrs. Simpson and the King's democratic attitude." In Pasadena, California, Sinclair charges that the Tories of England are using the King's romance as a "pretext of getting rid of a democratically-minded king in favor of the more conservative Duke of York, and states that through suppression of the news in the British press, the English people were blindfolded until it is too late to bring influence to bear.

The Japanese accuse Chang of "unprecedented insolence" when he returns to the Japanese Embassy an "aide-memoire" which Kawagoe had left with him during their stormy interview yesterday. The Japanese claim that "diplomatic procedure" prevents the Embassy from receiving the document and that it is being returned to Chang. Chang dismisses the incident by stating that the "contents of the memoire are at variance with the facts".

Pope Pius XI is reported seriously ill both his legs being paralyzed.

Dec. 5.—Churchill issues a statement challenging the authority of any ministry to advise the sovereign to abdicate. "If a precedent is established allowing the government to fling a monarch off the throne within 48 hours, it would be a calamity for the dynasty and the Empire". Wedgwood states: "There never should have been placed before the King the choice between marriage and the throne. What makes an American inferior to a German. The crisis insults the United States". London crowds are parading the streets carrying banners denouncing Baldwin and others stating "Let the King know you are with him", and shouting, "We want Edward! Edward is our King!"

Dec. 6.—Sino-Japanese negotiations are indefinitely suspended with the departure from Nanking of Ambassador Kawagoe after the eighth meeting with Foreign Minister Chang. He appeared satisfied, however, by the fact that the Foreign Office has finally retained the much-shuttled aide-memoire, although it was not accepted as an accurate record.

The Mexican Foreign Relations Department announces that the government has given Leon Trotsky permission to come to Mexico and remain as long as he wishes to.

Dec. 7.—Baldwin states in the House of Commons that the King himself precipitated the crisis by informing the Premier of "his intention to marry Mrs. Simpson whenever she is free" and that the government never had brought pressure upon the King or offered him advice with the exception of the question of amorganatic marriage. "It is the earnest desire of the government to afford His Majesty the fullest opportunity of weighing a decision which involves so directly his own future happiness and the interests of all his subjects. At the same time, they can not be unaware that any considerable prolongation of the present state of suspense and uncertainty would involve the risk of very grave injury to national and imperial interests. . . . As soon as His Majesty has arrived at a conclusion as to the course he desires to take, he will no doubt communicate it to his governments in this country and in the dominions. It will then be for those governments to decide what advice if any they would feel it their duty to tender to him in the light of his conclusion". His remarks are followed by cheers and Churchill's attempt to extract a promise that no irrevocable step would be taken before the House has received a full statement of the constitutional and other issues involved, causes hostile demonstrations and he is repeatedly interrupted with shouts, "Sit down!" A "responsible statesman" is reported to have told the United Press that the King must choose between his love and his throne within 48 hours. Crowds use the National Anthem as a weapon against the police for as officers attempt to clear the streets, the crowd breaks out repeatedly into the song, "God save the King", the Bobbies each time coming rigidly to attention. Queen Mary and the King's brothers are reported to have pled with the King to put his "Kingly duties" above his personal desires. Mrs. Stimson issues a statement at Cannes that "throughout the last few weeks I have invariably wished to avoid any action or proposal which might hurt or damage His Majesty or the throne. Today my attitude is not changed and I am willing, if such action would solve the problem, to withdraw forthwith from a situation that has become unhappy and untenable". The announcement creates a wave of sympathy in England, but friends of the royal family describe the statement as "impudent and melodramatic" and express the fear that the gesture of renunciation may prompt the King to rush to France to join her. Intimates of the King declare that they believe he will refuse to relinquish her and that she had made a similar suggestion before she left for France.

Eden tells the House of Commons that information has been received of large numbers of Germans and Italians serving with the Spanish rebels and large numbers of Russians and other foreigners with the government and that he has expressed the British government's anxiety to the international non-intervention committee and suggested it should take the matter into consideration at once and agree upon means to end the situation.

Dec. 8.—Four persons are injured when a French passenger plane flying over rebel territory in Spain is shot down near Pastrana by an unidentified German Junker war plane. Two Paris newspaper correspondents were among the injured. It is estimated that death in the rebellion now exceed half a million,

including those killed in the wholesale executions carried out by both sides.

Reported in the Japanese press that Foreign Minister H. Arita tendered his resignation, but that Premier K. Hirota refused to accept it. Arita is reported to blame himself for the situation resulting from the anti-communist agreement with Germany which angered the Privy Council because it delayed the signing of the fishery treaty with Russia and further strained Russo-Japanese relations.

Dec. 9.—Hirota and Arita are lengthily grilled at a session of the Privy Council, the latter apologizing for the state of Japan's diplomacy in every nation named by the members of the Council. He urges patience in regard to the situation in China, stating that the Suiyuan trouble is delaying Sino-Japanese negotiations but states he believes the problem can be worked out through regular diplomatic channels. The fishing agreement with Russia is ready for signature, he declares. The anti-communist agreement with Germany will have little effect on Anglo-Japanese relations, he opines.

Dec. 10.—Baldwin announces the abdication of King Edward in the House of Commons and Lord Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, makes an identical announcement in the House of Lords. In his message read to Parliament, the King declares: "After long and anxious consideration, I have determined to renounce the throne to which I succeeded on the death of my father and now I am communicating this my final, irrevocable decision. Realizing as I do the gravity of this step, I can only hope that I shall have the understanding of my peoples in the decision I have taken and the reasons which led me to take it. I will not enter now into my private feeling, but I would beg that it should be remembered that the burden which constantly rests upon the shoulders of the sovereign are so heavy that they can only be borne under circumstances different from those in which I now find myself. I conceive that I am not overlooking a duty that rests upon me to place in the forefront public interests when I declare that I am conscious that I can no longer discharge this heavy task with efficiency, or with satisfaction to myself. I have accordingly this morning executed an instrument of abdication in the terms following: 'I, Edward VIII, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Dominions beyond the seas, King and Emperor of India, do hereby declare my irrevocable determination to renounce the throne for myself and for my descendants and my desire to that effect should be given to this instrument of abdication immediately. In token whereof I have herewith set my hand this tenth day of December, 1936, in the presence of witnesses whose signatures are subscribed. (Sgd.) Edward, Rex'. My execution of this instrument has been witnessed by my three brothers, their royal highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke of Kent. I deeply appreciate the spirit which actuated appeals which have been made to me to take a different decision and I, before reaching my final determination, most fully pondered over them but my mind was made up. Moreover, further delay can not but be most injurious to the peoples whom I have tried to serve as Prince of Wales and as King and whose future happiness and prosperity are the constant wish of my heart. I take my leave of them in the hope that the course which I have thought right to follow is that which is best for the stability of the throne, the Empire, and the happiness of my people. I am deeply sensible to the consideration which they have always extended to me both before and after my accession to the throne and which I know they will extend in full measure to my successor. I am most anxious that there should be no delay of any kind in giving effect to this instrument which I have executed and that all necessary steps should be taken immediately to secure that my lawful successor, my brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, should ascend the throne."

Baldwin moves that the message be considered forthwith by the Commons. "No more grave message has ever been received by the Parliament," he states, "His Majesty, as the Prince of Wales, has honored me with his friendship for many years, a friendship which I value. When the King and I said goodbye Tuesday. . . I believe we both felt sad, but our friendship is far from being impaired. Last week's discussions bound us closer together. . . and that friendship will last throughout my life". He states that Edward never showed any sign of offense or hurt at anything he had said to him.

Fifteen hundred Chinese bandits comprising one of the principal bodies of the irregular forces invading Suiyuan, surrender to Chinese government forces near Wuchuan after a mutiny against their leader, Wang Ying. The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that Japan is "prepared to take adequate measures" if China defaults on "promises made in recent negotiations, among these being suppression of anti-Japanese movements, revision of school books, engagement of Japanese advisers in government departments, control of the anti-Japanese press, reduction in tariffs, and mutual development of North China."

The Pope suffers a relapse after several days of improvement.

Luigi Pirandello, famous playwright and Nobel prize winner, dies in Rome, aged 69.

Dec. 11.—King Edward ends his brief reign by giving royal assent to the abdication bill which the House of Commons passed in brief debate and the House of Lords in six minutes. Baldwin stating that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa "desire to be associated with this bill" and that the Irish Free State would call a session of the Irish Parliament today to deal with the situation. Baldwin asks the House for understanding of his part in the "most repugnant task ever imposed on a minister", and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with Baldwin was the other chief public figure opposing the King's marriage, states: "This is an occasion

when our thoughts are too deep for tears, too deep for words". The sorrowing British Empire is reported to be becoming resigned to the inevitable voluntary exile of its monarch and, after a period of bewilderment, to be rallying to welcome the new King, the Duke of York, who, it is announced, will ascend the throne with the title of George VI in honor of his father. In a radio address during the afternoon, speaking as a private person, Edward says goodbye: "A few hours ago I performed my last duty as King and I am now succeeded by my brother. I want my first words to be those of allegiance to him. You must believe me when I tell you I found it impossible to carry out my heavy duties in the way I should have liked without the help of the woman I love. I want you to know that the decision I have made was mine and mine alone. I judged entirely for myself. The other persons most nearly concerned tried up to the last to persuade me to take a different course. I have made this the most serious decision of my life only upon the single thought of what would be best for all. The decision has been made less difficult for me by the sure knowledge that my brother, with his long training in the public affairs of this country and his fine qualities, will be able to take my place forthwith without interruption to the life and progress of the Empire. . . . He has one matchless blessing enjoyed by so many of you and not bestowed on me, a happy home with a wife and children. During these hard days I have been comforted by Her Majesty, my mother, and by my family. The ministers of the Crown, particularly Mr. Baldwin, have always treated me with full consideration. There has never been any constitutional difference between them and me and Parliament. Bred in constitutional traditions by my father, I should never have allowed any such issue to arise. Ever since I was the Prince of Wales and later when I occupied the throne, I have been treated with the greatest kindness by all classes of people wherever I lived or journeyed throughout the Empire and for that I am very grateful. I now quit altogether public affairs and lay down my burden. It may be some time before I return to my native land but I shall always follow the fortunes of the British race and Empire with profound interest, and if at any time in the future I can be found of service to His Majesty in a private station, I shall not fail. And now we have a new King. I wish him and you, his people, happiness and prosperity with all my heart. God bless you all and God save the King." Following a farewell supper with the royal family at Windsor Castle, Edward drives by automobile to Portsmouth and boards the royal yacht, conveyed by a destroyer, a little after midnight, for an unknown destination, accompanied by his equerry Lieut.-Col. Piers Leigh, a personal detective, and one member of his domestic staff.

Julio Alvarez, Secretary of State and Foreign Minister of Spain, tells the League Council that an international war is being fought in Spain and that women and children are being butchered by the hundred by bombing planes, under orders of rebel generals, supplied by the states which in fact began the war while their statesmen talked of preserving peace.

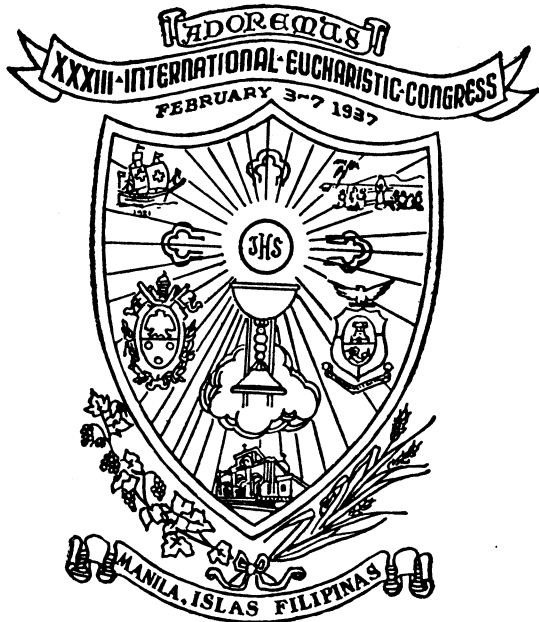
Reported that the Japanese militarists have turned their guns on their erstwhile Mongol allies in order to prevent further defections in their ranks to the Chinese side. Others, it is said, are being driven to battle like cattle.

Dec. 12.—George VI is proclaimed King and Emperor at St. James Palace, London. In a speech to the Accession Council he states that he will adhere to the strict principles of constitutional government. He also says that his first act will be to confer upon his brother a dukedom and that he will henceforth be known as His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor. The coronation will be held on May 12, the date originally set for the coronation of Edward VIII. The Irish Free State Parliament passes the accession bill by a vote of 81 to 53, as introduced by President Eamon de Valera, and Governor-General Buckley signs it although it also abolishes his office. Queen Mary states in a message to the people: "I need not speak to you of the distress which fills a mother's heart when I think that my dear son has seemed to lay down his charge and that the reign which began with so much promise has so suddenly ended. I know that you realize what it has cost him to come to this decision, and, remembering the years in which he tried so eagerly to serve and help his country and Empire, you will ever keep a grateful remembrance of him in your hearts. I commend to you his brother, summoned so unexpectedly and in circumstances so painful to take his place, and I ask you to give him the same full measure of generous loyalty which you gave to my beloved husband and which you would willingly have continued to give his brother. . . ." The British destroyer *Fury* which it is said carried Edward across the Channel, docks at Bologne, where a special train waited to take him to Switzerland.

The League Council approves a resolution urging non-intervention in the Spanish civil war and providing for a more rigid international control of outside assistance.

Dec. 13.—Admitted in Nanking that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese government, is being detained at Sianfu, together with other national leaders, by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former Manchurian dictator and for the past five years an active associate of Chiang, he now demanding that the government go to war with Japan to retake Manchuria. High officials at Nanking hold an all-night meeting, dismiss Chang from all his official positions and order his arrest, threatening to launch a military drive against him unless he release the Generalissimo immediately. In the emergency, H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, takes over the leadership of the Executive Yuan and Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, assumes direction of the military Affairs Commission, both positions normally held by Chiang

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Germany politely rejects the proposals of Britain and France for firmer non-intervention measures in Spain stating that although it sympathizes with the plan it doubts that it would be able to achieve "the desired object under current conditions". According to the German note, Germany would be willing to "partake in a neutral examination of any practicable concrete mediation proposal" but that it will continue to recognize the "nationalist government of Gen. Francisco Franco".

Twenty-one American nations represented at the Buenos Aires conference sign a Pan-American peace pact outlawing war on the American continent, providing for mutual consultation in case peace is threatened, with an outside menace, consultations to be

widened to determine methods of mutual action. It declares that no nation has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, in the internal or external affairs of any other nation; any violation of this article would lead to immediate consultation of the other nations with the aim of arriving at a pacific solution.

The Archbishop of Canterbury delivers a scathing denunciation of the "social circle" in which he alleges former King Edward moved prior to his renouncing the throne, saying also that it is "sad and strange" that he "abandoned his great trust" and that he "sought happiness in a manner inconsistent with the Christian principles of marriage and within a social circle whose standards and ways of life are alien to

the best instincts and traditions of his people".  
 Dec. 14.—Marshal Chang telegraphs Nanking that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is safe in Sianfu and that no anxiety need be felt for him. W. H. Donald, adviser to Chiang and a former adviser of Chang, has gone to Sianfu to negotiate. Reported from Tokyo that the Japanese government is ready to intervene in the present crisis and that it is also "discussing with Germany" the question of communistic influence in China, reports allegedly having been received to the effect that Marshal Chang is receiving Russian support in his mutiny against the Chinese government, and that communists are participating in the revolt. All eleven Japanese cotton mills in Tsingtao open and most of the striking Chinese are returning to their looms.

Edward arrives at Ennsfeld, eight-hundred year old castle, now the property of Baron Eugene Rothschild, near Vienna, accompanied by only a few servants and his small Skye terrier. He was met at the railway station by a few friends led by Sir Walford Selby, British Minister to Austria.

Dec. 15.—Adviser Donald telegraphs Nanking that Chiang is safe, dispelling fears that he had been killed. Martial law has been proclaimed in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Loyang, Wuhan, and other important cities, as excitement rises and the people express general condemnation of Marshal Chang. Sianfu has been surrounded by government troops, but attack is withheld pending negotiations for the release of Chiang Kai-shek.

Government troops force rebels out of the Pozuelo sector outside Madrid, thereby reportedly striking a major blow at rebel attempts to seize the capital. Government successes are claimed in several other places.

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## Astronomical Data for January, 1937

By the Weather Bureau

### Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)



	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 (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
January 1.....	9:33 p.m.	9:22 a.m.
January 2.....	10:23 p.m.	10:01 a.m.
January 3.....	11:11 p.m.	10:39 a.m.
January 4.....	11:58 p.m.	11:16 a.m.
January 5.....		11:54 a.m.
January 6.....	12:46 a.m.	12:33 p.m.
January 7.....	1:35 a.m.	1:15 p.m.
January 8.....	2:24 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
January 9.....	3:15 a.m.	2:47 p.m.
January 10.....	4:07 a.m.	3:38 p.m.
January 11.....	4:58 a.m.	4:31 p.m.
January 12.....	5:47 a.m.	5:26 p.m.
January 13.....	6:35 a.m.	6:20 p.m.
January 14.....	7:20 a.m.	7:15 p.m.
January 15.....	8:04 a.m.	8:09 p.m.
January 16.....	8:47 a.m.	9:02 p.m.
January 17.....	9:29 a.m.	9:57 p.m.
January 18.....	10:11 a.m.	10:53 p.m.
January 19.....	10:56 a.m.	11:50 p.m.
January 20.....	11:54 a.m.	
January 21.....	12:35 p.m.	12:50 a.m.
January 22.....	1:31 p.m.	1:51 a.m.
January 23.....	2:30 p.m.	2:53 a.m.
January 24.....	3:31 p.m.	3:53 a.m.
January 25.....	4:32 p.m.	4:50 a.m.
January 26.....	5:31 p.m.	5:43 a.m.
January 27.....	6:28 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
January 28.....	7:21 p.m.	7:14 a.m.
January 29.....	8:12 p.m.	7:56 a.m.
January 30.....	9:08 p.m.	8:34 a.m.
January 31.....	9:49 p.m.	9:13 a.m.

### Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter on the 4th at.....	10:22 p.m.
New Moon on the 13th at.....	12:47 a.m.
First Quarter on the 20th at.....	4:02 a.m.
Full Moon on the 27th at.....	1:15 a.m.
Apogee on the 6th at.....	11:00 p.m.
Perigee on the 22nd at.....	11:00 a.m.

### The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:20 a. m. and sets at 5:42 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 9:17 a. m. and sets at 8:59 p. m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found about 45° above the western horizon in the constellation of Aquarius.

MARS rises at 12:44 a. m. and sets at 12:20 p. m. In the early hours of the morning the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Virgo.

JUPITER rises at 5:28 a. m. and sets at 4:38 p. m. Just before sunrise, the planet will be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Sagittarius.

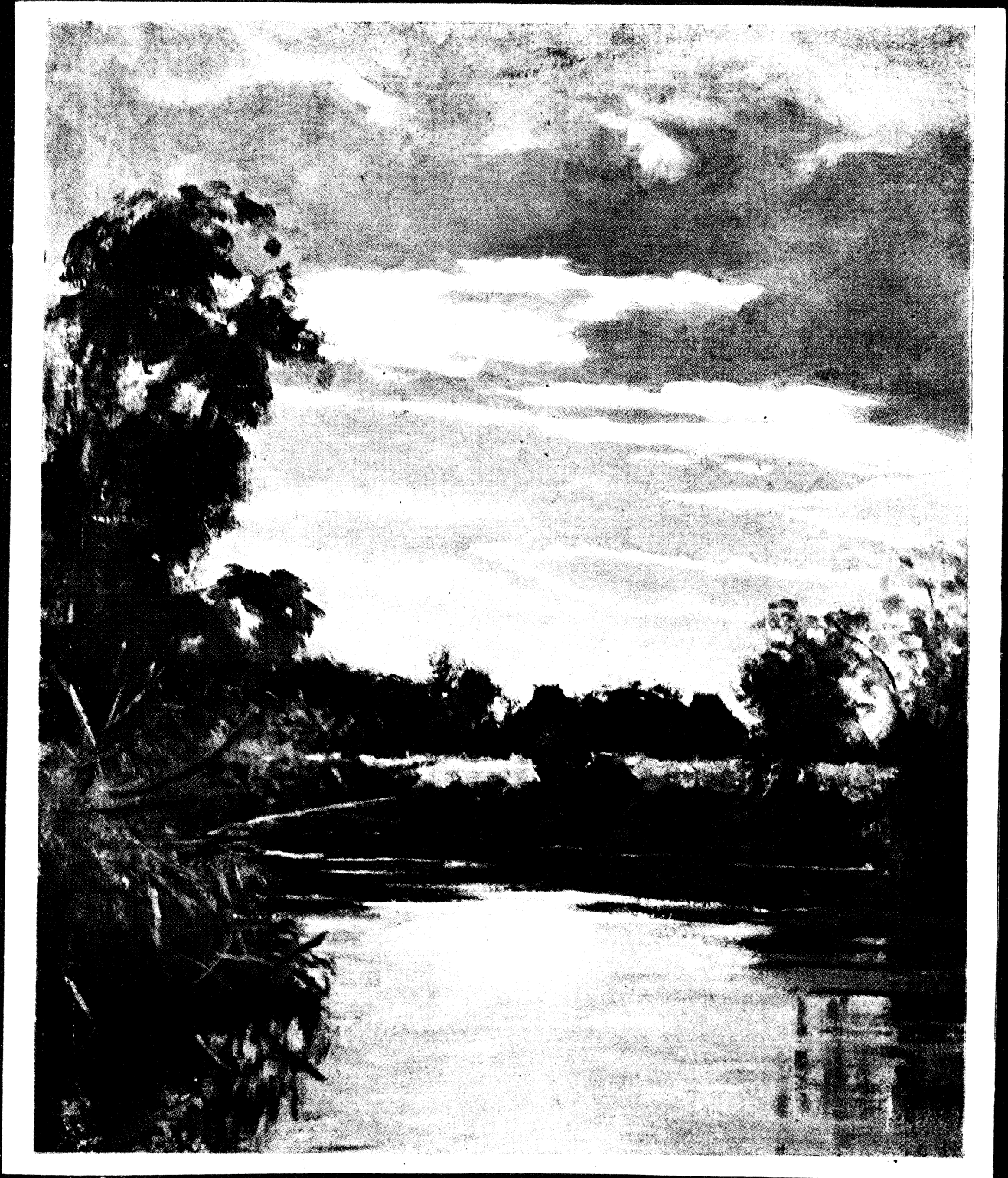
SATURN rises at 9:47 a. m. and sets at 9:33 p. m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

### 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



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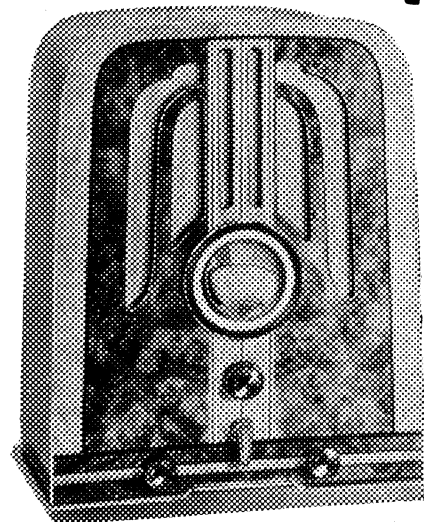
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VOL. XXXIV

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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



**EXPORTS** appear to have increased in December, chiefly due to heavier shipments of new crop sugar. All coconut products went in considerably reduced volume, which was probably not quite offset by the sharp increase in prices. Abaca exports were somewhat reduced in quantity but probably not in value.

Lumber exports were very good and there was a substantial shipment of leaf tobacco to Europe for the first time since August. Gold shipments continued to increase.

Sugar prices fluctuated, with a firm trend in the last half of the month. Exporters reduced their quotations as they found it necessary to pay 40 to 50 percent over the contract rate for freight. The market for domestic quota sugar was quiet and easy.

Copra arrivals continued very light, although slightly better than in November. With an insistent American demand for oil, prices advanced steadily and rapidly during the month, closing at ₱20.50 per hundred kilos for resesada, with some lots quoted at considerably higher prices. It seems unlikely that prices can go much higher and transactions are principally spot.

The coconut oil market was also very strong, local prices at the end of the year being double what they were a year ago. The American market also continued strong with a premium for prompt delivery, buyers being reluctant to make commitments for future delivery at the very high price level now current. Demand in December was to a large extent from soap manufacturers, in spite of the high prices. The American market for copra meal improved unexpectedly. The European market for cake was also very strong, but the price advance was not sufficient to make European quotations attractive. Exports of desiccated coconut were somewhat reduced, due to the shipping strike and to the difficulty desiccating plants are experiencing in buying coconuts.

Strength in the London market for abaca during the month was reflected in the American and Japanese markets and local prices advanced steadily throughout the month on all grades. The market was strong at the close. Balings were better than in November but are still running considerably below the level of a year ago. Exports were reduced but were still a little in excess of balings, stocks being reduced by about 5,000 bales. No very considerable increase in production is anticipated in the next few months.

Leaf tobacco prices increased sharply, as a result of floods in the Cagayan Valley, but lost much of the gain when it became clear that damage was not nearly as great as at first believed. There was a substantial shipment to Europe for the first time since August, the destination being given as "France, with other ports optional." Smaller production is expected from the Cagayan Valley, particularly Isabela, in 1937. Cigar exports continued disappointing.

The rice market continued easy, with the new crop beginning to come onto the market. Threshing reports indicate the likelihood of a good average crop, which will probably make it unnecessary to import much rice in 1937. The National Rice and Corn Corporation continued to support the market for palay.

Export of logs to Japan were particularly good in December and exports of lumber to the United States and Europe were about average.

Gold production reached a new record in December, in spite of the fact that one placer operation was not producing, another did not report and one lode mine had only half its normal production due to machinery break-down. Gold production for the year slightly exceeded ₱44,000,000.

Import collections increased substantially in spite of the shipping strike. The value of commercial letters of credit opened was seasonally lower.

Collections continued excellent, although there were a few requests for extensions, when goods were delayed in arriving. Domestic collections are very good throughout the Islands.

Stocks of imported goods are generally low and in many lines, including textiles, flour, fresh fruits, iron and steel products and automobiles, there is a shortage. Prices were very firm during the month. Japanese prices on textiles and such iron and steel products as wire, nails and galvanized sheets, were increased sharply and there is evidence that Japanese competition in this market will be much less severe in the next few months. Demand for imported products is very good, with comparatively little opposition to price increases, due to general prosperity and the good prices being received for most Philippine products.

American textiles could have been sold in considerably larger volume if it had been possible to get reasonably prompt delivery on them. Arrivals of Japanese cotton textiles continued heavy in December but are expected to be much lower during the first half of 1937. Imports of Japanese rayon may be fairly heavy in the next few months, however.

Flour imports were considerably below the average for recent months and also apparently below the consumption level, as stocks were reduced and appeared low at the end of the month.

Demand for automobiles and trucks was excellent, sales being limited by shortage of stocks. Imports increased somewhat, new models of some of the principal makes being received, but the new cars were sold about as soon as received. Tire sales were very good while business in parts and accessories was fair.

Export cargoes were very good in December, in spite of the shortage of ships. Demand for cargo space greatly exceeded the supply and there was a natural tendency to give preference to cargoes carrying the best rates. Ore shipments were suspended on that account and sugar exporters had to charter ships at 40 to 50 percent over the contract rate.

Railroad carloadings showed a seasonal increase over the previous month, due to increasing volume of sugar. Carloadings were lower, however, than in December, 1935.

Consolidated bank figures show increases in cash, loans and discounts and demand deposits, apparently due mainly to the starting of the new sugar milling season and to cashing of bonds by war veterans. Circulation increased by ₱6,700,000 for the same reasons. Debits to individual accounts fell off due to a decline in stock trading activities. The peso continued strong in the exchange market, the buying quotation for dollars being down to the treasury buying point.

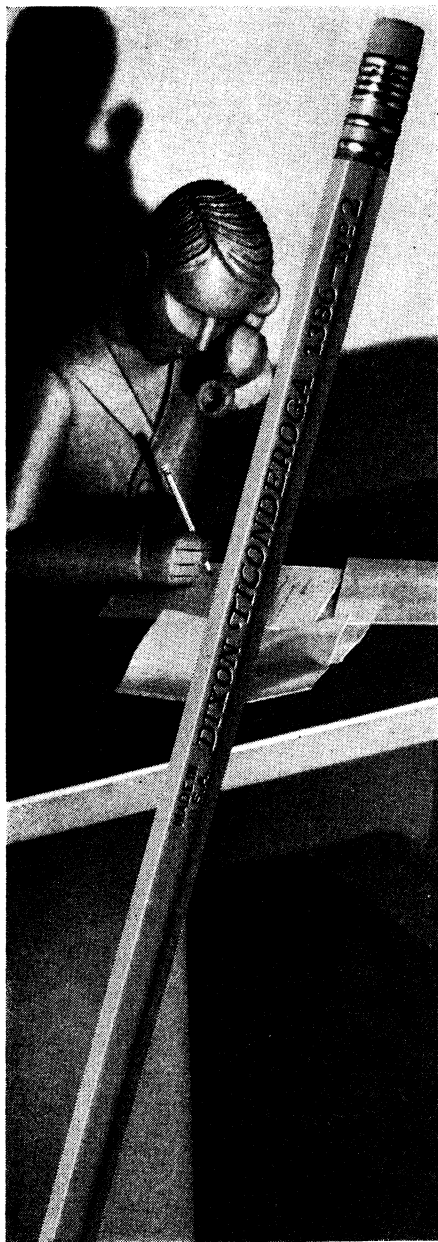
Government revenues were unusually good, particularly Customs collections, sales tax collections and highways special fund collections, the latter being extraordinarily large due to heavy imports of gasoline and oil for storage in anticipation of the tax increase, which becomes effective January, 1937. Total revenues in the General Fund for the year apparently exceeded expenditures, being a little better than ₱72,000,000.

Power production was very good in December, amounting to 11,636,614 KWH, which compares with 10,725,731 KWH in November and with 10,888,943 KWH in December last year. The increase over November is more than seasonal. Daylight saving does not appear to have had any considerable effect on the consumption of electric power, the extra hour of daylight in the evening being offset by the necessity of rising an hour before sunrise in the morning. For the full year 1936, power production totaled 128,039,606 KWH, a four percent increase over the previous year.

December real estate sales totaled ₱1,748,936 in December, a 28 percent increase over the November figure. The increase was chiefly in the principal business district and the better residential districts. Sales for the year are reported at ₱18,557,530, the largest since 1919. The 1936 figure does not include three important transactions consummated during the year, reported to involve altogether over ₱5,000,000, which, if they had been recorded, would have brought the total above ₱23,000,000, or far ahead of any previous year. Prices improved noticeably during the year, although they are still below pre-depression prices.

New building permits increased a little in December, amounting to ₱616,390, which compares with ₱427,510 in November and with ₱124,940 in December, 1935. Permits for repairs were small. For

(Continued on page 98)



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## News Summary

### The Philippines



Dec. 17.—Reported in the press that President Manuel L. Quezon has invited Cardinal Dougherty, papal legate to the 33rd International Eucharistic Congress, to be a guest at Malacañang Palace during his stay here.

Dec. 18.—President Quezon returns to Manila from a vacation trip to Hongkong and Canton. At a press conference, he states in reply to a question of William H. Chamberlin of the *Christian Science Monitor* that "the idea of neutralization for the Philippines, I must confess, has lost its attraction for me. For the time being, at least, neutralization seems meaningless. Unless within the next four or five years the attitude of the great powers to their accords changes, I can not believe that such a neutralization treaty would mean much to the Philippines. I would not, however, object to a neutrality agreement, provided it were merely a declaration of principle to the effect that the Philippines would be considered as neutral. This would not involve a guarantee of this neutrality. Such guarantees by any power might furnish the excuse for interference. A treaty of such a character as suggested would not be incompatible with the retention by the United States of naval stations in the Philippines. Naturally, the areas which the stations embraced would be outside the normal effectiveness of such an agreement. What other nations would wish or would suggest in this connection, naturally, I can not know. . . . If coincident with the establishment of such naval bases in the Philippines there were established some special trade relations with the United States indicative of future close association, such retention would not be unreasonable. It would be, indeed, not only in the interest of the Philippines but also of the United States, since it would mean the protection of established trade routes. If, on the other hand, the United States undertook no such special relationship, there would be no justification for the retention of naval bases here. Nevertheless, the fixed attitude of this government toward the naval base question must come up at a later date when the proposals are actually made and we are ready to determine policy".

Dec. 19.—In a report to the Secretary of War, President Quezon places the number of casualties in the recent Cagayan Valley flood at 74 deaths with 200 missing and the number of sufferers at 50,000. Damage to property and crops is estimated at P4,500,000. He expresses appreciation of the cooperation of the U. S. Army and the American Red Cross in relief measures.

President Quezon names Assistant Director Florencio Tamesis Director of the Bureau of Forestry. Arthur Fischer, for many years head of the Bureau, becomes adviser to the President on natural resources.

Dec. 20.—Dr. Alejandro Albert, until recently Under-Secretary of Public Instruction, dies aged 67. He was a member of the first Malolos Congress at which independence was proclaimed. He founded both the now defunct Liceo de Manila and the Manila College of Pharmacy. He was appointed Assistant-Director of Education in 1917 and later that same year Under-Secretary.

Dec. 23.—Jorge B. Vargas, local sugar administrator, imposes a fine of P205,104.90 on ten centrals which exceeded their quota by an aggregate of over 4,000,000 short tons, and announces that the government will also confiscate the sugar without prejudice to the prosecution of all those who are found to have violated the sugar limitation act with fraudulent intent.

Dec. 28.—High Commissioner Frank Murphy after interviewing President Franklin D. Roosevelt and State Department officials, sends President Quezon a message stating that Washington officials believe his presence indispensable and "that it is hoped you can arrange to be present", and President Quezon is reported to have replied that he expects to be in Washington early in March for a preliminary and informal conference. The State Department issues an announcement expressing optimism for satisfactory trade arrangements between the United States and the Philippines for a "constructive program of adjustments. . . in line with the general commercial and other policies of the United States as regards future trade relations between the United

States and the Philippines and as regards the various economic and related adjustments which may be called for in connection with Philippine independence."

The National Development Company as a private corporation is dissolved by its Board of Directors and a new public corporation of the same name is established with all the assets and liabilities of the old company transferred to the new, and President Quezon announces the designation of Gregorio Anonas as the acting head of the concern. The new company has much broader powers than any private corporation, may hold vast tracts of land, and "may engage in commercial, industrial, mining, agricultural, and other enterprises which may be necessary or contributory to the economic development of the country or important in the public interest".

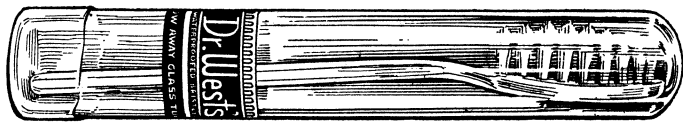
Dec. 29.—Malacañang announces that Dr. H. Foster Bain, former head of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, has accepted a position as technical adviser in the newly created Bureau of Mines here.

Dec. 30.—Reported that a Japan-Philippine Fishing Company will be established with offices in Manila and a cannery in Zamboanga, to be capitalized at 500,000 yen (P300,000), Philippine interests to supply 61% of this and Japanese the rest. A Japanese staff would initiate the work and all machinery and ships would be supplied by them. The incorporators are Miguel Unson, L. R. Aguinado, Vicente Madrigal, (the late) Wenceslao Trinidad, Ramon J. Fernandez, Yasaku Morokuma, and Yoshi Karikoma. Members of the Assembly criticize the development as contrary to the spirit of the

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Constitution which is to restrict the exploitation of the national resources to Philippine citizens.

Richard C. MacGregor, ornithologist, for many years Managing Editor of the *Philippine Journal of Science* and chief of the division of publications of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, dies, aged 65. He came to the Philippines in 1901 and joined the Bureau of Science in 1903.

Dec. 31.—Announced that President Quezon has appointed Marcial Kasilag, who was recently made Director of Public Works, Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu with headquarters in Lanao, and that Assistant-Director Vicente Fragante has been appointed Director. The old Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes ceases to exist today and the retirement of Judge Teopisto Guingona, Director, also takes effect.

President Quezon conditionally pardons 22 prisoners and paroles 83 more, among the former being Crisanto Evangelista, communist leader, who was exiled to the Mountain Province some years ago.

Japanese merchandise to the value of P10,000, offered by the government of Formosa to the Philippine government for the relief of flood sufferers, is landed at Aparri by a Japanese steamer, and a delegation headed by S. Agoyasi, prefect of Takao province, will formally present the gift. Malacañang officials previously indicated that a cash gift might be preferable since its delivery would not involve sending a steamer, but that the State Department would be asked to give the necessary permit for the steamer to call, which request was granted.

Jan. 3.—The first 20,000 trainees, drawn from among the 138,000 registrants throughout the country, are scheduled to begin five and a half months of military instruction in 128 training centers.

Dr. J. Murray Barlett, first President of the University of the Philippines, and his wife, arrive in Manila for a visit.

Jan. 4.—As a New Year honor, the Chinese government awards President Quezon the "Order of the Brilliant Jade", rarely bestowed and almost exclusively on the heads of foreign governments.

Market vendors throughout the country protest against the new internal revenue taxes—the 1-1/2% sales tax and the increase in the privilege tax from P2.00 to P4.00 (sales under P200.00 monthly are exempt), and Manila meat dealers are again on a strike against the increase of the city slaughterhouse fee from 2 to 5 centavos a kilo.

Celedonio Salvador, recently made Superintendent of Manila City Schools, is appointed Assistant-Director of the Bureau of Education.

Jan. 5.—According to press dispatches, the United States Supreme Court has reversed a decision of the Philippine Supreme Court, the American body ruling that the retirement gratuity act of the Philippine Legislature is not an appropriation act and therefore that the veto of section 7 of the law by the Governor-General was unconstitutional. The ruling is contained in a decision allowing the claim of Juan Bengzon, retired Lingayen justice of the peace, to retirement gratuity. Some fifty other justices will be benefited by the decision. The local Supreme Court upheld the veto of section 7 declaring that the chief

executive of the Philippines is an integral part of the law-making power and that his disapproval of a bill in the exercise of his veto power is essentially a legislative act, and pointed out that the former organic law granted the chief executive the power to veto any item or items in an appropriation act.

Jan. 8.—Reported that Philippine gold production for 1936 totalled P44,421,435, nearly P11,500,000 more than the preceding year.

Announced that Prudencio Langcaun, Division Superintendent of Schools of Iloilo, has been appointed Superintendent of City Schools (Manila).

Jan. 9.—The papal mission to the 33rd International Eucharistic Congress to be held in Manila from February 3 to 7, leaves Rome with the Pope's message to the Congress "to pray for the reestablishment of peace in a world which needs it badly". The message is contained in a gold and silver casket, the gift of the Pope to the Congress. The mission is headed by Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, papal legate.

President Quezon accept the resignation of Dr. Jacobo Fajardo, Director of the Bureau of Health, "in the best interests of the health service", declaring, however, that the charges against him affecting his honesty were not proved and that he had filed his resignation before his investigation had been instituted.

The beautiful new Los Tamaras Polo Club in Parañaque is inaugurated and a game between the Elizalde Team and the Hunter River Team of Australia results in a score of 6 to 5 in favor of the Elizaldes.

Jan. 10.—Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese foreign minister, visits Manila for a day on his way back to China from Europe and is a luncheon guest at Malacañang. He has been mentioned as the probable next head of the Chinese government.

Jan. 12.—President Quezon tells Manila meat dealers and market vendors at separate conferences that they must abide by the new tax laws, otherwise the government will step in to protect the public interest. He states that the meat dealers' strike is a defiance of the government and that until the law is complied with he will not entertain any petition for tax revision. He also instructs the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce to gather 2,000 heads of cattle for slaughter beginning tomorrow if the strike continues. Various members of the Assembly accuse the meat dealers of profiteering, prices having gone up over 100%.

Dr. Eugenio Hernando, Acting Director of the Bureau of Health, is appointed Director.

Jan. 13.—The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines approves the appointment of Dr. Antonio G. Sison as Dean of the College of Medicine and Director of the School of Hygiene. Due to the recently agreed separation of the administrative and medical work in the Philippine General Hospital, Dr. Sison will be in charge of the medical work at the Hospital, but will not be in general administrative charge, as was the former Dean and Director, Dr. Fernando Calderon.

#### The United States

Dec. 16.—Acting Secretary of State Robert W. Moore announcing the creation of a new division of Philippine affairs states that neither particular political nor economic problems are responsible for the move, but solely the desire to coordinate the administration of affairs concerning the Islands. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, declares that "the gradual shifting of Philippine matters from the War Department to the State Department seems inevitable as the date of independence nears" and that the Department has been increasingly involved in Philippine matters by preparations for the economic conference—which will be "a constructive and not a 'horse-trading' affair". J. E. Jacobs with a background of long experience in the Orient and in the Department has been designated head of the division. The action meets with approval in Philippine government circles.

Dec. 19.—Vicente Villamin, Philippine economist' states in Denver that American farm organizations are becoming "more reasonable" in their attitude toward Philippine agricultural production. The worst enemy of Philippine sugar, he declares, is the Cuban sugar industry. "Those gentlemen hold militant views against Philippine-American relations."

Dec. 20.—The "American Foreign Policy Association" in a "report on the progress of the Philippines" written by David H. Topper, made public today, declares that the national defense plan "amounts to a covert conspiracy to keep the United States in the Islands", the plan being "to strengthen the military power in the western Pacific in the event of a war with Japan". The report admits that "potential threats that Japanese economic pressure will envelope the Islands in conjunction with the incipient commercial expansion toward the equator are indeed great". As to the Commonwealth Constitution and government, the report declares that "given an advanced electorate and a strong two-party system, the Constitution doubtless provides a sound basis for a democratic government, but in the light of existing conditions it lends itself to the establishment of an essentially legal dictatorship". The report urges that Philippine-American trade conversations be held at an early date to diminish the "potential hazard which might break down the Commonwealth" and that the Commonwealth be given trade autonomy so it may conclude trade agreements with other countries.

Dec. 21.—Walk-outs are reported in a number of automobile equipment factories, said to be preliminary to a general strike in the steel and automobile industries.

Dec. 22.—Sen. M. E. Tydings denies that the Philippine defense program is a "covert conspiracy", declaring that the Commonwealth government in adapting the defense program of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to its needs was acting "without either the

sanction and approval or the disapproval of the United States government. It is a purely local matter with the Filipinos. They like others seem to feel that when independence is an accomplished fact they will need some sort of defense".

Dec. 23.—Secretary of War Woodring reports to President Franklin D. Roosevelt that "in view of the generally favorable auspices surrounding its beginning, there appears every reason to predict a successful future for the Commonwealth government." He praises President Manuel L. Quezon and the spirit of cooperation prevailing between representatives of the United States and Commonwealth governments. He points out that the inauguration of the Commonwealth "did not change the sovereign relationship between the United States and the Philippines but greatly broadened the autonomous powers of the insular government as regards local affairs." He states the United States "proposed to help the Filipinos to readjust themselves for national defense during the transition period" in relating the dispatch of the military advisory commission headed by General MacArthur.

Dec. 24.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins the telegraphs labor leaders in San Francisco that the public interest demands an early peace and urges greater cooperation in negotiating for a settlement of the long-drawn shipping strike.

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Dec. 25.—Arthur Brisbane, famed editor and columnist, dies of a heart attack, aged 72.

Dec. 26.—Sen. W. H. King states that he favors an agreement as soon as possible among world powers guaranteeing the independence of the Philippines and that he is opposed to the establishment of a United States naval base in a future independent Philippines because it is a "potential danger spot". "In the event the Philippines is attacked or becomes the victim of aggression of some foreign power after full independence, I would not favor the United States fighting for them. We would have to accept whatever developed as a *fait accompli* as in the case of Ethiopia".

Dec. 28.—The State Department announces that it has had to issue licenses to a dealer to export \$2,777,000 worth of second-hand airplanes and parts to Bilbao, presumably for Spanish loyalist forces, as the neutrality law permits the shipping of arms to countries engaged in civil war and the dealer persisted in his demands despite representations that it would be embarrassing to the government to issue such licenses at the present time.

A number of American airmen having gone to join Spanish government forces, Rep. S. D. Reynolds states he will call the attention of the State Department to the law prohibiting Americans from enlisting in a foreign war under penalty of a year in prison or a \$3,000 fine. Sen. W. E. Borah states he is studying means of disenfranchising such persons.

Dec. 29.—In a press conference, President Roosevelt bitterly denounces child labor, long hours, and starvation wages in American industry, and calls attention to the break-down in maximum hours and minimum wage limitations since the death of the NRA, indicating that he thinks federal action is necessary. He also announces his support of legislation that would apply the arms embargo law to nations suffering from civil strife.

Sen. K. Pittman states he hopes to rush a bill through Congress which convenes on January 5 applying the arms embargo to Spain. Some European commentators state that the United States action in granting license for shipment of airplanes to Spain will defeat European efforts to make the non-intervention agreement effective. Others praise the United States for the publicity given to the matter. Robert Cruse, the business man who recently demanded and obtained license to ship airplanes to Spain, states that the planes are not designed for conversion into fighting planes and are not intended for military purposes.

After a call on General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, Frank Murphy, retiring Philippine High Commissioner, tells the press: "I am interested in furthering the security of the Philippines economically, politically, and in every other way". "It is reported, however," adds the Associated Press, "that Murphy favors the avoidance of entanglements over the problem of the defense of the Philippines once independence has been granted".

Dec. 30.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson states that "the thought that Japan would certainly in all circumstances respect a convention neutralizing the Philippines is somewhat like the idea a cat would respect a convention to neutralize mice".

Jan. 3.—Reported that farm lobby groups will make an effort to boost the present 3-cent excise tax

on coconut oil to 6 cents and to apply it to all imported vegetable oils.

Jan. 5.—The 75th Congress convenes at Washington. Rep. William B. Bankhead of Alabama is elected Speaker on a strict party vote.

The State Department issues licenses to another exporter of arms to Spain valued at \$4,500,000 and consigned to the Spanish Ambassador to Mexico now on his way to Washington.

Jan. 6.—In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt calls on the courts to do their part "in making democracy successful within the framework of the Constitution. . . The vital need is not alteration of our fundamental law but an increasingly enlightened view in reference to it. The process of our democracy must not be imperilled by denials of essential powers to a free government". He does not specifically mention the Supreme Court in his frank criticism, but adds, "because all of us believe that our democratic form of government can cope adequately with modern problems as they arise, it is patriotic as well as legal for us to prove that we can meet new national needs with new laws consistent with the historic constitutional framework which is clearly intended to receive liberal, not narrow interpretation". He asserts that the "broad objectives of the NRA were sound" and adds, "the statute NRA has been outlawed, but the problems have not; they are still with us". Among "far-reaching problems", he includes housing, aid to tenant farmers, the broadening of social security, the relief of unemployment. He declares that federal laws need to supplement state laws to provide "decent conditions and adequate pay for labor and a just return to agriculture". He states that the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires has improved existing peace machinery and has "sent forth a message on behalf of all democracies of the world to those nations which live otherwise". "It is high time for democracy to assert itself", he declares. Shortly before the appearance of the President, the ceremony of counting the electoral votes was completed and it was announced that President Roosevelt and Vice-President John Nance Garner were reelected by 525 votes to 8 for the Republican candidates Alfred M. Landon and Frank Knox.

Congress at the request of President Roosevelt adopts a resolution permitting him to apply the arms embargo to countries engaged in civil war, but in the mean time, a Spanish freighter leaves New York for Cartagena with a cargo of airplanes and munitions, foodstuffs, and medicines for the Spanish government.

Shipping strike leaders protest to the Mayor of San Francisco that "thugs and gun-men are attacking union pickets nightly" and accuse ship owners of seeking to use violence to break up the strike.

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Jan. 8.—President Roosevelt announces that the immediate construction of two new battleships costing \$50,000,000 each, will be immediately undertaken while the government will continue with the construction of two new aircraft carriers, one heavy cruiser, three light cruisers, twenty destroyers, four submarines, and two gunboats. The government plans to spend around \$1,000,000,000 on the army and navy in 1938.

President Roosevelt signs the amendment to the neutrality bill permitting the President to apply the arms embargo to countries engaged in civil war.

Jan. 9.—Acting Secretary of State Moore tells press: "I do not believe that a war involving the leading European nations is about to occur. I decline to believe any such adventure in suicide is imminent".

With over 95,000 men in the automobile industry in his state out on a strike, Frank Murphy of Michigan faces his first serious problem as Governor of Michigan.

Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt reports to Congress that the number of persons on the relief rolls totals 3,150,000, lowest since November, 1935. Of the number, 2,284,000 are employed by the Works Progress Administration.

Jan. 12.—Murphy calls out the National Guard at a number of places for strike duty following rioting in Flint.

#### Other Countries

Dec. 16.—The Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires approves a resolution reaffirming the present treaties between the American nations, providing for consultation in case of disputes threatening peace, for the application of neutrality articles in case of war and the prohibition of arms exports, providing that the new agreement shall not affect the rights and duties of American members of the League of Nations, and providing that the agreement shall remain in force indefinitely.

Seventeen full divisions, totaling 150,000 troops, are being rushed to Shensi province together with air and artillery units, to quell the revolt in Sianfu where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese government, is being illegally detained by mutineers commanded by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. (Opinion in the Chinese press is overwhelmingly against the mutineers.) The Tokyo *Jiji Shimpō* states

editorially that Japan will support any Chinese régime showing friendliness to Japan and antagonisms to communism. The United States is reported to view the situation with concern.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden tells the House of Commons that while the government will adhere strictly to its decision not to grant de jure recognition of the Italian annexation of Abyssinia, it may accord de facto recognition.

Havelock Ellis, famed English psychologist, states he would have preferred Edward remaining on the throne with Mrs. Simpson as Queen. "It would have drawn the English-speaking people closer. . . I think the fact that she is divorced would not have detracted in the slightest her qualifications as Edward's wife and England's Queen. We badly need a reform in our divorce laws".

Dec. 17.—Government leaders at Nanking state it would be "beneath the dignity of the government to negotiate with Chang Hsueh-liang, whom we consider a bandit. Nanking might be prepared to offer him assurances of his personal safety, but never will any terms of a political nature be considered". The Control Yuan, which has the sole power of impeachment, unilaterally demands that Chang be put to death, "otherwise, how can national discipline be enforced? He has shaken the nation to its foundations. So enormous is his crime that it could not be expiated should he die 10,000 deaths".

Radio criticism of former King Edward and his personal friends by the Archbishop of Canterbury raises a storm of protest in England, and the former King himself is reported angered at the criticism of his friends.

Dec. 18.—Japanese marines are gradually withdrawing from Tsingtao which they occupied some weeks ago in connection with the strikes in Japanese-owned textile mills.

Dec. 20.—In a letter brought to Nanking by a freed hostage, Generalissimo Chiang states, "As far as I know, I shall return to Nanking Saturday" but earnest hopes throughout political circles in China that he would be freed are disappointed when no further word is heard from him. Reports are rife in Japan and Germany that he has been killed. The Soviet charge d'affaires calls at the Chinese Foreign Office and emphatically denies any Russian complicity in the Shensi revolt and the seizing of Chiang, as has been charged in a section of the Japanese press.

Eden warns the German Ambassador that Britain is taking a grave view of Germany's continued dispatch of "volunteers" to Spain which are said to be regular army units. In the House of Commons he states: "It is the duty of all nations to keep out of the Spanish quarrel and allow the Spanish people to settle their own sufficiently tragic difficulties in their own way". More than 80,000 foreigners are fighting in Spain according to an official French estimate; on the side of the government—12,000 French, 2,000 German anti-Nazis, 2,000 Belgians, 2,000 Poles, and 10,000 Russians; on the side of the rebels—30,000 Germans, 24,000 Moors, 800 Irish, 500 French. Russian officials charge the Spanish rebels with having fired on and burned the Russian ships, *Komsomol*, an "incredible, criminal provocation and an outrageous piratical act", and declare that Russian may propose listing Spanish rebel ships as pirate craft under international marine regulations, to permit neutral vessels to fire on them whenever they are encountered.

Dec. 21.—The United States delegation to the Inter-American Peace Conference demonstrates a quiet opposition to a plan to link the American peace machinery with the League of Nations by refusing to vote on a resolution urging American non-members of the League to cooperate with Geneva in peace efforts through attempting to coordinate inter-American treaties with the League Covenant. The American spokesman declares that the United States policy has been to aid the promotion and preservation of peace through fullest international cooperation but has also been one of "non-involvement and non-entanglement in political affairs abroad".

Dec. 22.—France informs Italy it is transforming the French legation at Addis Ababa into a consulate, and it is stated in Rome that the Anglo-French de facto recognition of Ethiopia as a part of the Italian Empire paves the way for negotiations toward peace in the Mediterranean.

Dec. 23.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, of the United States, speaking at the closing session of the Inter-American Peace Conference, praises the conference as having produced among American republics "a common and solidary attitude toward attack from abroad", this being accepted among informed persons as the tacit establishment of the Monroe Doctrine as a common policy of all American countries instead of, as hitherto, advanced and supported by the United States. Under this interpretation, all the nations would share the responsibility for preserving the American hemisphere against outside aggression.

Dec. 24.—Reported at Paris that the German Ambassador to the Spanish fascists at Burgos has gone to Berlin to ask for five divisions of 12,000 men each, General Francisco Franco, rebel leader, having said that he must have the troops to win the war. France is reported to have warned Germany that it will be forced to aid Spain if Nazi troops make a new mass "invasion" of Spain.

The finance committee of the French Chamber of Deputies unanimously approves a loan of 405,000,000 francs to Poland and an additional amount of 945,000,000 francs for the Polish government railroads, a move considered of great importance in consolidating the return of Poland to the French diplomatic circle.

The Cuban Senate convicts President Miguel Gomez of charges brought against him by the House of "interfering with the free functioning of the legis-

lative power", thus removing him from the presidency. He resigned informally before the Senate met. Vice-President Laredo Bru automatically succeeds him. Gomez vetoed a bill taxing sugar for the support of schools militarized by the army on the grounds that it would "militarize childhood". Colonel Fulgencio Bautista, Chief of Staff, and real ruler of Cuba, supported the bill.

Pope Pius delivers a world-wide radiocast appealing for peace. He bitterly refers to "atheistic communism" in Spain and pleads for vigilant action by a union of "all men of good will against the propaganda of the enemy". He also refers to those fighting communism "with false and fatal ideas", believed to be aimed at the German church policy.

David Lloyd George radios a Christmas message to the Duke of Windsor in which he "deplores the shabby, stupid treatment" accorded to the former King, and "regrets the loss sustained by the British Empire of a monarch who sympathized with the lowliest of his subjects".

Dec. 25.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, released by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang who seized him on December 12, arrives at Loyang by plane, accompanied by his wife, T. V. and W. H. Donald, and adviser, and escorted by four military planes. The news is sent throughout China and is celebrated everywhere with impromptu parades and fireworks.

The Spanish press angrily replies to the Pope's address, one newspaper stating, "the Church has once again declared attachment to the provokers of the civil war. He could have aided peace better by exhorting the rebels to halt bloodshed instead of by attacking communism". A Spanish gumbat seizes the German ship *Palos* in the Bay of Biscay.

Dec. 26.—The French Foreign Office outlines plans for returning German colonies held under League mandate by France, if Chancellor Adolf Hitler will agree to a "full and lasting settlement" of European political and economic problems, renouncing territorial claims in Europe, stop enlistment of German volunteers for service in Spain. It is claimed that Britain would join France in furthering this program. The colonies chiefly concerned are Togoland and the Camaroons in Africa with an area of 188,321 square miles.

Germany demand the release of the freighter *Palos* on pain of reprisal. In revenge for the fierce bombing of Madrid on Christmas night, Asturian miners blow up a rebel troop train near Talavera de la Reina, killing hundreds of soldiers.



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The Japanese Diet is formally opened by Emperor Hirohito. The army and navy in a joint statement propose radical reforms in the administration and parliament, and in the election laws.

Dec. 27.—Generalissimo Chiang, who was officially welcomed, crowds vociferously demonstrating their joy at his safe return, issues a formal statement blaming himself for being partly responsible for what happened as he as head of the army evidently failed to maintain adequate discipline. Marshal Chang, who followed him to Nanking, issues a statement declaring "I am naturally rustic, surly, and unpolished, and it is for this reason that I committed this imprudent and criminal act. Now I have penitently followed you to Nanking in order to await punishment befitting my crime. I will accept even death if such should be beneficial to the country. Do not let sentiment or friendship deter you in dealing with me as I deserve."

Dec. 28.—Stated in authoritative circles that Britain will refuse to "whet the Nazi appetite through trading financial assistance and territorial concessions for a German pledge to observe strict neutrality in the Spanish civil war. Britain believes that the time has come to call a halt to Germany's strategy at hurling "faits accomplis" at the rest of Europe and taking a "what are you going to do about it" attitude. Stated in government circles in Berlin that the French and British notes regarding non-intervention were "delivered to the wrong address" as Germany made the first proposals in this connection, but these efforts were sabotaged by the attitude of Russia and France which caused such damage that it can scarcely be repaired by renewed diplomatic activity. It is "authoritatively revealed" at Rome that the government has ordered the suspension of the transfer of volunteer soldiers to Spain pending negotiations for an international agreement on the subject. It is also "reported without confirmation" that Italian volunteers have been ordered removed from the Balearic Islands as a result of an imminent Italo-British agreement for cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Dec. 29.—Russia approves in principle the Franco-British proposals regarding the banning of foreign volunteers from Spain. Government forces claim successes in the south of Spain in the Cordoba sector and also northeast of Madrid where they obtained control of the Saragosa valley. Announced at Berlin that the freighter *Palos* has been released. According to an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin, it is reported that Premier Benito Mussolini has abandoned General Franco and has advised Hitler to do the same.

Dec. 30.—Mussolini is reported to view the Soviet alliance with the Spanish leftist government as a problem as embarrassing to England and France as to Italy and Germany, and as feeling "why should Italy and Germany alone pull the chestnuts of other powers out of the Spanish fire?" Some German militarists who doubted Mussolini as a reliable ally, are reported doubly doubtful now.

The British Admiralty announces two new 35,000-ton battleships will be laid down on January 1 upon expiration of the Washington and London naval treaties, "regardless of what other nations do".

Generalissimo Chiang is reported to have tendered his resignation as Premier and to have requested punishment for being ultimately responsible for the lack of discipline in the army that resulted in his detention and "nearly resulted in the collapse of the foundations of the state", but the Central Executive Committee issues a communique stating that he will resume his duties as head of China's political and military affairs.

Dec. 31.—Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is sentenced by a special tribunal to ten years imprisonment. He accepted entire responsibility for the revolt and said it had been motivated by a desire to achieve freedom and equality for the country.

Jan. 1.—The Italian press ministry refuses either to confirm or deny apparently reliable reports that 3,500 fascist volunteers left recently for Spain. Reported that Hitler is also rushing "volunteers" to Spain, taking advantage of the delay in the negotiations of further non-intervention agreements.

Miguel de Unamuno, Spanish philosopher and liberal, dies at Salamanca, aged 72.

Jan. 2.—A German warship "provisionally" seizes a Spanish government ship, and another German war vessel drives a Spanish ship ashore by gun-fire. The German Foreign Office announces that the "rough treatment" of Spanish ships will be continued until all Nazi ships on the high seas are respected.

Jan. 3.—The British Ambassador at Rome and Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, signs an Anglo-Italian pact in which the two governments "exchange reciprocal assurances regarding the Mediterranean". It is believed to include a provision for the maintenance of the status quo and the freedom of transit and communications, and assurances that the agreement is not directed against a third party. The value of the agreement is thought to be principally psychological, representing a rapprochement after the Abyssinian war, although British recognition of Abyssinia as part of the Italian Empire is said not to be mentioned in the agreement.

The Spanish government terms the German action against its ships as "an act of war" and a "flagrant act of intervention".

Jan. 4.—The rebels again rain bombs on Madrid and at least a hundred people are killed and several hundred injured. A German warship captures another Spanish merchant ship and a Basque patrol ship captures a German steamer. A German Foreign Office spokesman states that German warships will continue to seize Spanish socialist ships to avenge the capture of the *Palos* and that there "must be more reprisals" unless the German demand that a Spanish passenger on the *Palos* and a part of the cargo that was confiscated be released by the Spaniards. While it is stated in London that the British had obtained an Italian guarantee of "hands off" Spanish territory before signing the Mediterranean status quo agreement with Italy, reports from Gibraltar state that about 6,000 Italians wearing Italian uniforms disembarked at Cadiz and boarded trains to join the rebel troops the day before the signing of the agreement.

The State Council grants an unrestricted pardon to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. He is expected to go into retirement.

Jan. 5.—The commander of the German fleet in Spanish waters is announced at Berlin to have issued an ultimatum demanding the release of the remainder of the *Palos* cargo and the one passenger by 8:00 a. m. Friday. The Basque radio station at Bilbao announces that the Valencia government will not bow to the ultimatum and that the seizure

of the cargo of the *Palos*, allegedly contraband, is not comparable to the "illegal detention" of Spanish ships by Germany. Eighteen rebel bombers, most of them German, attack Bilbao and three of them are brought down by the loyalists. It is stated in Paris that 10,000 Italian "volunteers" have recently

(Continued on page 100)

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# Editorials

Former High Commissioner Frank Murphy has warned us "not to expect too much" of the coming Philippine - American Trade Conference, the preliminaries of which President Quezon has departed for Washington to discuss at the invitation of American officials. Mr. Murphy pointed out that "any recommendations that are agreed upon at the conference must run the gauntlet of a Congress that may not be sympathetic."

The warning is probably a wise one, but what is it, under the circumstances, "to expect too much"? In a carefully reasoned article published some time ago in this magazine, Mr. Horace B. Pond, President of the Pacific Commercial Company, stated:

"Anyone who gives serious thought to our situation here must come to two conclusions: *1st*: That the present standard of living of the Filipino people and the present services of the government are dependent on the production of surplus products for export; and *2nd*: That our exports are overwhelmingly dependent on free trade with the United States."

He then analyzed the effect of the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act when the export duties begin to be applied, and declared that we shall then face a situation in which

"the exports of a number of our products will slowly but steadily diminish, and, in some cases, finally end. The imposition of export duties on coconut oil, even though but five per cent of the United States duties, will probably finish the coconut oil industry in the first year; if it is not finished in the first year, it surely will be in the second year, when the export duties are raised to ten per cent. It is also probable that when the export duties begin to be applied, cigar shipments to the United States will cease, for the United States import duties on cigars are very high, amounting to several times their value. Any imposition of export duties, therefore, probably will close the United States market to Philippine cigars. The same thing probably is true of buttons, hats, embroideries, cordage, and a number of minor products. If exports do not cease in the first year, they are very likely to cease in the second or third years. Sugar probably will be able to survive the five per cent duty which will be imposed in the first year, and possibly even the higher duties in the second and third years, although this will to a considerable degree depend on the price of sugar. Estimates which have been made, however, and in particular by the Philippine Economic Association, indicate that before the tenth year the United States



market will be closed to Philippine sugar. This third period [of the three into which Mr. Pond divides the ten years prior to independence] will therefore be a period of liquidation and of the drying up of the flow of exports to the United States. In the fourth period, that is after the independence of the Philippines has been recognized, the flow of exports to the United States will practically cease. No sugar, no coconut oil, no cigars, no buttons, no cordage, no embroidery can possibly be sold in the United States over the tariff wall which there has been erected. . . Exports from the Philippines will . . . when free trade ends, be reduced to less than what they were a generation ago. Imports, so essential to the maintenance of living standards here, must of necessity be correspondingly reduced. . . Exports of some products will entirely cease, others will be greatly reduced. New markets will be hard to find. Is it not reasonable to suppose that our producers and our merchants have sought markets for Philippine products, not alone in the United States but throughout the world? They have been free to sell their products everywhere, but they have been unable to do so because they have found either that costs are too high, or, principally, that the erection of economic barriers has made sales impossible. . . The outlook for the Philippines is, therefore, as the law now stands, very black indeed."

Is it too much to expect that the trade conference will result in recommendations and action by Congress lifting the pal that hangs over the Philippines? It is only the confidence of the people that the American government would never permit such a catastrophe as has been outlined ever to take place, that has prevented a general paralysis of all activity in the country. And this not without reason.

As Mr. Pond said in concluding his article:

"When the Tydings-McDuffie Act was approved, there was a definite understanding with the President and with the leaders of Congress that a study would be made of the Philippine economic situation, and, while no definite promises were made, it was indicated that if it is found that the economic provisions of the measure are too onerous, they will be amended. President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a special message to Congress stated: 'I do not believe that other provisions of the original law need be changed at this time. Where imperfections and inequalities exist, I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples. . . .' The Philippine Legislature in its resolution accepting the law quoted this statement of the President, and added that it 'gives to the Filipino people reasonable assurance of further hearings and due consideration of their views'. . . The measure itself provides in effect that at least one year prior to the date of the recognition of independence, a conference shall be held between the representatives of the Philippine Islands and those of the

United States for the purpose of discussing and submitting recommendations for the trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands after independence. The door is, therefore, open, and steps should now be taken to secure amendments to the law . . . The United States has, on the whole, played fair with the Philippines in the past, and, therefore, I can not believe that it was the intention of the United States, when independence legislation was approved, to give the Philippine Islands both liberty and death. . . .”

Mr. Pond ably presented the Philippine side of the situation. From the strictly continental point of view it can be stated that the Philippines has long been among the ten best customers of the United States and that an annual reciprocal trade of a billion dollars between the two countries is well within the range of possibility. As a tropical and chiefly agricultural country, the Philippines does not compete in any important sense with the United States which is a temperate zone and a largely industrial country. While the Philippines is almost absolutely dependent upon the United States market, America itself can not be wholly indifferent to the rich and still rapidly developing Philippine market, and the Philippines is furthermore an important source of raw materials, including certain metals now beginning to be mined, which the United States needs.

Is it, therefore, too much to expect that not only a spirit of fairness and justice will be shown in Washington, but ordinary common sense? Is it too much to expect that America will not boot out one of its best customers? One of its most important suppliers of needed products?

Is it furthermore too much to expect that America will not be so blind as to cut off all its most important relations with a country which has, in fact, become a “little America” on the other side of the Pacific, of the utmost value not only as a market and a trade base but a strong center of influence in this part of the world, political and perhaps naval, a center the vital importance of which is becoming more and more evident year by year?

What nation in the world would do the like—deliberately destroy a profitable mutual trade, strong ties of friendship, trust, and mutual interests and support?

To expect anything but a complete reversal of the both murderous and self-wounding so-called “economic” provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, would be to believe that Washington has gone completely doltish.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s first inaugural address was remarkable chiefly for its courage; his second, delivered in the rain and over an old Dutch Bible on which he renewed his oath of office, was remarkable chiefly for its honesty.

He did not blink the fact that although the nation’s progress out of the depression is obvious, there are millions of families trying to live on incomes “so meager that the pall of family disaster hangs over them from day to day”; that “millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory, by their poverty deny work to many other millions”; that “a third of the nation is ill-housed and ill-cared for”; that “millions are denied opportunity and recreation”.

What other President of the great and wealthy United States of America, that has ever been so boastful of its “standard of living”, has dared to face the actual facts

and state them so boldly? Neither did he hesitate to allude to what he believes to be the fundamental cause—“dulled consciences, irresponsibility, ruthlessness”; “the abuse of power by those who betray for profit.”

He declared that he rededicated himself to removing “the cancers of injustice” which causes “want amidst plenty”, and he again pointed to the goal he set in 1933 of a national wealth that would vastly spread human comfort and raise the standard of living far above the level of mere subsistence. “Realization of this dream is a challenge to democracy”.

He looks forward with hope. “We are beginning to abandon our tolerance of the abuses of power. . . . Autocratic powers have been challenged and beaten. . . . We are fashioning an instrument of power for the establishment of a morally better world. . . . The pressure of extraordinary circumstances has aided our present gains. . . . The times were on the side of progress. . . . The greatest change in the American people during the past four years has been a change in moral fiber. . . . We are moving toward an era of good feeling, but we realize there can be no such era until we have men of good will”.

This was on January 20. That same day, President Manuel L. Quezon, at a banquet given by him in honor of the members of the Cabinet, the National Assembly, and the Provincial Governors and Treasurers, delivered a speech that in part was notably similar in spirit to that of President Roosevelt.

“It is time”, he said, “that we open our eyes to realities and realize the actual state of the society in which we live. You, the Provincial Governors, and you, the members of the Assembly and of the Cabinet, should tell that part of society which enjoys privileges and comforts that if they wish to continue to enjoy them they must give to the less fortunate part of our population the share to which they are justly entitled because of their labor. Domestic tranquility in the Philippines can only be guaranteed by justice.”

In a press conference on the 22nd, President Quezon expressed his satisfaction with the state of public order and the prevailing business prosperity, but stated that he was unhappy over the signs of discontent among the people. This he attributed in part to the general discontent existing in all parts of the world, but another cause, he said, is dissatisfaction with the treatment accorded to them by landowners and employers. He declared he did not want ever to have to order the army to shoot down peasants and laborers out to defend their human rights, and proposed to use all the authority vested in the government to secure justice for the workers. He announced that he had ordered various governmental entities to investigate and report on the working conditions in the sugar and tobacco districts with a view to increasing wages and crop-shares.

Far more radical changes may have to be introduced into our economic system than seem to be entertained either by President Roosevelt in the United States or by President Quezon here to secure the social justice they both speak of, and, if so, whether these can be brought about wholly by political and peaceful means, is a grave question. Yet that these two leaders, each great in his own sphere, are sincere in their aims can not be questioned, nor that they deserve the support of all men of good will. What they

are able to achieve will at least ameliorate present inequalities and injustices and will perhaps make the final efforts to establish an order of economic justice fraught with less bitterness than in countries where the issue has been or is being fought out without compromise.

The writer himself is not one of those who believe that the class conflict must inevitably result in bloody strife before a classless society is established. It seems to him that most economic theory, including the Marxian, is based on the age-old "economy of scarcity" which is now rapidly passing. With the development of human capacity to produce enough and more than enough for all, and this accomplished, as it well may be, by wholly peaceful means, it would seem that the distinction between the possessors and the dispossessed, the rich and the poor, will in time lose all point and meaning.

The qualities of liberals such as President Roosevelt—sympathy with the under-privileged, a sense of responsibility, a disposition to appeal to reason and the moral sense, are far higher and nobler and would seem to have a far greater human attraction than the suspicion, scorn, and bitterness of so many extreme radicals and the "organized hate" they seek to inculcate.

No one class is responsible for either all the good or the evil present in human society, and coöperation rather than competition has marked the life and progress of mankind. And it is unintelligent as well as unfair to judge individuals by abstract standards; each lives in his own time and in his own metier.

It may be that in some countries the oppressed must resort to violence to gain justice for themselves, but in countries which have established democratic governments, the interests of the greatest number should triumph with nothing more deadly behind them than the power of common sense.

It is a pleasure to note that President Quezon has changed his recent, somewhat luke-warm attitude toward woman suffrage to one of strong endorsement. It has all along been held in this column that the action of the Constitutional Convention in robbing the women of the right to vote, which had just at long last been extended to them by the Philippine Legislature, was a contemptible act of betrayal, an injustice that had its own bad effects, and, as well, did the Philippines much harm in the eyes of all liberal-minded people everywhere. Instead of confirming that right, as a constitutional convention would be expected to do, the "fathers" adopted a provision calling for a plebiscite on the question by the woman of the country.

It is to be hoped that the women will reach and exceed the necessary 300,000 affirmative votes, which is, however, by no means an easy task, as the reactionaries in the Convention well knew when they set that number. But President Quezon's open encouragement and support will greatly aid the women in their efforts to get out the vote and in insuring a fair attitude on the part of the local authorities during the vote-taking.

The plebiscite is to be held on April 30. Every woman able to get to a polling place should do her duty to the country and its womankind, half of the population, and vitally concerned in much more than half of what goes on in it!

The XXXIII International Eucharistic Congress held in Manila from the third to the seventh of this month, with prelates and pilgrims from many countries



in attendance and his Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, formerly a Bishop in the Philippines, as the Papal Legate, was a notable event in Church history, for it was the first of these great congresses held in the Far East, and was also of significance from the secular point of view, for it served to draw the attention of the entire Christian world to the one Christian people in Asia and to the serious problems that confront them in view of their changing relationship with the United States of America.

The Filipino people owe the remarkable progress they have achieved in great part to the Christian religion, which, through over three hundred years first under Spain and more recently under America, prepared the way for democratic statehood in a part of the world still largely feudal and imperial and under the sway of religious systems that teach resignation to what exists rather than faith and hope and good works.

The Christian Church itself, however, especially its great Roman Catholic nucleus, progressive as, in many respects, it has proved to be through nearly twenty centuries, nevertheless, like all religious systems do, clings to tradition, which, indeed, accounts for a large part of their strength. Religious systems serve in general as great balance wheels of society as well as sources of moral strength and inspiration for the people.

This clinging to tradition, however, is unhappily especially discernible in the Church's hostility to the modern trend toward socialism and communism. This antagonism was noticeable in many of the sermons preached in Manila and especially in the statement issued to the press by the Japanese delegation to the Congress, which, in fact, was little more than a political tract. It is unfortunate that the Church, though it is the holder of large properties itself, has not adopted at least a neutral attitude toward the great economic problems of the time, as it well might, since its principal mission is moral and spiritual, and has instead made itself a virtual champion of the institution of private ownership. The hostility of the Church to the changes that are developing in public opinion in respect to the "sanctity" of private property accounts to a great extent for the misfortunes of the Church in such countries as Russia, Mexico, and Spain. Yet some of the earlier teachings of the Church are much nearer to communism than to modern capitalism and its growing evils.

However, general critical reflections should not be permitted to mar a reference in these columns to the impressive and beautiful international celebration of the Eucharist, central sacrament of Christian faith and worship, in Manila. The difficult practical problems involved in the preparations for the Congress and, for instance, in the handling of the vast crowds during the event itself, were solved so successfully by the many able and zealous Churchmen and their lay assistants, that nothing served to detract from the spiritual aspects of the proceedings. The writer was most touched during the five days of the Congress when, following the children's mass on the Luneta, thousands of singing children, being conveyed back to their homes in buses, filled the down town streets, where usually nothing but the roar of the traffic is heard.

# Makiling National Park

By H. M. Curran

A RECENT trip to the national forests and parks of California, Wyoming, South Dakota, Tennessee, and North Carolina, brings home to one how different a national park in the tropics can be from these beautiful regions of the United States.

Makiling National Park, near Manila, including the campus of the School of Forestry, offers to the visitor familiar with the beauties of the United States and Europe a chance to compare the charm of the tropics with that of the temperate world.

This national park, recently developed, is now accessible by motor road, completed to an elevation which will give the visitor the coolness of the mountain, and views of the lake, the rice fields, and the endless coconut groves which are among the attractions of this region in Laguna. The tourist with but a few hours to stop over in Manila can see here one of the most attractive bits of tropical forest and forest scenery to be found anywhere in the world.

Two hours from Manila by motor road finds one deep in the heart of the forest where one may lunch by a boiling spring or by a clear mountain brook tumbling over gigantic rocks. Over head the leafy canopy of the forest, tangled with giant lianas, gives the setting for a tropical holiday. If the visitor is fortunate he may see troops of monkeys swinging through the trees, hear the birds, and see a myriad of butterflies clustered on the rocks or the moist soil of the creek bank.

To the visitor with scientific bent, the flora and fauna offer a thousand delights. There are more kinds of trees here on the mountain than in Europe or the United States. The same is true of vines, and possibly of the ferns. The palms, orchids, the parasitic rafflesia, pitcher plants, and the myrmecophilous epiphytes add a strangeness to the picture that will stimulate scientific interest.

The animal life of the mountain includes the native deer, monkeys, and a cat-like animal locally known as *musang* (and closely related to the mongoose). Wild pigs are common in the deeper forest and there are numerous small rodents which are rarely seen.

Bird life is abundant, but the visitor is fortunate if he sees even one bird on a short trip. Both the birds and the monkeys have certain times of the day and certain times of the year for visiting different parts of the forest, due largely to the fruiting of the trees and vines, and unless one is fortunate enough to visit the forest at such a time one would almost think the region uninhabited.

The jungle life is usually shy and the foliage so dense that unless one has very sharp eyes or is willing to sit perfectly still for a long period, the life of the woodland will rarely be seen.

The hornbill and the brush turkey are perhaps the most remarkable of the feathered life. The jungle cock or wild chicken, similar to the brown leghorn of the barnyard, is everywhere common. It builds its nest in the tangled roots of the trees and the female when startled endeavors

to attract the attention from her young by fluttering away as though wounded. The little chicks remain perfectly still, hidden in the brown leaves and twigs which match their plumage.

There are snakes in the forest but these are rarely seen and one may pass along the forest trails with as little fear as in the forests of the United States.

The tick, the red bug or chigger, the mosquito, and the other biting and crawling in-

sects common to the wilder portions of the United States, have counterparts in the tropical forest. The little wood leech or *limatic* is the most pernicious of the wood pests. Common in the rainy season at certain elevations of the forest, one needs good boots or leggings for a tramp on the mountain.

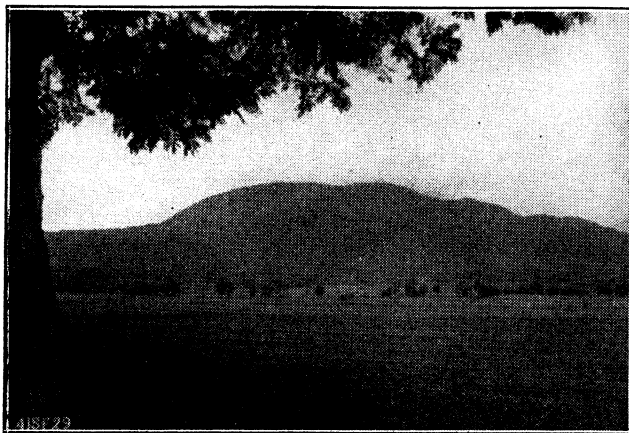
The ideal time for a visit to Makiling Park is during the hot dry months from March to May. Here at a thousand feet elevation the forests are delightfully cool, mosquitoes are practically unknown, and the days are bright with sunshine.

The picture often painted of the tropical forest depicts it as a dark, gloomy, mysterious, and often sinister region. The woodlands of Makiling on a sunny day are the brightest, most attractive forest regions in the world. The sunshine, filtering through the leaves high over head, is brilliantly reflected from polished leaf surfaces of shrubs and herbs and makes its pattern of light and shadow on the forest floor.

The forest parks of the United States were chosen because of their natural beauty. The lakes, rivers, mountains, and forests, and the protected wild life give to the city populations and the visitor from distant lands the change and interest which means rest and recreation. These play grounds were made accessible by railroads and paved roads, and their interiors were further opened by the construction of trails for the pleasure seeker on foot or on horse back. Camp sites and shelters were provided along these trails, cottages and hotels were sometime built.

For the protection and aid of the visitor, guides, guards, and foresters were assigned to each forest region. Their duties include protection of the forest, the building of forest improvements, and the guiding and care of the visitors.

Mount Makiling forest was selected in the same manner as the United States parks because of its accessibility, especially its nearness to Manila, natural beauty, and the fact that for twenty years the Bureau of Forestry had pro-



tected and improved the natural forest of its slopes. The region will serve as a playground for the pleasure seekers of the Philippines' largest city and the hundreds of thousand in the nearby provinces of Batangas, Tayabas, Rizal, Cavite, Bulacan, and Pampanga. The local province of Laguna already makes use of the forest.

No public forest of the United States is better served with roads and other means of transportation. One may drive around the entire base of the mountain on paved highways. The new road now completed for four kilometers has been surveyed to the summit. The finished road will be eleven kilometers in length and is a government project, the building and maintenance being under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Works.

In addition to the motor roads which connect the mountain with Manila and the surrounding provinces, the main line of the Manila Railway runs near the base of the mountain and the local bus line connects the stations of Los Baños and College Junction with the Colleges of Agriculture and Forestry. Makiling Road starts from the campus of the latter college. The initial work on the road was begun with funds furnished by the Bureau of Forestry and the University of the Philippines. Los Baños has also water transportation and visitors can hire launches for the trip through the Pasig river and across Laguna de Bay, the Philippines largest lake, in a setting of rice and sugar cane fields and towering volcanic peaks.

Though there are no landing fields as yet in the vicinity of Makiling, visitors may see the region from the air by taking the commercial lines of planes between Manila and Iloilo. These planes pass directly over the mountain on their regular trips.

The distance from Manila is roughly seventy kilometers, an hour and a half for the conservative driver and an equal time on the fast trains of the Manila Railway.

The grounds of the Los Baños colleges of Agriculture and Forestry (University of the Philippines) have long been a favorite objective of tourists. Manila Y.M.C.A., and boy scout organizations hold summer camps here and during the past year the University cadets and Scout troops of Fort McKinley used the camping facilities.

The University Forest School maintains a summer camp at an elevation of a thousand feet on the mountain and the forest is used as a field laboratory and for instruction in forest management, protection, and utilization.

The forests of the tropics are everywhere being destroyed by what is known as "shifting cultivation," here known as "kaingin agriculture". A portion of the forest is cut down, allowed to dry, burned, and later planted in upland rice, corn, and other crops. Later the area is abandoned and becomes open "cogon land" (a common coarse grass of the Philippines) used for pasturage and annually burned over, preventing the return of the forest. Millions of acres in the Philippines have become economically unproductive and a menace due to this system of agriculture.

An interesting experiment (now covering a period of more than twenty-five years) to control this type of agriculture without depriving poor families about the mountain of their livelihood, has been undertaken. Areas of brush land and poor forest are surveyed, allotted in small portions to each family, the areas are cleared, the fire wood and timber cut and sold, and after a year or two these areas are replanted or seeded naturally to commercial forest crops and new areas allotted to the "kaingineros". Hundreds of hec-

tares have thus been reclaimed and are yielding a substantial revenue for the maintenance of the Forest School, and the dependent families are never without areas for cultivation.

Naturally, because this forest is so close to the center of population, its recreational use is given greater emphasis than the production of commercial forest crops. The mountain furnishes wonderful hiking trips to the peak where on clear days a panorama of volcanic peaks, coconut groves, the lakes in their mountain settings, and even the tiny active volcano of Taal greets the visitors' eye.

Makiling is a game refuge and the wild life is rapidly increasing under the protection provided. It is hoped that in the near future the hunting of hogs and deer under license may be allowed in the open season.

The world tourist visiting the beauty spots of the tropics seeks places where he

may see native trees, shrubs, vines, orchids and other flowering plants, and where the bird and animal life may be seen and enjoyed.

The visitors to South America's most beautiful city drive to Rio's botanic garden, lying at the foot of Corcovado, a mountain very similar to Makiling. The beauty of the mountain with its surroundings is unsurpassed. Makiling offers much of the same pleasure to the tourist. The area developed at Rio is much less than that occupied by the



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# A Teacher Takes his Vacation

By Bienvenido N. Santos

**W** E had sixteen days of vacation, but spent them at home. Our house is not far from the school building where both my wife and I teach. On our way to school we pass by the "Christian Center" where we often read in large letters on a board by the door texts from the Bible. In the early mornings, the soldiers of the barracks near the school grounds, can be seen far afield drilling. But at noon, we pass the soldiers' mess hall by the provincial road, the men orderly lined up and holding their plates and spoons in their hands, waiting their turn to be served. As we pass by them, they look at us knowingly. Some smile maliciously and even wink at me, thinking perhaps that my wife and I are sweethearts.

On the eighteenth of December, which was our last day of school for the year, we walked to school very early. As we passed by the Christian Center, the board by the door greeted us with: "ON EARTH PEACE, GOODWILL TOWARD MEN". Reveille sounded from the distance. The wind that carried the familiar bugle sound to our ears was biting cold.

There was a Christmas program that morning, and in the afternoon, the male students dressed in their khaki uniforms, marched to the grandstand to witness the ceremonies attending the closing of the military school for those who were to instruct the twenty-year old trainees for the Philippine Army in January. It was their graduation day.

The provincial governor made a speech appealing to the patriotism of the youth of the province. The students listened quietly as they held tightly to their wooden rifles. I had already heard most of them express the desire to be soldiers, real ones. Even a lame student had said to me, "If I could only be a soldier, sir!" Now as they gazed at the soldiers standing at ease in front of the grandstand, one could see that they envied those men in their trim uniforms and with those real guns.

The next day, I was at the Daraga station to see a fellow teacher off who was to spend his vacation in Manila.

There were many soldiers. They had just finished their own training and were on their way to their respective stations. They were now ready to pass on their training to the young men of the country who, in January, would flock to the different training centers in the Islands.

The small station building could hardly be seen from a distance because of the baggage of the soldiers—cots, trunks, satchels, etc., piled high around the station platform.

There was a thin drizzle. Young third lieutenants paced back and forth, impatiently waiting for the train, maybe, or just showing off. Others held intimate conversation with powdered and red-nailed girls sitting inside fashionable cars. They would laugh now and then, and the people around the station would look at them.

When the train arrived, there was hurrying confusion. One husky lieutenant gave brisk orders as he supervised the loading of the soldiers' paraphernalia. Another kept on walking back and forth as if his long legs needed much



exercise. Still another remained leaning on the door of one of the automobiles, whispering to a slim girl behind the wheel.

When the train pulled out, there was a waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and hasty good-byes were exchanged. An old man, barefooted and dirty, stood in the rain waving a buri hat at one of the young soldiers waving, too, frantically from the rear end of the last car.

"That is my son," he said to no one in particular, as he brushed aside little drops that may have been tears or raindrops from his wrinkled cheeks. There was a hint of pride in his voice.

On my way home, I tried to figure out how I would spend the sixteen days. I would read, of course, and write to friends; our high school library would remain open, fortunately. And I would play pingpong or tennis or basketball.

But December in my province is a rainy month. So I could not play tennis. I visited the Christian Center frequently, but most of the time it was nearly empty except for some little boys playing pool or an old teacher pensionado reading the newspapers and searching the pages for news about the pension fund. So I could not even play pingpong. The high school students must all have gone to their respective towns to spend their Christmas vacation, I thought, but I wondered vaguely where the students residing in the locality had gone. I could see them at night, strolling about along the provincial road when it was not raining, some of them even coming to serenade the foreign looking girl in our neighborhood. But in the daytime these young men were nowhere to be found. Even the training quarters were empty since most of the soldiers had departed for their stations.

One rainy morning, I noticed that the shop of the training school department was open. There was the sound of bustling activity within. I thought the shop teacher was busy working on our new standard basketball goals which I had ordered, as the old ones had been blown down by the recent typhoon.

But when I entered the narrow door, I found the young men I had been looking for—high school and trade school students—planing, sawing, scraping, bending over pieces of wood that looked like rifles. They were rifles, wooden ones, for drilling. These young men were paid thirty-eight centavos for every one they finished. Some made as many as four a day.

They worked hard; they did not even look up when I entered. They were sweating and looked dirty in their working clothes. I knew it was a labor of love as I watched their young faces bent over the wooden rifles, measuring the length, planing the barrel, sandpapering, attaching the trigger. I felt they would have done the work for nothing.

One morning I went to the school library to borrow "Romeo and Juliet" which I wanted to reread. According

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# Pamuhat—The Bukidnon's Religious Sacrifice

By Ricardo C. Galang

SOMEONE is sick. A spirit was slighted perhaps . . . *pamuhat*. An epidemic is taking many lives. A spirit was provoked to anger . . . *pamuhat*. Locusts are devastating the fields. Some god or devil must be pleased by a sacrifice . . . *pamuhat*. For the happiness of a new couple, for a better harvest, for a successful hunting trip . . . *pamuhat*. A young swain wants a sweetheart . . . a lass strong, large breasted, with big black teeth, abundant curly hair . . . *pamuhat*.



whether his finger reaches the mark. Numerous names may be called, before the right spirit is named which is indicated when the finger does not reach the mark. The spear becomes longer!

There are other ways of *bala-a*. A *bukala* (bracelet of brass) is suspended by an abaca fiber. The baylan as usual chews buyo and calls the names of the spirits. When the right name is mentioned, the *bukala* moves as if swayed by the wind. A bottle full of water, suspended in like manner, moves like a pendulum when the baylan gets the right name.

There are numerous Bukidnon gods and goddesses. There is Bulalacao, god of springs; Talabugta, god of agriculture; Lalawag, of hunting; Talabusao, of war; Pamamahandi, of riches; etc., etc. Then there is the almighty god, Magababaya. There is a god of fire, a god of lightning, a god of thunder, a god of rain, and many minor gods and goddesses having power over lesser things. The Greeks had Mount Olympus; the Bukidnons have Mount Balatocan. The gods and goddesses and the spirits of their ancestors live there. The food of the Greek gods and goddesses was nectar; the Bukidnon's dew and ginger. The top of this mountain is always covered with clouds which the Bukidnons take for smoke. They say the spirits and their *sakops* are ever busy cooking food for the welcoming of a brother from the plains.

When the spirit who caused the sickness is known, the *pamuhat* is arranged. It usually lasts eight days. During the first seven nights a group of elderly people gather in the house of the sick person and recite in verse the life of the spirit, telling of his adventures in which he is always the hero, and praising his victories and virtues. This monotonous sing-song recitation is called a *kaliga*. On the eighth day the men gather weeds like the salabao, mangunbangun, and the kilala. These weeds, while burning, emit an odor that the spirits are said to like very much, and they are drawn to where the sacrifice is being held like Chinese to an opium den. Ginger, *gabi* leaves, buyo, and *pangasi* (a strong Bukidnon wine from corn) are always present. The principal sacrifice, however, is a pig or three red chickens.

And they have an equivalent to the Christian Satan. They call him Manunulay. . . an unusual individual with fiery eyes placed nearer the ears than the nose, black teeth like the tusks of an elephant. He has no wings, like the Bible's fallen angel, but his legs are very long; from the plains to Mount Balatocan takes him only a few strides.

The people in solemn procession proceed to a nearby spring or a hill. Other animals such as a cat, a dog, a lizard, a cockroach, or even a worm are brought along. These are not for food but are needed for entertainment. Upon reaching a place where no *dumagat* (anyone coming from the coast) can penetrate, they gather around the pig. The baylan utters some words of prayer to the all-powerful Magababaya, that he may intercede for them so the spirit who caused the sickness may be appeased. Then the pig is stabbed in the throat by a very sharp spear. The men wash their hands in the hot blood. Some wash their faces with it. That is a way of cleansing them of their sins. Magababaya gives ear only to cleansed people.

*Gologondo*, *tagolambong*, *sinablaol*. These are some of the forms of *pamuhat* mentioned in the order of their magnitude, from the biggest and most expensive to the simplest and cheapest. The sacrifice is usually held on a hill or near a spring. The gods are believed to be usually in the fields watching over the lives of the people or at the springs, fishing.

The internal organs of the pig, excepting the intestines, are boiled, without spice and sometimes without even salt. In the meanwhile there must be absolute silence: no whispering. The people squat on the ground, hands folded over the breast, the women covering their faces with their hair. If one moves unnecessarily, thus producing even only the rustle of dry leaves, he might be struck by lightning when he goes home.

Generally children are not permitted to take part in the ceremonies. When Lalawag's or Talabusao's aid is invoked, only men are allowed, these two gods being gods of men only.

I shall describe a typical *pamuhat*: the *sinablaol*.

Suppose a person is sick. As I said, a spirit was perhaps slighted, who must be mollified. But which of the numerous gods and goddesses? To answer this a *bala-a* is performed first. A person gifted with the power of speaking to the spirits, called a *baylan*, is summoned. He chews *buyo* until his lips become red and until his sight begins to fail. Then he procures a spear and measures it with his outstretched arms. He marks the spear at the point where the tip of his longest finger reaches and puts it on the floor beside the sick person. Then he whispers: "Is it Bulalacao?" He measures the spear again. If the tip of his finger reaches the mark, he puts it down again, whispers another question, "Is it Talabusao?" and find out again

After boiling a few minutes, the best part, the heart, is separated, put on a plate, and this placed on an elevated platform. A big rock near a stream may serve this purpose. The heart is for the spirit. The people eat the rest, being careful not to eat much. It would be impolite to do so when the spirit eats only very little.

Then follows a series of acts of entertainment—for the god. Bukidnon dancing, similar to the Igorot war dance, and drinking *pangasi* are the most popular. The baylan

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# Padre Burgos

By Leopoldo Y. Yabes

**T**HIS month marks the hundredth anniversary of the birth and the sixty-fifth of the death of a patriot and martyr who, on a commemorative tablet unveiled at Malacañang Palace in connection with the first anniversary celebration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines last November, heads the list of the "leaders who contributed in the most outstanding way to the establishment of Philippine freedom".<sup>1</sup> Father Jose Apolonio Burgos may not have made the most outstanding contribution, but he did make the first important contribution, both in his life and in his death, toward the achievement of independence for the Philippines.

The martyr-priest was born in the town of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, on February 9, 1837.<sup>2</sup> His father was Jose Burgos, a Spanish lieutenant in the Spanish militia of the Ilocos, and his mother was Florencia Garcia, a native of Vigan. He was baptized on the 12th of the same month. He received his first education from his mother, herself a woman of education and fine qualities.

In his early teens he was sent to Manila to study in the San Juan de Letran College. Later he went to the University of Santo Tomas, where with his unusually brilliant intellect, he made a good impression on his professors. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1855, Bachelor of Theology in 1859, Licentiate in Philosophy in 1860, Licentiate in Theology in 1862, and Doctor of Theology and Doctor of Canon Law in 1868.

His studies finished, and having passed a competitive examination to secure an office in the Manila Cathedral, he was ordained second priest of the Cathedral, Fiscal of the Ecclesiastical Court, and Professor and Master of Ceremonies of the University of Santo Tomas.

The general demand for reform at the time had its religious as well as its political aspects, and under the leadership of Father Burgos, the native clergy began to insist on their just rights and to demand that duly trained secular priests (priests who do not belong to the religious orders), most of whom were natives and who were discriminated against by the religious authorities, be again permitted to hold parishes, a right they had once enjoyed but which had been withdrawn. Father Burgos hereby made powerful enemies among the friars, and the cause made very little if any headway.

As a result of the Spanish Revolution of 1868, however, a liberal Governor in the person of Carlos Maria de la Torre was sent to rule the Islands. Filipino reformists rejoiced over the victory of liberalism in Spain which also meant the triumph of their cause, and when the Governor gave a great reception in celebration of the Revolution, Father Burgos, with his leave, organized a procession in honor of the occasion. The liberalism and democratic spirit of the new Governor were manifest throughout his incumbency, although he met with rabid opposition from most of the Philippine Spaniards. Unfortunately, de la Torre's administration lasted only a year or two, for the anti-liberals again came into control in Spain and Rafael de



Izquierdo, a blood-thirsty despot, succeeded him.

On the night of January 20, 1872, a revolt or rather a mutiny among the native soldiers at the Cavite Arsenal broke out, led by one Lamadrid, a Filipino sergeant. They killed some of their officers, but the uprising was soon suppressed by a force of Spanish soldiers from Manila and their leader killed.

The arrest of a large number of Filipinos who has been conspicuous during the previous régime followed, foremost among them Father Burgos and two other priests, Mariano Gomez and Jacinto Zamora. It was charged that they had urged the people of Cavite to rise against Spain. A council of war condemned some of these men to death and others to imprisonment and exile. Among the former were the three priests. Gomez was parish priest of Bacoor and Zamora, like Burgos, was one of the curates of the Cathedral. All three were hated because of their advocacy of reforms and their ability and influence.

On February 15, after a secret trial, during which the three clerics steadily maintained their entire innocence, they were, together with one Francisco Saldua, condemned to die by the inhuman garrote, and the sentence was carried out two days later on Bagumbayan Field. The people believed them innocent, and the Spanish Archbishop of Manila, also doubting their guilt, refused to unfrock them before execution.

Father Gomez, a venerable old man in his eighties, was the first to be garroted.<sup>3</sup> He was followed by Father Zamora, not yet in his forties. Then came Father Burgos, the youngest, only thirty-five, and most distinguished of the three. As his guilt was considered the gravest, he was executed last.

Seated on the fatal bench, he again protested that he was innocent. One of the friars present is reported to have answered him, "Jesus Christ was also innocent". The executioner said, "Father, forgive me for I am going to kill you". Father Burgos replied, "I forgive you, my son. I want you to comply with your duty".

In his prison cell in Fort Santiago, shortly before his execution, he wrote the following message to the youth of the land:<sup>4</sup>

"Get educated. Use the schools of our country for as much as they can give. Learn from our older men what they know. Then go abroad.

"If you can do no better, study in Spain, but preferably study in freer countries. Read what foreigners have written about the Philippines for their writings have not been censored. See in the museums of other lands what the ancient Filipinos really were. Be a Filipino always, but an educated Filipino.

"Heretofore we have had thinkers among us but their thoughts have died with them. Such progress as has been made has been individual and not of the country. I have tried to pass on to you what I received from my teachers. Do you now do the same for those who come after you."

Not forgetful of the memory of its beloved son, Vigan has named one of its main streets and one of its public plazas after him. In Plaza Burgos stands a monument in his

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# Balagtas' Contributions to Tagalog Poetry

By Melchor T. Villanueva

THE poetry of Balagtas is rich with both the spirit and the ideas of his time. Through such popular literary forms as the *awit* and the *moro-moro*, he expressed the feeling of the need for reform which stirred the Filipinos but which they could not put into words without courting persecution by the Spanish authorities. In many passages in his masterpiece, the *awit*, "*Florante at Laura*", as well as in other of his dramatic works, the reader perceives the poet himself voicing his reproaches of the government most subtly and yet effectively, for in spite of the remoteness of its foreign setting and the strangeness of its personages, the inner meaning of this long romantic poem was not lost upon the people. The fact that in places the allegorical elements are somewhat far-fetched and confused, helped the work to pass the scrutiny of the censors of the time.



The didactic elements contained in his poetry are even now not displeasing because of the truth and wisdom of his observations. Although there is an element of religiousness in his work, he never went to the extent of proselyting. The *Florante* concludes with the conversion of the Mohammedan characters to Christianity, as was, indeed, the popular practice of authors of this type of literature, but his conception of religion included more than church-going and confessions and communions. He even advocated religious tolerance and a universal brotherhood of man, as shown by the friendship between Aladdin, the Moorish lord, and Florante, the Christian prince.

Notable, too, is his use of allusions that reveal a mind well versed in classical literature. Yet serious as was sometimes his purpose and learned his allusions, he well knew how to blend the playful and the humorous with the serious and the satirical. Note the simple, idiotic comicality of Nubio in the play, "*Orozman at Zafra*", and the clever witticisms of Toming in the farce, "*La India Elegante y el Negrito Amante*".\*

Balagtas deserves credit for incorporating his revolutionary ideas in the popular metrical form of the *awit*, which he did without sacrificing purely literary values. His stanzas possess a decided superiority over those of other metrical writers of the time in their completeness of thought, balanced construction, grammatical accuracy, verbal sweetness, and undulating rhythm.

Not much can be said of Balagtas' original contributions to the Tagalog poetic rhythm and meter. No poet of his age could rid himself of the conventional dodecasyllabic meter of the *awit* and the octosyllabic meter of the *corrido*. Balagtas used both according to the mood of the poem. His most dignified pieces of poetry like "*Pangaral sa Isang Binibining Ikakasal*" (Counsels to a Bride-Elect),<sup>1</sup> are written in twelve-syllable verses; and the lighter forms, such as the jovial love songs in "*La India Elegante*", are composed in octosyllabic lines. His flawless rhythm is one of the great attributes of his poetry; one can not but surrender to

the regular movement and magical smoothness of his verses. This rhythmic flow is produced by a not too apparent yet regular observance of a caesura in the middle of every line. This internal feature may be common to other metrical romances or *awits* of the Tagalogs because of the convention that they should fit the sing-song manner of reading them, but the special quality of Balagtas' verses is their inherent musical rhythm when read, even without the flavoring artificiality of music. The reader is irresistibly drawn into the perfect rhythm.

Balagtas' rhyme scheme does not differ from the conventional assonantic rhyme of Tagalog poetry, but it is notable for its ease and simplicity. The reason for this is his fine taste in rhyming. As the late Don Epifanio de los Santos observed, "*Balagtas, a diferencia de los demás poetas tagalas, no acostumbra rimar la vocal e con la i, ni la o con u*". (Balagtas, unlike other Tagalog poets, is not accustomed to rhyme the vowel *e* with *i*, nor *o* with *u*).<sup>2</sup> His rhymes never seem forced or artificial, and the words seem naturally and logically to be the right words for the poet's ideas and emotions. Yet he handles his rhyme schemes with masterly skill. He employs rhyme freely at the ends of his verses and at any place within the line, especially in the syllable midway in the line. This internal rhyme is largely responsible for the beautiful verse effects, and can be employed only by a master of the art of versification. As a matter of fact, Balagtas often rhymes three or four words in a line, and repeats the same sound in the same stanza two or three times without appearing to stuff his verses. In most cases the effect is sonorousness and fitness to the pervading sentiment of the poem rather than a verbose alliterativeness.

Although Balagtas accepted the traditional formulae for the different poetical and dramatic forms of his age, he never submitted to such restraint as would have prohibited full self-expression. He has a style genuinely his own. The excellent diction that overcomes the artificiality of Spanish borrowings is a notable feature. The presence of foreign terms never does any harm either to the thought or to the metrical construction.

Balagtas' high qualities as a poet are evident in the clear-cut images he evokes. What is said by his characters may be forgotten, but what he has described in his verses remain uneffaced in the memory. His descriptions include the most interesting details of persons and places—an attribute of his style that shows breadth of experience as well as accuracy of observation.

In his figures of speech there are no clumsy distortions to suit desired effects. His similes and metaphors are as natural and effortless as they are impressive, although in many instances he must have found it difficult to ignore the conventional rustic parallelisms. For instance note his

\*Editor's Note: See the "Four O'Clock" column.

comparison of a lady's fingers to sea coral in a stanza of the *Florante*: (stanza 72)

*Ang aking plumahe kung itinatali  
nang parang korales na iyong daliri,  
buntong hininga mo'y nakikiugali  
sa kilos nang gintong ipinananahi.*

(When my bright plume you helped to sew,  
With your sweet fingers, coral red,  
Did not your sighs then come and go,  
With movements of your golden thread?)

*St. Clair's translation*

His exaggerations are characteristic of his age and the literature of the time. The most popular are those relating such highly incredible achievements in battle as found in this stanza of the same work: (stanza 362)

*Bukod dito'y madlang digma nang kaaway  
ang sunod-sunod kong pinagtagumpayan,  
anopa't sa aking kalis na matapang  
labingpitong hari ang nangagsigalang.*

(Besides, divisions there and here,  
I vanquished, one by one, you see,  
Till my sword puissant filled with fear,  
Some seventeen kings, who dreaded me.)

*St. Clair's translation*

His apostrophes are his own in spirit and content, and many of them reveal the fluency and nobility of his style at their best. *Florante's* apostrophes to Albania, embodying the poet's cry for radical reforms, may be recalled:

*Paalam Albaniang pinamamayanan  
ng kasamaa't, lupit, bangis, kaliluhan,  
akong tangulan mo'y kusa mang pinatay,  
sa iyo'y malaki ang panghihinayang!*

(Goodbye, Albania, country meant  
For swindlers, cheats, and rogues unfit;  
Your savior, whom to death you sent,  
Feels for you pity infinite.)

*St. Clair's translation*

The greatest attribute of his style is perhaps its epigrammatic nature. In the *Florante* is stored a great wealth of such favorite epigrams as:

*... Kung maliligo'y sa tubig aagap  
ng huag abutin ng tabsin sa dagat,*

and his proverbial strophes on child training beginning with the famous line,

*Ang laki sa layaw karaniwa'y hubad.*

Not seldom have Tagalog poets of later days had recourse to Balagtas' immortal verses. In them one finds the light and truth that many perceive but fail to find words for. Indeed, the Tagalogs find in his poetry the expression of their inmost thoughts and feelings.

Regarding Balagtas' narrative technique, "*Florante at Laura*" is the chief work of Balagtas to serve for study, the narrative element there being predominant. A cursory perusal of popular Tagalog metrical romances, discloses the preponderance of the story element for its own sake. The opening passages are often very similar in their apologetic tone, and well they may be because they all are heavily stuffed with supernatural occurrences and other improbabilities and impossibilities. Balagtas largely rids himself of these conventional features. However, he, too admits to the reader in his preface the probably shortcomings of his work, but with modest self-confidence he warns: (stanza 25)

*Di ko hinihinging pakamahalin mo,  
tawana't dustain ang abang tula ko,  
gawin ang ibigi't alpa'y na sa iyo,  
ay hwa'g mo lamang baguhin ang verso.*

(I hold it not in great esteem,  
With noisy mirth my poor verse scorn;  
You have the harp, what e'er may seem  
Right, do; but change no line forlorn.)

*St. Clair's translation*

The reader is impressed by the completeness and unity of the *Florante*, obviously produced by its epic structure, the logical presentation of events, and the skill of the narration—characteristics seldom found in other popular corridos and awits. Perhaps the greatest sign of the poet's skill is his fine blending of the realistic and imaginative elements in his tale. The strange setting, the exotic characters, and the odd incidents in the story may be products of Balagtas' creative imagination, but the somber mood

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## Within A Little Grey

By T. Inglis Moore

THE kind sun kindles colors bright  
To fill my days with keen delight,  
Singing like trumpets golden blown,  
Or crooning low as cello tone:—

The fire of flame-trees; damask deep  
Of roses where the dewdrops weep;  
Fresh red of apples; mauve of plums;  
Brown fur of buds when springtime comes;  
Fantastic tints of tropic fish;  
Soft blue Mohammedan on dish  
Of ancient Ming; the restful green  
Of thick, lush grass; the orange seen  
When orioles wing past; the gold

Gay, careless daffodils do hold,  
Improvident; and purple wine—  
All these are ecstasies of mine.

My eyes are drunk from day to day!  
Yet all within a little grey  
Are held, kept burnished, till again  
The blackness comes upon the Brain.

O world I love of rainbow hues!  
What irony could make you choose  
That dull grey casket for your own,  
Locked close away in secret bone?  
Whence soon your garnered loveliness  
Death takes to sad, blind nothingness.

# It Rained Saturday Afternoon

By Antonio S. Gabila

IT RAINED at three, Saturday afternoon. And we looked at the sky as if it could not be true, at the slanting rain that fell in steady streams, at the earth getting first moist, then sticky, then watery.

We could not resign ourselves to the fact that it should rain on Saturday. Why Saturday of all days? Why not Monday and the other week days? Any day but Saturday. Any day but Saturday—and Sunday also, that is.

All the week, week after week, we work in close, stuffy offices from early morning until late afternoon, except that promptly at half past twelve every Saturday, there comes a break in the routine, after which we do not have to enter our close world again until the following Monday morning at seven-thirty.

On Saturday mornings, our smiles are wider and last longer, our greetings are cheerier. For at the back of every worker's mind is the thought that he may have that afternoon all to himself, to do with as he pleases.

To some of us Saturday afternoon always means a rectangular court of clay with white lime markings, racquets, and balls about as big as a little boy's fist. On the court, one can swing one's arms about and not be afraid of hitting something, and after five and a half days inside an office, you feel this is more important than anything else in the world. Stepping lively on a marked court on Saturday or Sunday afternoons, we forget about our close, dim offices with their wall clocks that never seem to move at all, and about the things one has to do, about work.

But it rained at three, Saturday.

And why should it rain on Saturday, and at three o'clock, when we always feel that Saturdays just begins, and with, in fact, the best part of the afternoon yet to be. At three, one plays his best game because it is neither too warm nor too chilly.

Some of us had played only a set, or, at most, two, while the others were just arriving. We all always say we have not really played until the third set. And here it was raining at three, raining so heavily that even the most hopeful among us, looking up, could only shake our heads seeing how black the whole sky looked. It rained so heavily that shortly the clay court, just before so hard and smooth, was sticky with mud and water, the white lime markings becoming indistinct and finally disappearing altogether.

We picked up our things disgustedly, taking care the rain did not wet the delicate guts of the racquets, and made haste for the nearest shelter, a low concrete *bodega* beside the town *presidencia*.

The rain made puddles at our feet in no time as we stood under the overhanging edge of the concrete roof. The puddles grew and became little running streams that twisted about in their tiny tortuous courses to reach the nearest deeper hollows which, when filled, became miniature lakes. We drew gingerly back against the *bodega* wall as the miniature rivers threatened our shod feet. Over the edge



of the roof over us, fell a thick transparent curtain of rain. We were trapped: but we were six, and company made the trap less tragic.

We raised our eyes finally from our hypnotic regard of the water at our feet to look into four cells on that side of the *presidencia* whose barred windows stared down at us, looking very much like caves in the sheer cliff that was the *presidencia's* austere wall. The barred windows did not surprise us, for we had long known they were there. Nor did the old, ugly, vicious faces caged in them: we realized they ought to be there too. Only when we looked into the last cell and saw there a young face not so much vicious as mischievous in a childlike way, were we taken aback.

The boy, he could not be over eighteen, had no clothes on: even when he stood on the floor of the cell, we knew he was without covering because the slightly lighter skin below the waist showed above the ledge of the low, barred window.

Seeing us, the boy started posturing, gesturing with his hands, and rolling his eyes. Then he began to sing or rather croon first one song then another, all from recent film hits, his body swaying to the rhythm of the airs he sang, some times leaping so that the pale portion of his unclad trunk kept bobbing up and down over the edge of the window.

"My God, that boy's crazy!"

The boy was so obviously that, without anyone saying so, that I half turned around to look at the speaker. And yet I knew we were all alike: we did not understand such things. I wanted to ask someone what could have caused such a thing, why that youth should come to be in this cell, stripped of clothes and shame, and keep on singing and posturing. I wanted to ask how people come to lose hold of reality, and what goes on in the mind of one like that boy of no more than eighteen, but I realized we, toiling in close, musty offices, would know nothing of such things.

"*You are my sugar plum . . .*" The mad boy's singing could be heard above the crash of the heavy rain.

In the other cells, the vicious faces were momentarily still, listening, their ugly faces intent and looking now less vicious, as if they too were trying to divine perhaps how one becomes like this boy.

"Why do people become crazy," I finally asked a young fellow who once worked in a physician's office—but who played a poor game of tennis.

"Many causes. Love, for instance."

"*You are my sugar plum . . .*" Perhaps the boy loved deeply, and futilely. He may have thought the girl was everything the world could hold for him; and yet the girl thought nothing of him. Such things happen.

The boy had suddenly climbed up into the upper one of two bunks affixed to one side of a wall of his cell, leaping full upon it in all his uncovered state, and smiling down upon us, baring white even teeth in an expression that must have been one of geniality in a day now gone.

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# Monosyllabic Roots

By H. Costenoble

**A** VERY interesting and controversial question is that of the existence of monosyllabic roots, that is, roots of one syllable only.

In Kapampangan "drink" is *minum*, "water" *danum*; in many dialects "drink" appears as *inum*. These three words contain an element *num*, which occurs in many dialects unchanged in this form, while the accompanying syllable varies—in the above we have *i-*, *mi-* and *da-*. The logical explanation is that we are here dealing with an enlarged monosyllabic root *num*. The original meaning of this was probably "drink", either the verb or the substantive, or both; in this meaning it runs through nearly all Philippine and Further Indonesian languages, while it occurs in only a few as "water".

In Kapampangan *mañgan*, *kanan* the latter from original Filipino *kanən*, which appears in Tagalog as *kanin*, in Bisaya as *kanon*, etc., and in Ibanag *kuman*, we can isolate another monosyllabic root *kan*, enlarged by the formative elements *man-*, *-um-* and *-ən*. This root has the meaning of "eat" or "food"; often it names the staple food, namely "boiled rice".

The monosyllabic root *tay*, "dead", "die", "death", appears in Tagalog *patay*, Kapampangan *matē* (from *matay*), Iloko *natay*, Bisayan *diatay*, and others.

The root *bər* "to like", "to love," "beloved person," "friend" is found in Tagalog, *ibig*, Bisaya *ibug*, Kapampangan *abe*, and in Chamoro *abog*; the formative elements with which the root is enlarged here are *i-* and *a-*.

Among the numerals we find three having a monosyllabic root; these roots are: *sa*, *pat*, *nəm*—"one", "four," "six". These appear enlarged either by reduplication, as in Agutaynem *tata* (from *sasa*) "one", and in Chamoro *fatfat* (from *patpat*) "four"; or by addition of the formative elements *ə*—(in which case the *ə* is changed according to the peppet rule of the particular language) *i-*, *a-* and seldomer *u-*. Thus we may explain Tagalog *isa* as composed of the monosyllabic root *sa* and the formative element *i-* which latter may be original or may have evolved from *ə-*; in *apat* and *anim* we have formative *a-*. In Ilongo *isa*, *apat*, and *anum*, we are dealing with formatives *i-* and *a-*, while in *usa*, *upat*, *unum*, of the related dialect of Cebu, we are undoubtedly dealing with the original element *ə-*, as in Iloko *ənnəm*. In Iloko *uppat* we have a *u-*.

Students of Philippine languages who do not recognize the existence of monosyllabic roots in them always find themselves in a quandary to explain these three numerals. The original form of these numerals is supposed by them to be *əsa*, *əpat*, *ənnəm*; the vowels with which these numerals begin in the present-day languages are explained to be evolved from the peppet, but the fact that they seldom conform to the peppet rule does not seem to concern these people, or if they notice the discrepancy they explain it lightly as a case of exception; which is no explanation at all. That our explanation here is the correct one is proved by the existence of the unenlarged monosyllabic form *sa* in



many languages, and of the reduplicated forms of *sa* and *pat*. No reduplicated form of *nəm* has as yet come to the writer's notice, but may very well exist as *nəmnəm* or *nənəm* (*namnam*, *nanam*, *numnum*, *nununum*, etc.); perhaps some of my readers know of such forms.

The above named examples of monosyllabic roots may not appear very convincing to some readers; they occur only in a few words, in combination with but few formative elements. It may be argued for instance that *minum* is a contraction of *uminum*, that is, a disyllabic word *inum* with a prefix *um-*; and further that the similarity between *inum* and *danum* is only a coincidence, and not due to any common monosyllabic root *num*. Or that *patay*, *matay*, *natay*, and *diatay* are all forms of a disyllabic word, say *atay*. We must therefore give a few more examples of monosyllabic roots occurring in a larger number of words and with more varying formative elements.

ROOT <i>pas</i>	denotes a sweeping motion with the hands, such as made in whipping, mowing, striking, swinging.
<i>paspas</i>	Tagalog "to wipe", "to swing with the hands"; Bisaya "to hit by whipping a long pole"; Bikol "to make a whipping motion with something"; Iloko "to strike or throw down".
<i>paraspas</i>	Iloko "cut down in one stroke".
<i>palaspas</i>	Pangasinan "cut down in one stroke".
<i>kumpas</i>	Tagalog, Iloko "whip"; Bisaya "motion with the hands".
<i>gapas</i>	Tagalog, Iloko, etc. "mow".
<i>tapas</i>	Bisaya "cut in one stroke" (as sugar cane).
<i>hampas</i>	Tagalog "whip"; Bikol "strike".
ROOT <i>buk</i>	"dust", "powder".
<i>bukbuk</i>	Tagalog, Kapampangan, Iloko, Bikol, Bisaya "weevil that eats wood to dust"; Tagalog "dust".
<i>dabuk</i>	Pangasinan "dust"; Bisaya "fire place" (where ashes blow about).
<i>gabuk</i>	Tagalog "dust", "powder"; Bisaya "rotten, like old wood".
<i>yabuk</i>	Bisaya "dust", "powder".
<i>habuk</i>	Bisaya "loosen up soil".
<i>kakabuk</i>	Kapampangan "powdery soil".
<i>galbuk</i>	Kapampangan "powdery soil".
<i>labuk</i>	Tagalog "soft mud in water".
<i>alabuk</i>	Tagalog "soft mud in water".
<i>alikalbuk</i>	Tagalog, Kapampangan "dust," "powder".
ROOT <i>suk</i>	"enter", "force into".
<i>suksuk</i>	Kapampangan "thorn"; Tagalog, Bisaya, Bikol "force into an opening" (a hole or between two layers); Iloko "hide in".
<i>saluksuk</i>	Kapampangan "disappear" (sun behind a mountain); Iloko "stick in between", "force into an opening"; Bikol "stick in" (thorn into flesh).
<i>pasuk</i>	Tagalog, Pangasinan "enter", "go in"; Iloko "pointed stake".
<i>tusuk</i>	Tagalog, Kapampangan, Pangasinan "stick in" (needle in flesh, stake in ground); Kapampangan "pointed stake or stick".
<i>lusuk</i>	Bisayan "stab for the eyes".
<i>lussuk</i>	Iloko "hole".

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# Tea

By Amador T. Daguio

**T**EA has always had a special, almost a romantic, appeal for me. My father brought home one day when I was young, a red, rectangular package of heavy lead-foil. "Nena," he said to my mother, "here's something you've not tasted for a long time." My mother's eyes sparkled with delight as she jumped up from her sewing. "*Itcha! Itcha!*"



Thus in the Mountain Province, in those days when it took weeks to trek through its jungles to reach the place where we lived, I had my first taste of tea. "No wonder, *nanang*," said I, "it smells like the banana leaves you heat over the fire to wrap around my stomach when I have an ache." For my mother had said that tea was good for stomachache. And though I had derived comfort from a concoction of salt and petroleum wrapped in warm banana shoots over my belly when I had been particularly gluttonous, when once I knew tea, I exchanged my remedy for belly-ache with it.

My tea parties with mother were countless. I remember she used to cry because she wanted to go home to her parents (this I was to understand later). My father often comforted her by bringing home more packages of tea. I myself lived in a sort of glamour, curious to know why mother cried for things beyond the big mountains that walled us in from the world, a grief to be assuaged only by tea!

What was tea that it could make my mother forget? What was in its taste that made one peaceful and calm? And it cured belly-ache!

Thus at an early period my brooding spirit. Watching her in pensive mood, with the cup of tea in her hand, and some *patopat* or *dila-dila* before us, I wanted to know the mystery of my mother's sadness. And this desire led me to books, for I found one lying on the table of a neighbor, an American history for children, with uncouth illustrations, one of which showed the dumping of the tea into Boston Harbor. "Surely," said I, "this shows the power of tea." In my child's imagination the picture grew bright in pageantry of brave Bostonians flooding the whole sea with tea and drinking it! I did not know till later that the ocean is salty, (all because a foolish man thought he could protect his salt from the rain by putting it under his boat).

Yet not in books alone did I find facts about tea, although I must mention that it was tea which made me search for and love books. In my eagerness to know more of why my mother's grief was forgotten in tea, I explored the whole neighborhood for more books to read.

A few years later, I found myself in another pioneer village, recounting lifted stories from "Alice in Wonderland" and the "Arabian Nights" to a group of elderly and interested folk around a table in the dark cold of a Balaban night. And tea passed around freely, warming and herbaceous. I remember this night because it was the first time that I was told one can drink tea without putting in sugar. This was told me by an American *mestiza* girl, a child of my age, in such a peculiarly authoritative tone that I thought of her as indeed brighter than even the

wise owl in the "Arabian Nights." I told the people all the stories I had read, and then heard them admonish me not to tell stories too much or I would become old too soon and have grey hair, which half-frightened, half-elevated me.

In the days following in the dark wild woods, this American girl and I often drank tea in a corner on the veranda after we had spent hours in the forest gathering mushrooms. Long were those somber afternoons we had together in our innocence, and we drank warm unsugared tea. One time I told her of the wild hog that used to haunt an English countryside long ago, and I remember the look of frightened wonder in her eyes because around our own place hogs plundered the fields at night, sometimes belching forth fire, so it was said, a terror to hunters unable to shoot them under the protection of their enchantment, and an incubus to my already tale-haunted mind. Yet always we forgot our fright by drinking tea, and this young daughter of an adventurous American soldier who had gone off to God-knows-where, brewed it for us.

Years afterwards my parents managed to scrape some money together for a year's vacation in the Ilocos. At last I would see my mother's town and understand her grief and her love for tea. What a disappointment! In that town we rarely had tea. It was indeed a big town, with wide, straight streets, church processions on Sunday afternoons, a town brass band playing for the weekly funerals; but where was the tea? Indeed, I would have died of disappointment had I not accidentally found myself one day in the Chinese section of the town. My, those people had tea, and they drank it every afternoon!

What did I do? I made friends with some of the Chinese dry-goods merchants. I wonder now how I managed it: I was only eight or nine then. But I used to go to them of afternoons after school and help sell goods, much to the amusement of Kee Sing & Company, where they took a strange, devoted interest in me, even inviting me to go to China with them where I would be made into a great silk merchant. Sometimes I would call my classmates for the sake of "showing off". I was permitted to get writing paper and candy from the store, and to go into the back rooms full of strange, aromatic smells. I might even serve tea to my friends. It was real tea because the Chinese made it and saved it from sugar.

I was not to become a Chinese merchant, however. At twelve life found me in Rizal province where began years of tea breakfasts. I lived with an aunt who used to send me every morning to the Chinese store to buy one-centavo cakes of sugar for tea. Enjoyable those mornings were, for my meager plate of hard, fried rice was always softened by sippings of this wonderful beverage.

There is in the university from which I graduated a "department of tea" conducted by a cultured gentleman, a connoisseur of the arts and of sandwiches. Here was one of my real courses in the University—at which we assayed to solve the world's problems over cups of warming tea

(Continued on page 87)

# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

**F**IFTEEN questions to make you give up thinking  
(With apologies to *Life*)



Answers will be found at the end of the last question.

1. One and *only* one of the following statements is true:

General Santos dances the *Ronda* better than anybody else.

Last night after the session of the Municipal Board, President de la Fuente kissed Mayor Posadas on both cheeks, and Mayor Posadas threatened to retaliate.

Mr. McCulloch Dick has offered to give half of his fortune to the Cause provided he gets it back.

Pan-American means American bread.

Mr. Ramon Torres is Secretary of Labor.

Two plus two equals four.

The laws of the Philippine Islands are made by the National Assembly.

General Reyes has shown that the *poem* is mightier than the sword.

Colonel Torres' hair has turned raven black from thinking too much about traffic plans and Colonel Torres.

An alienist is one who alienates the affections of another man's wife.

Assemblyman Oppus is Mae West's latest boy friend.

Spinoza, of the geometrical ethics fame, was characterized as "a God-intoxicated man"; Prof. Sugimori, who is also famous for his ethics, is a Bushido-intoxicated man. . . we szink szo.

2. "We shall not be trembling in our graves listening to the cries of our daughters and the daughters of our daughters blaming us for repudiating the sacred duty to vote."

These words constitute the peroration of speech delivered

at Vigan  
at Cementerio del Norte  
at a wedding breakfast  
at Rizal Natatorium  
at Westminster Abbey  
at Biak-na-bato  
at her own funeral

by Agustin Alonzo  
by a grave-digger  
by Hadji Butu  
by Johnny Weismuller  
by Mrs. Wallis Simpson  
by the Doubters of the Revolution  
by a suffragette

3. The author of "My Country and My People" is:

President Quezon  
Haile Selassie  
Gandhi

Reichsführer Hitler  
Benito Mussolini  
Lin Yutang

4. Emily Post says that dog should be eaten;

hot  
behind a curtain  
as a finger food

held in the toes  
with a toothpick  
with gin *marca* Demonio

5. If you caught a young lady in the act of cachinnation she would be:

smoking a cigar  
washing the cat's pajamas  
polishing her toe nails

shaving  
reading the Free Press editorials

6. The letters Y. W. C. A. stand for:

Young Women's Criminal Association  
Young Women, Come (to our) Arms  
You Will Croak Anon  
Yeast Water Culture Association  
Y. M. C. A. for women

7. Katzenjammer is:

a cat in a jam  
German beer  
Pi Gamma Mu

Camilo Osias  
Trombone  
*Lintik* cocktail

8. One of President Quezon's hobbies is:  
paying surprise visits to the University of the Philippines  
riding tamaraos  
writing pen pal letters  
receiving orders from the Assembly  
torturing all kinds of mosquitoes  
Vargas

9. If you were a posthumous child, you would be:

born at the Post Office  
born before your parents' meeting  
born five years after its father's death  
born after your mother's death  
born dead  
not born at all

10. Members of the National Assembly are chosen by:

Charity Sweepstakes  
Sakdals  
force  
tossing coins  
President Quezon  
rules of etiquette  
voting machines  
taxi dancers

11. To be absolutely correct you should do one of these things at a formal dinner:

quote Emily Post  
not polish your shoes with the napkin  
swipe your neighbour's butter  
lick the plate to show how you are enjoying the dinner  
refuse Tanduay rum  
not ask for the *fifth* helping of limburger cheese  
ask to be introduced to the host and the hostess  
not tip the hostess  
say "cha'med"

12. Elpidio Quirino is a man you should identify as:

President of the U. P. S. P. (United Philippine Soviet Provinces)  
the Filipino Goering  
the Secretary of the Communist Party of the Philippines  
the terror of the Sakdals  
Elpidio Quirino

13. One of these is not a fish:

elephant  
hanswurst  
stag  
member of the National Assembly  
the League of Nations  
the poor

14. If you were good at metaphysics you would also be good at:

theology  
praying  
blue magic  
green magic  
deep sea diving  
black magic  
red magic  
violet magic  
exploring the stratosphere  
white magic  
yellow magic  
ultra-violet magic

15. Major Manuel Roxas has recently done one of these things:

adopted a seventeen-year-old baby  
ironed his major's suit and polished his brass buttons and toe nails  
shed tears while he was training in Baguio  
fed the elephant in the Botanical Gardens with lighted cigars  
taken to crooning  
is growing hair on his chest

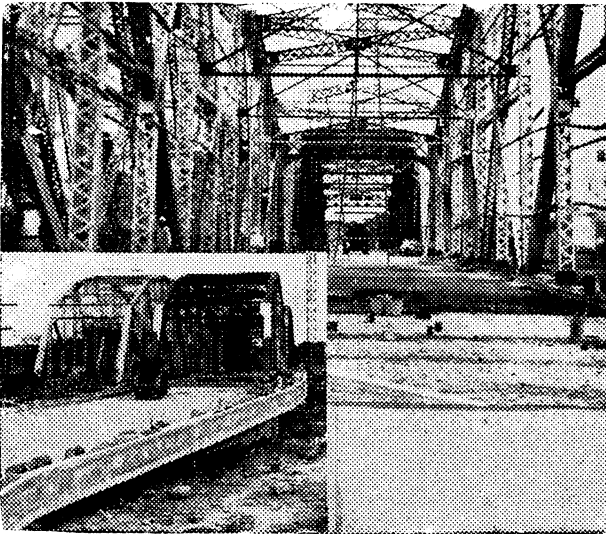
Answers:—1. Two plus two equals four. 2. We tremble to give the answer. 3. Lin Yutang 4. Behind a curtain.

(Continued on page 80)



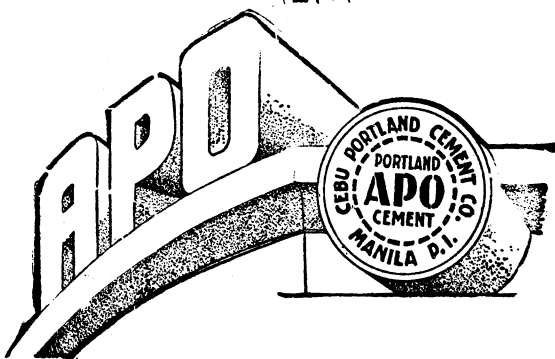
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**With Charity to All**

(Continued from page 78)

5. Reading the Free Press editorials. 6. Y. M. C. A. for women. 7. Camilo Osias. 8. Vargas. 9. Born after your mother's death. 10. They are not chosen at all. 11. Swipe your neighbour's butter. 12. Elpidio Quirino. 13. Elephant. 14. Deep sea diving. 15. Is growing hair on his chest.

**Bukidnon Sacrifice**

(Continued from page 71)

points at a dog and says, "Let him dance" or to a worm and says, "Let him fly". It is understood that after every such remark everybody must laugh: "Ha-ha-he, ha-ha-he." One who does not force himself to respond in that way, will meet misfortune very soon! Or the disease of the sick man may be transferred to him. So everybody, even at the most non-humorous remarks of the baylan, laughs loudly.

At sunset the people disperse. The last act of sacrifice of each of the participants is to leave beside the plate for the god something of value in the life of the Bukidnon, such as a coin, a bracelet, a bead necklace, earrings, etc.

Is the sick cured? Is the spirit pleased by the pamuhat? If lightning flashes and someone is struck to sudden death; if thunder rolls and someone's eardrums are broken; or if an unusually heavy rain falls and floods the plains . . . the god is pleased. His grudge against the sick man has been transferred to someone else. And the man is cured!

If not, another sacrifice is made, the next higher form. This is more complicated and more expensive. If this still

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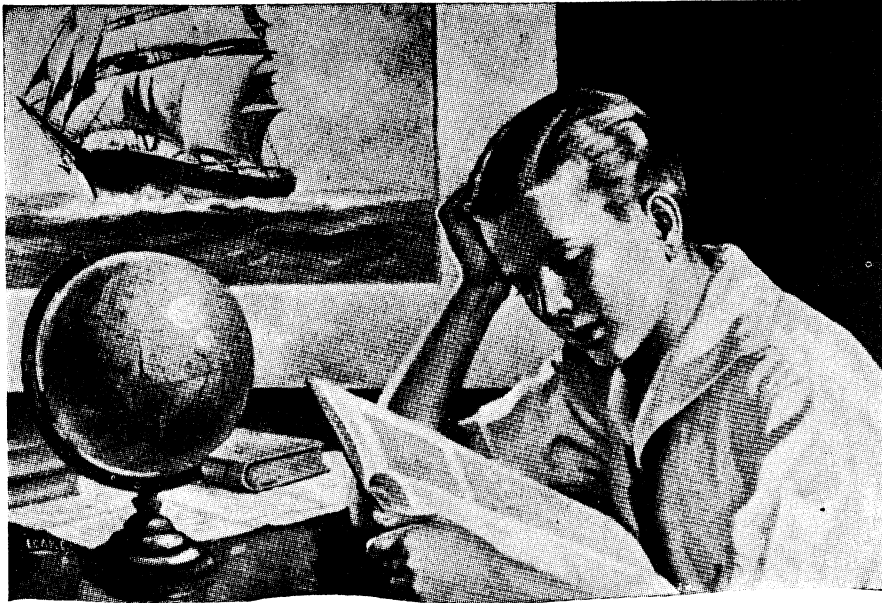
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fails, the highest is performed, the gologondo—the most elaborate and expensive. Only rich *datos* who can count several head of cattle and many abaca plants can possibly afford it. The poor, and most of the Bukidnons are poor, die without being able to please a spirit who demands this more elaborate and more expensive pamuhat.

## Monosyllabic Roots . . . .

(Continued from page 76)

*dasuk* Bisaya "stuff into", "shove in".  
*usuk* Bisaya "peg".  
*bugasuk* Bisaya "pointed stake", "to stick a stake into the ground."

ROOT *sak* "smash to pieces".  
*saksak* Kapampangan "smash down"; Bisaya "chop up".  
*gasak* Tagalog, Kapampangan "cut down trees".  
*lasak* Kapampangan "tear down" (a house).  
*lusak* Iloko "break", "smash or press flat" (like in stepping on a banana); Bikol "pound to pieces".  
*alusak* Pangasinan "blow down" (a house).  
*bagsak* Bikol, Tagalog "smash down"; Bisaya "drop".  
*damusak* Kapampangan "step on and break".  
*pisak* Pangasinan "smash down".  
*dasak* Bisaya "step on with intent to smash".  
*wasak* Bisaya "fall out"; Bikol, Tagalog "break to pieces".

ROOT *nu* particle of interrogation.  
*nu?* Kapampangan "where?"  
*sinu?* Tagalog, Bisaya "who?"; Iloko "who?" "where?"  
*ninu?* Kapampangan "who?"  
*kaninu?* Tagalog "whose?"  
*kenu?* Kapampangan "whose?"  
*ano?* Tagalog, Bikol, "what?"  
*paano?* Tagalog "how?"  
*pano?* Bikol "how?"  
*nanu?* Kapampangan, Bisaya "what?"  
*makananu?* Kapampangan "how?"  
*anono?* Kuyunen "what?"  
*mano?* Iloko "how much?" "how many?" Chamoro "which?", "where?"  
*amano?* Chamoro "which?" "where?"  
*kaano?* Iloko "when?"  
*magkano?* Tagalog, Kapampangan "how much?"  
*sano?* Bisaya "when?"  
*unsa?* (from  
*nusa*) Sugbuhanon "what?"  
*anusa?* Sugbuhanon "when?"  
*isanu?* Kapampangan "which?"  
*kainsanu*  
*man* Kapampangan "any"  
*dinno?* Iloko "where?"  
*addinno?* Iloko "where?"

Readers familiar with dialects other than those included in the preceding comparison could undoubtedly extend these lists considerably. The lists could be lengthened indefinitely if we were to include languages outside of the Philippines.

I mentioned previously that the original meaning of a word often becomes deflected, and the monosyllabic roots I have given have again furnished examples of this phenomenon. *Num*, "to drink," becomes "the drink", "water"; *kan*, "to eat" becomes "food," the staple food—"boiled rice"; *suk*, "to enter", "force into", "stick in", becomes a "pointed stake", "peg", etc."; *buk*, "dust", "powder", becomes "a weevil that bores wood to powder"; etc. I shall give two pretty, and I may say, classic examples of

this phenomenon of transition of meaning, in two more monosyllabic roots.

ROOT *tuñg* "to pile wood on fire". This is a complex conception, and in the words built up from this root we find not only the whole complex, but also the individual component conceptions of piling or laying on top of wood and of fire.  
*tutuñg* Chamoro "to lay on the fire"—said of the fuel.  
*tuñgi* Chamoro "to feed with fuel"—said of the fire.  
*tuñgo* Pangasinan "to lay on the fire."  
*atuñg* Iloko "firewood", "to lay on fire."  
*gatuñg* Tagalog "to lay on the fire."  
*patuñg* Tagalog "to lay on", "pile on top" (as a box on another)  
*tuñgtuñg* Bisayan "lay or pile on top".  
*putuñg* Tagalog "carry on head"; "crown"; in other dialects this word has the meaning of "turban", "headcloth."  
*dutung* Kapampangan "wood".  
*putung* Sañgir Islands "fire".

ROOT *buñg* This root appears in the conceptions of (1) "ridge of the roof"; (2) "sprout", "shoot of a plant"; (3) "to break off a point". If we study these meanings we notice that all three of them contain the conception of something pointed; we may therefore surmise that the original meaning was "point," "corner", or "edge". In the preceding three meanings we already see a widening or specification of this meaning; in the following derived words we find a further shifting of meaning away from the original:

(1) *bubuñg* "ridge of roof"; in this meaning the word occurs in many Philippine dialects; in Chamoro it appears as *pupuñg*.

*bubuñg*, *bu-*  
*buñgan* "roof"; applied to designate the whole roof, the word appears in Tagalog and other dialects.

*abung* "house"; in this extended meaning we find the word in Pangasinan.

(2) *bunga* Madura (Java) "seed bud";  
 Chamoro "rolled up center leaf of monocotyledonous plants, like gabe, bananas, palms, etc."  
 Toba "flower";  
 Tagalog, Kapampangan "fruit".

*sabung* Iloko "flower".  
*labung* Tagalog, Bisaya "foliage"; Kapampangan, Tagalog "bamboo shoot".

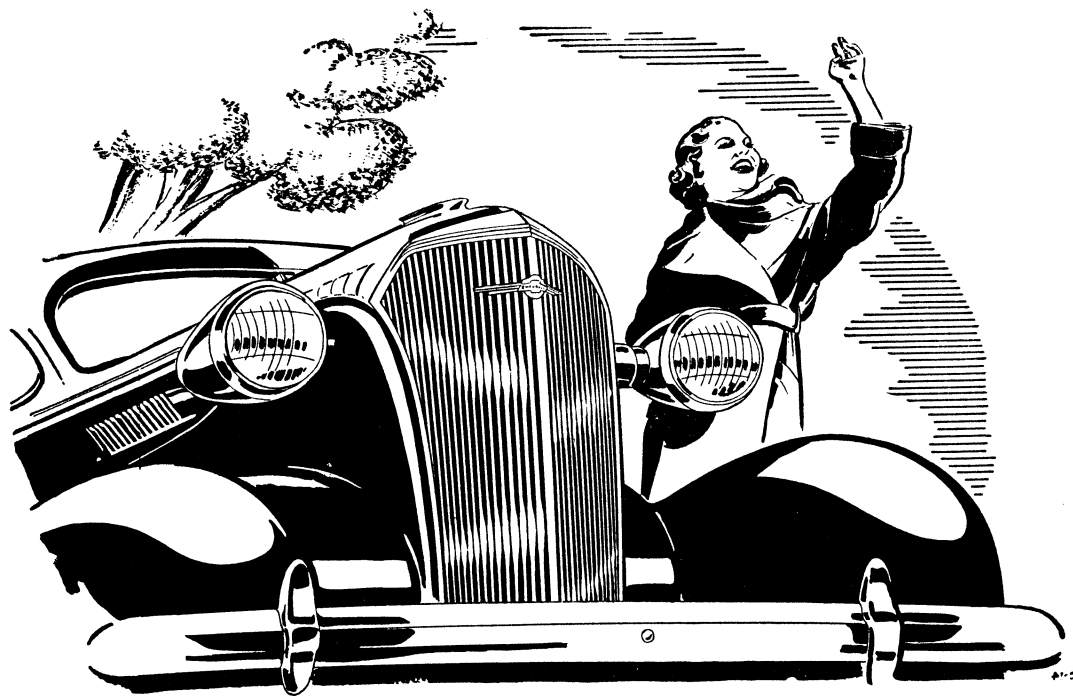
*usbuñg* Kapampangan "shoot", "sprout".

(3) *buñgi* Tagalog "with a tooth broken out".  
*upuñg* Chamoro "break off a point", "break out a tooth". (In Chamoro original *b* in most cases becomes *p*, as in *pupuñg*, *upuñg*; sometimes the *b* is preserved, as in *buñga*.)

It seems fantastic to connect such words as Pangasinan *abuñg*, "house", with Tagalog *buñga*, "fruit", and *buñgi*, "toothless", but when we trace the root back to its original meaning the connection becomes clear.

In the investigations of the preceding paragraphs we encountered the following monosyllabic roots: *nu*, *num*, *kan*, *tay*, *bər*, *sa*, *pat*, *nəm*, *pas*, *buk*, *suk*, *sak*, *tuñg*, *buñg*. Of the fourteen roots listed, eleven were composed of the sounds: consonant-plus-vowel-plus-consonant; one of consonant-plus-diphthong (which latter may be set down as being equivalent to the sequence: vowel-plus-consonant); and only two were composed of only a consonant-plus-a-vowel. This sound sequence: consonant-plus-vowel-plus-consonant, is the most common and may be said to be the rule; roots of only two sounds, like *nu* and *sa*, are the exception. It must be mentioned that for original Indonesian even this latter word is set down with three sounds, namely as *sah*.

The question suggests itself whether at the time the individual tribes separated themselves, these monosyllabic roots still existed as such, or whether the formation of



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longer words from them had already taken place at that time. The answer is, probably, that the monosyllables still persisted, but that the tendency towards disyllabification already existed and resulted in a number of words of two and more syllables, which were even then widespread if not universal. Such words as *inum* (or *minum*) and *kanən* appear in most dialects and probably originated in the mother tongue; *danum* and other words may have been developed in a certain larger group but did not become general property. When we study for instance the derivations of the root *suk* from this viewpoint, we come to the conclusion that the disyllabic words *pasuk* "to go in", "enter", *tusuk* "to stick into a solid body", and *suksuk* "to force into an opening" already existed before the split-up, but that the monosyllabic *suk* still persisted as such and was carried along, to enter into other combinations later in the individual dialects, forming for instance such words as *lusuk*, *dasuk*, *usuk*, and *bugsuk* in Bisaya. In the case of the root *sak*, *bagsak*, *wasak*, and *gasak* may have evolved in the mother tongue, while Kapampangan *lasak*, and Pangasinan *pisak*. Bisaya *dasak* were independent developments in those languages. A still better explanation is that the monosyllabic roots still were felt as such throughout, and that the formative elements, as *pa-(suk)*, *tu-(suk)*, and the reduplication *suk-(suk)* still possessed definite meanings and that words like *pasuk*, *tusuk*, and *suksuk* were still felt as compound words, which became hardened only after the tribe had been separated from the main stock for some time. If we look at the words formed with monosyllabic roots from this angle, we come to the conclusion that the time when the

original Filipino race split up to form the present groups, and the time when that original Filipino race separated from the original stock from which all other peoples of Indonesian tongue sprang, can not have been very far apart, because a great many of the combinations we find in the Philippines are common Indonesian.

The determination of roots in Philippine dialects is not quite as simple as would appear from my comparisons. For instance, we often find two roots with the same meaning, roots that only vary from each other in one sound, or in that in one of them the final consonant of the first is lacking. This is called root variation. For example, besides the root *pas* already mentioned there exists another root *bas* of the same meaning, which occurs in Tagalog *tabas*, "cut in one stroke", *balibas*, "throw a stick", and in other words. Besides *kan* there exists a root *ka*, found in Tagalog *kain* (from *kaən*). Besides *suk* there exists a root *sut*. In the final article of this series an explanation of this phenomenon is suggested.

In studying words with a view to determining whether they contain a monosyllabic root and what this root is, it is of great help to know in what position to look for the root.

To begin with, we must have other dialects available for comparison. Then we must keep in mind that the meaning of the root may be, slightly or greatly, different in the two languages. The difference may be such as exists between "drink" and "water", "root" and "medicine", "hole" and "peg" and "enter", or it may be that the connection is so far that only by way of a third intermediary meaning can it be established, as in the case of the deriva-



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tion of the roots *tuñg* and *buñg*. And finally the meanings may be directly opposed, as in the case of the roots *wa*, *da*, and *ti*, which in some dialects denote "existence", in others "non-existence."

To know where to look for the root in a word, we must know how the root of one syllable is usually enlarged to form longer words. We have seen that this may be done either by reduplication, or by the addition of formative elements.

These formative elements usually appear as prefixes, seldomer as suffixes, and more rarely yet as infixes. A case of an infix we found in Ibanag *kuman*, infix *-um-*; other infixes are *-in-*, *-an-*, *-al-*, or *-ar-*. Suffixes commonly found on monosyllabic roots are *-ən*, *-i*, *-a*, *an*. The prefixes are by far the most numerous and consist in the majority of cases of two sounds, viz. consonant-plus-vowel.

Reduplication may appear in many different forms, the most common of which are:

**Simple reduplication:** the root is simply set down twice, as in *tuñgtuñg*, *tata*, *suksuk*, *fatfat*, *saksak*, etc.

**Abbreviated reduplication:** the final consonant of the first syllable is dropped, as in *tutuñg*, *bubuñg*.

**Enlarged reduplication:** a vowel is interposed between the two full roots: Tagalog *bagabag* "trouble," "vexation"; *bilibid* "enprison".

Variations of these three forms exist in that in the simple reduplication one of the sounds may be changed to cause dissonance, or in the case of the abbreviated reduplication in that the consonant in the middle of the word may be

doubled or in that the vowel of the first part may be changed to *a*.

There is another way in which a monosyllabic root may be enlarged, and that is by combination of two such roots. Such a case we have in *bagsak*, which contains the two monosyllabic roots *bag* "strife", "anger" (also contained in *babag* and in *bagabag*) and *sak* "smash", and probably also in the given examples *bugsuk*, *galbuk*, *kumpas*.

Of course the detection of the root is not always so simple as appears from all this. Often we have a combination of several formatives, as in *alikabuk*, *damusak*, etc., or of reduplication with one or more formatives, as in *paraspas*, *saluksuk*.

And, let it be repeated, it is only through comparison with other words of the same dialect or other dialects that we may determine whether we are dealing with a monosyllabic root, or simply with one syllable of a root of more than one syllable. Let us take for instance the two words for "dead" and "alive". In the case of the former we found in several dialects words like *atay*, *natay*, *matay*, *patay*, which suggest a root *tay*. For "alive" we find in Iloko *biag* in Kapampangan *biē*, in Sañgir *biahə*, which suggest a disyllabic root *biar*; Tagalog *buhay* can not be explained as being derived herefrom and seems to be another word. *Biar* appears to have a fairly wide distribution in the Philippines and may be the original word for "life", "live," "alive". It is disyllabic; it can not be explained as a monosyllabic root *ar* with a formative element *bi-*, because nowhere do we find *ar* combined with sounds other than *bi-*.

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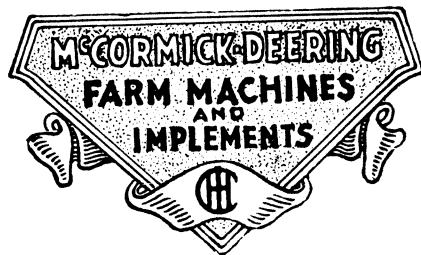
Tea

(Continued from page 77)

and good salad sandwiches. There were no formalities, no dry lectures, no marks. We just discussed things, from the latest fashions to Matisse, in sonorous tones over the vapours of Cathay. This gentleman gave me an insight into the cultural life. I once said to him that I liked his tea, and when I said tea I meant art, science, books, all the liveliness and living beauty of this world.

And what are among my dearest memories? Afternoons

I spent with the author of *Four O' Clock*, friend and adviser of many a young Filipino writer striving for expression and fame. His tea is as enjoyable as his acceptance slips, his tea biscuits are as crispy as his rejections. Though I am writing this for him I will be frank. In those days when I was a hopeless, struggling sinner in a cruel, relentless world, I used to climb those long stairs leading to his office—a tower from which one has a commanding view of the city with all its misery, beauty, wretchedness, and hope. And all because his tea would "activate" an empty stomach, because the words coming from him would be the kindest

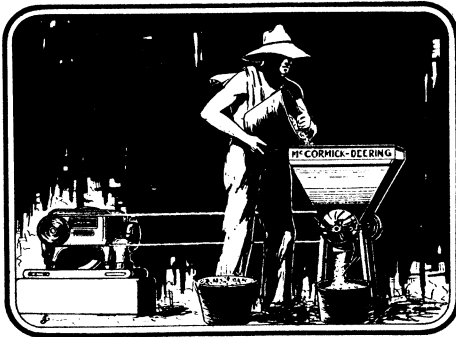
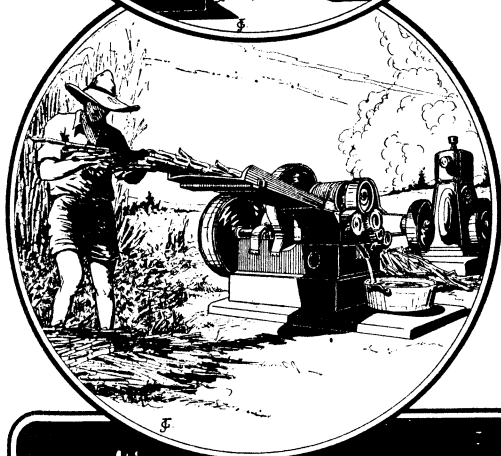
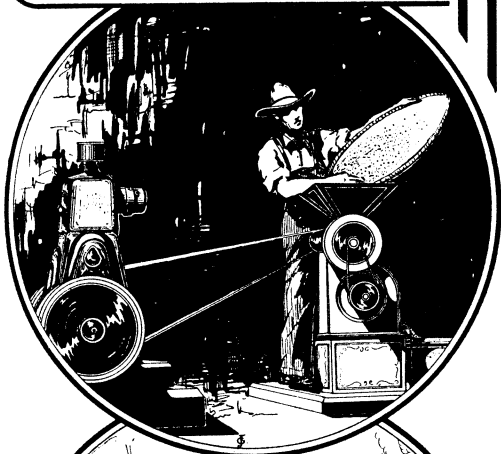


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one could hear after a day of rebuffs, because in his presence I saw hope was not yet lost, because in his sanctum I had the honor to meet not only him but also other men of intellectual calibre, inspiring to one who was at this time in danger of losing all his ideals and all his faith in human nature and the social order.

I remember him asking me on one occasion: "Why, are the weather signals still new to you?" This was after a great typhoon had worked havoc in the city. And he stood up, and going to the window, pointed toward Manila Bay where I saw the Semaphore Station of the port. But it was not the signals that caught my breathless interest. It was this:

From that room I saw, framed by the window, a lovely sight of the river and the harbor, with its sailboats and ships at anchor, the piers in grey outlines—the busy streets laid out between the caverns of factories and houses, smokestacks fuming over the skyline and the shining water, the skies in transparent white and azure softness almost like sleep. That unforgettable beauty has often returned to me in these neck of the woods where I write.

I looked at the signals after that, then went back to my tea. The room seemed to change, the tables, the chairs, the bookshelves seemed to be wrapped in a softness of vision and I forgot that I was in a city full of toil and hard knocks. That tea was one of, if not the best, I have ever had.

I promised myself that in the future I would give teas for friends. I would have them in a room where a view of mountains or a river can be had. There would be a garden across the veranda, splashed with the sun, where flowers

grow among trees burdened with their individual blossoms. There would be laughter and talk, informal, gay, charmed by youth and tempered by wise age. One more memory I have of tea at that four o'clock room. I walked up one time to bring a manuscript, though this time I did not think of staying for tea. As I climbed up the circular stairway, I came upon a tableau of gentlemen in the midst of whom was a lady with her back toward me. Just a short swift glance, but the picture was caught—I never saw the face of the lady but her bearing was stately, dressed as she was in cream lavender softness, with a *hat!*—and who is the lady not stately with a hat? The very fact that she never moved, touched me. She was cast in statuesque allure. I promised that should I have tea parties afterwards I would have a lady just like her, a mysterious and royal lady.

And I would welcome young and starving people of promise too. Who knows but at one of those parties I would accidentally point out to them some shining harbor, the port of their fulfilled dreams? Or else give them a picture, Hellenic in transcript upon the mind, of a lady who becomes forever a mysterious phantom of beauty, poised like an angel, in her hands, most enchanting touch of all, a cup of tea! Tea from ancient China, land of the great philosophies, from whose ports sailed junks into the land of the sunset, carrying in their hulls cargoes of celestial silk and their tea which soothes and comforts.

I remember, as I went down the stairs again from that tower that I was followed down by this gentleman. I forgot the words he said to me, for I was in a hurry to steal away with that group picture in my mind of maiden beauty against the background of cultured men, and all I said was: "Thank you, I can not stay today."

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## Padre Burgos

(Continued from page 72)

honor, first planned in 1903 and formally unveiled on the anniversary of his execution in 1910. On the monument is an inscription which reads:

DR. JOSÉ A. BURGOS

Priest

Born in Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I.

February 9, 1837

Martyred on Bagumbayan,

Manila, P. I., February 17, 1872.

A Victim of the Iniquitous  
Persecution

Of His Perfidious Enemies

!Eternal Peace to His Soul!

Imperishable Praise

To His Memory!

!Everlasting Opprobrium

To His Assassimators!

The Love of the Ilocanos

Dedicates this Memorial

To Thee.

1. In the Roll of Honor appear the names of seven Filipino patriots and martyrs, four United States presidents, three governor-generals of the Philippines, and seven authors of congressional acts. The Filipino patriots and martyrs are: José Burgos, José Rizal, Marcelo H. del Pilar, Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto, Apolinario Mabini, and Antonio Luna.

2. Some of the people of Candon, Ilocos Sur, believe that Father Burgos was not born in Vigan but in Candon. The writer has been informed that they have proofs to this effect, but he has not had a chance to examine them and so can not make a definite statement on this controversial point. The data used in this article were gathered from various biographical accounts written about the priest. As this is only a brief sketch, I do not feel it is necessary to give the specific sources of all facts mentioned.

3. The garrote used in the execution of Fathers Burgos, Gomez, and Zamora may still be seen in the National Museum.

4. Translation from the Spanish by Austin Craig.

## It Rained Saturday Afternoon

(Continued from page 75)

"You may not be an angel. . ." he broke forth, swaying his body and looking up every time he said "angel". After one song, there would always be another, as if he wanted us to know that his repertoire of songs was not by far exhausted, crooning in that soft voice of his as if he were addressing his songs to someone he held so near him he did not have to raise his voice to be heard.

The boy had a good figure, with slight, shapely muscles, and he seemed so healthy an animal that one could hardly believe he had lost his mind. The unseemliness of his unconscious behavior was all the more pitiful because of his splendid figure.

"Don't take away my dreams. . ." Now why does he sing that? I thought.

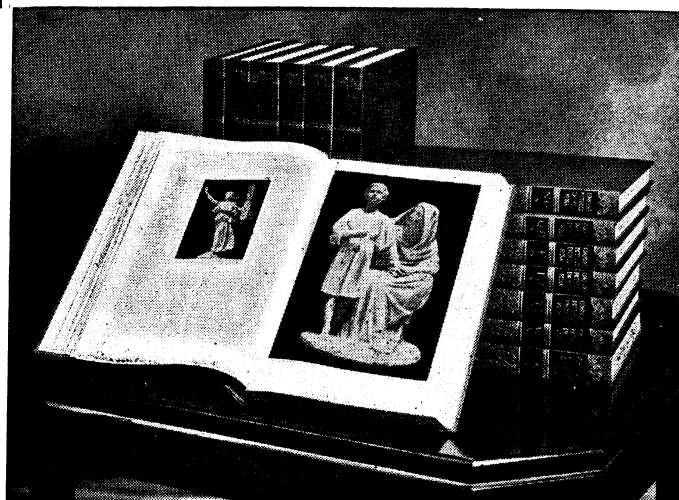
They say madness is a thick fog; losing your mind is like losing your bearings in the dark: you believe you are doing the perfectly correct thing, not knowing that it is far from what you think. That must explain the boy, his stripped state, his crooning, his friendly and shameless grin which—God knows—he couldn't help.

"Don't take away my dreams. . ." Just why had that crazy youth hit upon that piece? Was there a reason? For madness, too, is like being a child again, playing again in that dream-world man loses as he grows up. Times there are in a man's mature years when he regrets that loss.

This boy, suddenly grown a youth had asked to be taken back to that world, and had been granted his desire. Now he has what he wanted, nobody can take away his dreams, nobody tear the toys out of his hands, nobody come to him and strike him. For a mad boy is always a child with dreams. . .

The rain had stopped, we realized with a start. We looked about us vaguely: even had it been possible for us to play again, I doubt if we would have. A little while before we had thought we were the most unlucky of hu-

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mans; but after what we had seen, we hardly knew what to think.

We stepped forth from our shelter and walked through the wet grass until we hit the hard pavement, when we broke into a brisker gait, not one of us brave enough for one backward glance at the boy whom we could still hear singing about dreams, that no one please must take away from him.

## Balagtas' Contribution

(Continued from page 74)

induced at the beginning of the tale and the warmth of sympathy and sentiment evoked by the characters, are the effects of genuine realism.

Balagtas shows a powerful dramatic sense. He reveals this quality not only in his dramas but also in his other poetical works. Even his soliloquys to which he resorts for satirical, didactic, or allegorical purpose, reveal a perfect unity and harmony with the action. One feels in them the sense of conflict and struggle that must have possessed the poet himself while writing them. From the biting denunciations of his allegorical figures to the most serious didactic passages in his *Florante*, a single impression is always sustained.

A most striking attribute of Balagtas' art as a dramatic poet is his tactful use of dramatic situations in order both to arouse and to veil the revolutionary spirit. Thus he kindled in the hearts of others the fire of his own passion, and instilled in them a raging spirit of revolt.

Not the least of Balagtas' contributions to Tagalog poetry,

is his lyricism, found not only in his purely lyrical works like the *kundimans* (love songs), but also in some of the more wistful stanzas of the *Florante* and in the dialogues of some of his minor dramatic works. There is always a personal element present even in his most subdued lyrical notes. The reader as easily surrenders to the plaintive notes of a deserted lover as he basks in the sunshine of a love at first sight. In paying homage to a lady-love, Balagtas unrestrainedly puts forth all the happy reminiscences of his own lost but unforgotten love. In his idealization of womanly beauty, he reveals a fine aesthetic sense, his human forms, beautiful in their very closeness to nature, made more vivid still by metaphor and swift allusion to classical characters and ideas. In following his exaltation of the beauty of Nature, the reader can not help translating this verbal art into recollections of his own most pleasurable experiences with Nature herself. In the verbal musicality and magical sweetness of his lyrical poems, Balagtas has no peer among the Tagalog poets of his day, excepting perhaps Huseng Sisiw, his erstwhile tutor in the poetic art.

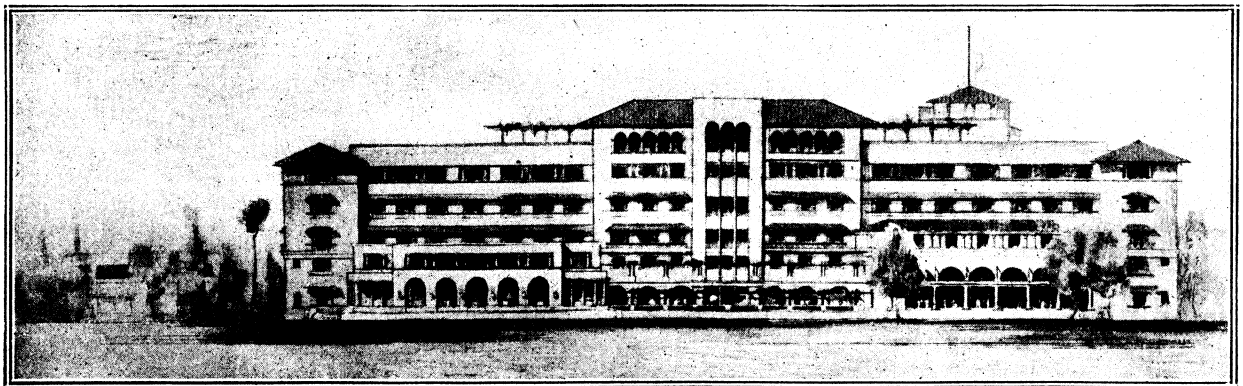
Taking into account Balagtas' original contributions to Tagalog poetry—the richness of his subject-matter, the smoothness and fluency of his style, the accuracy of his metrical form, the unity and coherence of his narration, the power and suggestiveness of his dramatic poetry, and the emotional strength of his lyrics—this father of Tagalog poetry be rated as among the best minds the Philippines has produced.

<sup>1</sup> Cruz, H. *Kun Sino ang Kumatha ng Florante*, pp. 151-2.

<sup>2</sup> *Balagtas y su Florante* . . . Philippine Review, v. 1, No. 8.

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## A Teacher Takes his Vacation

(Continued from page 70)

to the papers, everybody in Manila was talking about it because of a movie version being shown. To my regret the book was not in the library. I noticed that our librarian was busy indexing several books that had just arrived. I picked up one. "Junior R. O. T. C. Manual", I read. I picked up another: "Infantry Drill Regulations". Without picking up another that lay on the table, I could read its title: "Map Reconnaissance". I did not look at the others. Surely "Romeo and Juliet" would not be among them.

The day before Christmas I did not go out. The mail had brought us many gifts from relatives and friends in Manila. My wife and I decorated our simple Christmas tree. Our little daughter was greatly excited about the tree and danced about it gleefully, stopping every once in a while to reach for the spangles and the stars. She paid no attention to the wind and the rain that shook our door violently now and then. The rain did not stop the whole day; not even on Christmas Day.

Most of the succeeding days I spent reading in the library. I read the magazines, parts of "Leaves of Grass", and a play by Anatole France. Some of the tragedies of Shakespeare were there, but I did not feel like reading them. I wanted "Romeo and Juliet". On the bulletin board, outside the library, I noticed a list of the students who had passed and failed in a test in Military Science which had been given a few weeks before by the high school commandant.

The high school commandant is also the property custodian. He is a gay, middle-aged man with a big voice and a bigger heart. Late one afternoon, I found him in his store room putting away a number of sabres which the high school cadet-officers had used. There were also new drums on the floor.

"Can those sabres kill?" I asked.

"You bet!" he roared, making a pass at me playfully.

On New Year's Day, we heard mass in the church on the hill. As usual, among the pious worshippers, kneeling by the pews, were uniformed men, private soldiers and sergeants, most of them. But they were fewer now.

The next day, as I passed by the Christian Center on my way to the tennis court, I read on the board by the door: "LET US GIVE CHRIST A CHANCE TO MAKE US BETTER CHRISTIANS IN 1937".

That night, as I raised my eyes from the book I was reading, my glance fell on our Christmas tree. Some of the gay trimmings were hanging down limply, almost touching the table. One of the stars had fallen to the floor. The tree was almost bare except for a toy rifle and a tin soldier with a gun. I had bought those myself, just why I do not know. My daughter would not touch them. It would have been different, I am sure, if Arme were a boy instead of the charming little girl that she is. What does she know, or care about guns as she plays with me, trying to pull away the book I have been reading since yesterday. She cannot even read the title: "Infantry Drill Regulations", Vol. I.

## Makiling National Park

(Continued from page 69)

park and plantings on Mount Makiling. When funds for maintenance and construction of the road, trails, and the park now being developed equal or approach the appropriations for this Brazilian garden, the Philippines will have a botanic garden second to none in the world.

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ling and its environs are to the scientific world. It has for years been the happy hunting ground for biologists. Botanists from all parts of the world have visited the mountain and many new species were named from specimens collected here. The herbariums of Washington, London, Paris, and Berlin pride themselves on the collections taken from this region. There is probably no single mountain in the tropical world better known to scientists than Mount Makiling.

The Los Baños colleges and their research staffs are busy with the mountain flora and fauna and both maintain collections of plant and insect life. The School of Forestry has a flora of the mountain in manuscript which will soon be published. Scientists are encouraged to visit the region. Laboratory facilities and quarters can be secured for those who are interested to pursue their studies on the mountain. In recent years entomologists from Hawaii have spent long periods securing beneficial insects and have reared broods which have been sent home to combat insect enemies of the sugar cane. At present an economic entomologist from an African colony is in residence and has successfully shipped live insects by air express for the control of pests on the coffee of Kenya colony.

We are proud of our development in agriculture, forestry, commerce and industry, and education. We are proud of the thousand islands scattered through seas of emerald and sapphire, and the pride we feel for our past is extended to this newest recreation grounds.

It is hoped that this account will tempt more residents of the Islands and world tourists to spend at least a few short hours in the depths of this accessible forest with its undisturbed natural beauty.

Hundreds of travelers have endured untold hardships to discover and present to the world the beauty and wonder of jungle life. Here in a few hours from the boulevards and hotels of Manila, with no hardship whatever, one may sojourn for hours in the heart of the jungle.

The native banyan trees or strangling figs, known as the "balete", are always a delight to the visitor from the temperate zone. Around these trees the mystery and superstition of the forest tribes cling. To the tiny Negritos they are the abode of evil spirits, and it is curious to find small crosses, crudely fashioned, driven into the pendent roots as a protection from these evil spirits of the forest. The Negrito has seen some of his Christian brothers plant the cross in the clearings of the forest to protect his rice and assure a crop, and has accepted this Christian symbol, but knows nothing of its significance.

No account of the tropical forest is complete without reference to the great lianas, or bush ropes which twist like vegetable snakes in loops and spirals from the forest floor to the tops of the tallest trees. On Makiling there are regions so matted with these vines, that without the use of the native bush knife or bolo, one could never penetrate the forest. Not all the forest of the mountain is a tangled wilderness. There are places where one may pass with almost as much freedom as in the hardwood forests in the eastern part of the United States.

If one climbs from the lower slopes of Makiling, where the giant trees reach over a meter in diameter with their tops forty meters above the ground, one obtains an excellent idea of the high jungle. This is the type of forest which furnishes the bulk of the commercial timber of the Islands.

Leaving this behind, one passes to the narrow ridges of the summit, and finds himself in what is known as the "Elfin Wood". Here the trees are dwarfed and gnarled; branched almost to the ground, the stems hidden with a complete covering of mosses, ferns, and tiny orchids. Many of the trees have their branches decorated with bird-nest ferns, pendant club mosses, and the trailing stems of the pitcher plant with their curious water-holding tips.

This is the land of perpetual spring time. It is the home of the clouds. Moisture driven in from the sea on clear days, condenses about these peaks, and nearly every day the new-born clouds may be seen. These cloudy masses sometimes linger at night as a downy cap over the summit. At other times the mists sink down into the lower valleys, leaving the tops like islands in a sea of clouds.

So little of the beauty and charm of a tropical region can be shown by photographs or described in words, that one is at a loss as to a method of bringing a sense of this beauty to those who have never seen it.

The appeal of natural scenery depends on the individual. There are those to whom barren mountains, desert wastes, endless snow fields, or the empty horizons of sea or sky are beautiful. To others the trim and formal landscape of the old world is the acme of natural beauty. To those accustomed to such surroundings the wildness, the rank vegetation, the minor discomforts of insects, and the showers so common on the summits, destroy for them the pleasure which we of the tropical world see about us.

Baguio and Dewey Boulevard are recommended to this type of visitors. For those who love nature in its untamed form and are willing to accept the slight discomforts of forest life in the tropics, there are untold pleasures on the Makiling of today.

If present plans are carried out, no word of caution need be given to those who propose a Makiling excursion. These plans include a beautiful two-way road climbing by easy stages to the highest point on the mountain; a rest house or hotel with the necessary parking space, picnic grounds in an attractive grove, and other facilities for the pleasure of the transient visitor.

It is quite probable that sometime an attractive tourist hotel and cottages will be constructed for those who wish to spend the week-end or a longer vacation on the mountain.

There is talk also of developing a mid-mountain region as a vacation city similar to Baguio, but on a much smaller scale. How soon or to what extent these plans may be accomplished depends largely on the interest of the visitors.

Three hundred visitors a day on Sundays and holidays visit the campus of the School of Forestry. Few of these

visitors venture up the Makiling road. This is due to the fact that the completion of the lower portion of the road was accomplished only during the past rainy season. It is now possible to make the trip even on rainy days. Visitors are invited and urged to make this trip which is probably the most beautiful drive in the mountains and forests of the Islands.

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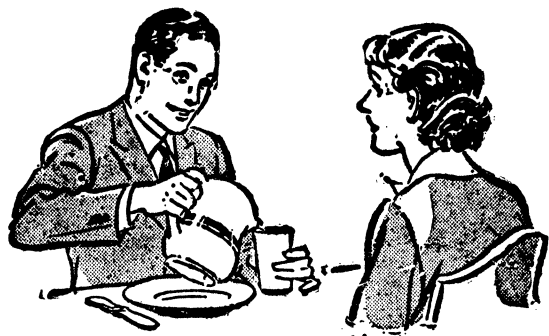
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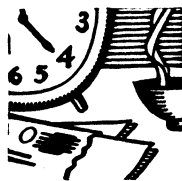
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# Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



H. M. Curran, writer of the interesting and even surprising article on the Makiling National Park, is a member of the faculty of the School of Forestry of the University of the Philippines near Los Baños, Laguna.

Bienvenido N. Santos, formerly a frequent contributor to the Philippine Magazine, makes a reappearance with his "A Teacher Takes His Vacation" which is indeed full of the times. He wrote me in a letter that he had been tempted to entitle it "I Love My Own, My Native Land", but don't let that turn you against reading it. "Please consider it for publication," he wrote. "The Philippine Magazine editor can do no wrong. You may even reject it, and still be right. . . ." I think the readers of the Magazine, however, will agree with me that I would have been wrong in rejecting this story. Mr. Santos is a high school teacher in Albay.

Ricardo C. Galang, who writes on various forms of religious sacrifice among the pagan Bukidnons of Mindanao, was formerly stationed in that province, but is now a member of the Textbook Committee at work in the Central Office of the Bureau of Education. The Bukidnons number some 50,000 people and inhabit parts of Misamis, Agusan, and Cotabato as well as Bukidnon. "The wilder members of the group live in tree houses or in houses built on platforms high above the ground. Their clothing is distinctive and of unique design. They practice dry agriculture and grow chiefly maize and mountain rice. They also use the fire piston, and make unique pipes, tools, and implements. . . They are energetic workers and are now quite civilized; they are known to have well-developed religious beliefs, and their culture is probably similar to that of some of the pre-Spanish Bisayan groups" (H. O. Beyer: "Population of the Philippine Islands in 1916")

Leopoldo Y. Yabes, already well known to the readers of the Magazine, contributes an article on the martyr-priest, Father Jose Burgos, to this issue as the month marks the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Some months ago, Mr. Yabes sent me a copy of his book, "A Brief Survey of Iloko Literature", which I neglected to acknowledge. It is paper-bound and runs to 156 pages. Copies may be obtained from the author. One of the chapters, "Ilocano Journalism and Periodical Literature", originally appeared in the September, 1936, issue of the Magazine.

"Balagtas' Contribution to Tagalog Poetry" is based on a thesis M. T. Villanueva is presenting for a master's degree for which he is a candidate in the University of the Philippines. He is teacher-librarian at the Philippine Normal School. He lives in Pasay, is married, and has three children, so he wrote me in a letter. We published a critical article on "Florante and Laura" by D. A. Hernandez in the July, 1933, issue of the Magazine, and Mr. Villanueva's article will tend to balance that. A biography of the poet by Jose T. Enriquez was published in instalments in the December, 1927, and the January, February, April, and May, 1928, issues of the Philippine Magazine. Some years ago, Mr. Enriquez, Professor Ignacio Manlapaz, and I collaborated on a translation of Balagtas' "La Filipina Elegante y el Negrito Amante" which was published in the November, 1932, issue.

Antonio S. Gabila, author of the story, "It Rained Saturday Afternoon", lives in Davao. He was born at Molo, Iloilo, in 1913. Readers may still remember his story, "Girl Coming Home", in the December, 1935, issue of the Magazine.

H. Costenoble, of Del Carmen, Pampanga, continues his series of articles on Philippine languages with "The Monosyllabic Root in Philippine Languages." The first and second articles were published in the October, 1936, and the January, 1937, numbers respectively.

Amador T. Daguio is already well known to readers of the Magazine. His essay, "Tea", shows what exile to a place like Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will do to the imagination. My office is not so out of the ordinary, nor is the view from my window, nor, to be brutally frank, are the friends who drop in occasionally for tea—or (sometimes) something a little stronger. As for that lady with a hat he once saw here who has become



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for him "forever a mysterious phantom of beauty, poised like an angel", I can not imagine whom he refers to. My visitors are almost exclusively of the other sex and while, certainly, at least one of the few ladies who have dropped in at one time or another is a most beautiful girl, I don't believe she ever wore a hat (for my foreign readers I must explain that few women wear hats in this country), although she is probably wearing one now pulled down about her ears, for she recently left for the United States and it must be pretty cold for her there at this season. If Daguio had not mentioned a hat, and had meant her, I could join in his apotheosis, but that hat spoils everything. Among poor Daguio's exaggerations, of course, is his making me out to be such a paragon of kindness. He made me feel so ashamed of myself that I sent him a can of the tea we brew here for a Christmas present. It is "Woo-I" tea from the Anki district in Fukien and costs eighty or ninety cents the can. It's good tea, though. A Chinese friend of mine put me on to it.

Pura Santillan-Castrencia's series on the woman characters in Jose Rizal's fiction will be continued in next month's issue. She has been so busy on a series of sixteen pamphlets for the woman suffrage campaign that she has had to put aside all other work. Those who read her essays on Maria Clara and on Sisa would probably like to know which character she will take up next. I don't know myself. The *Woman's Digest* for January, by the way, published in New York, reprinted part of her article, "Oldest Sister" in the Philippines" in the September Philippine Magazine. The editor of the *Woman's Digest* also asked permission to reprint Antonia Bisquera's essay, "Chicken for Dinner", published in the October issue, saying this is "a very charming story". Another digest publication, the *Fact Digest*, asked permission to reprint N. U. Gatchalian's "Pintakasi" and Marc T. Greene's "'Pandemonium' in the South Seas", both in the October number. The *Fact Digest* for January reprinted my own "Eastern and Western Psychology" from the July issue, being the second American digest publication to reprint this particular article. It is safe to say that no other Philippine publication has its stories and articles so widely reproduced in American and foreign publications. The Magazine must be good!

The Magazine is "different" according to one gentleman, personally unknown to me, who honored me with a brief note, George Hyde Preston of South Norwalk, Connecticut. He wrote: "Will you kindly have my address changed on your records from New Canaan, Conn. to Shorefront Park, South Norwalk, Conn? I am writing to you personally rather than your circulation department regarding my change of address, because I wish to take the opportunity to say that I find your magazine very interesting and very different, to use that much abused word.

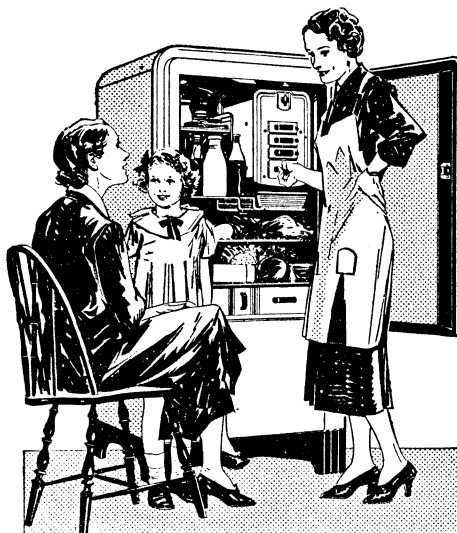
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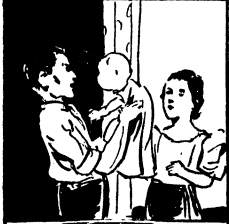
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It seems to me that you are doing good work for culture in the Philippines by publishing so many contributions by Philippine writers. I am surprised at the amount of poetic feeling shown in their verses. I was especially struck by a verse—a passionate verse—which appeared some time ago signed by our old friend 'Anonymous'. When I wanted to go back to it, the number had disappeared. I can't quote it and all I have left is the distinct impression of its quality. Wishing you every success, Sincerely yours, etc." Now to let the readers of this column into a little secret, I will say that the only anonymous poetry that has recently appeared in the Magazine was my own! Tish! Tish!

It is a far jump from South Norwalk, Connecticut, to Moscow, Russia, but here is what came on a postal card: "Moscow, December 16th, 1936. To the Publisher of 'Philippine Magazine', Manila, P. I. Dear Sir:— I have heard quite by chance that the best Fareastern Monthly is 'Philippine Magazine', printed in English in Manila, P. I. I take the liberty to ask you to send me by post a sample copy of your publication, for which I shall be very grateful. Awaiting the favour of an early reply, I remain, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,—” On second thought, in view of one of the editorials in this issued, I think I'll not print the writer's name and address here. It might get him into trouble.

I have mentioned in this column various foreign institutes that have wanted to be placed on the Magazine exchange list. I recently had a letter from the Australian Institute of International Affairs, Melbourne. I print it here, as I have other similar letters, to show the growing interest in Philippine affairs abroad. The letter from the Secretary of the Institute reads: "Dear Sir: I would very much appreciate your kindly forwarding to the address given above any available literature published by you which you would consider as being of interest to our organization. The Australian Institute of International Affairs maintains a reference library in Melbourne for the purpose of research by its members interested in the study of Australia's contact chiefly with countries in the Pacific area, from a cultural, political, and economic point of view. The Australian Institute is closely connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, and the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, both of which, I know have your publications on file in their libraries. I would be glad to have full particulars of subscription rates. Australian literature published by the Australian Institute of International Affairs and from other sources will be gladly forwarded to you in exchange for your publications. Thanking you for what assistance you may be able to extend in this regard, Yours faithfully, W. M. Gray, Secretary, Austral-Asiatic Section."

I was confined to my house for several weeks this past month, in spite of my youth and iron constitution, and it just happened that the first day I received a review copy of the new "Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Fifth Edition", based on the magnificent Webster's New In-

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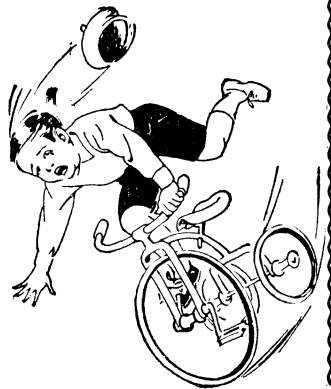


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ternational Dictionary, Second Edition, just out. This new Collegiate edition is the largest and latest Merriam-Webster abridgment, and while, at the office, I have the latest revision of the first edition of the unabridged dictionary, and also the eight volume Century Dictionary, not to mention the Encyclopedia Britannica and the Americana, I found this handy Collegiate dictionary adequate for all my needs while I was working at home. There was a reference to the Nicobar Islands in connection with new British air developments in the Far East in the newspapers, and not remembering just where they were, and not having my great London Times Atlas and Gazetteer at hand, I was on the point of telephoning my office to have someone look them up, when I noticed that the little dictionary also contained a gazetteer. I doubted that it would list these small islands, but there they were! I had occasion to look up a number of matters that I doubted the book could help me in, but each time I was agreeably surprised. There is nothing more useful to one who has any writing to do than an up-to-date unabridged dictionary, but if you can't afford one, then get this new Collegiate. In many respects it is better than an old unabridged dictionary.

A letter from a friend of mine in one of our southern provinces I shall reproduce in part, also without signature because of his first paragraph: "Strictly off the record, although I haven't anything startling in mind as I begin this. Your last issue is the stimulus. Your editorials are excellent although I could probably find points of disagreement. Our main perpetual disagreement is the Tydings-McDuffie Act which I think could well go further in the direction opposite to your wishes. Independence is counter to my personal interests, but when I mull over the matter from the point of view of America, I am convinced the quicker it comes the better. To make up I'll enclose the price of a subscription to [a college fraternity in the eastern part of the United States]. In regard to typhoons: I have many researches unfinished, but did we not have a Christmas typhoon early in 1932, which may be termed something else—though the physical effects were certainly similar. If your author, Haughwout, keeps on, possibly a special Manila Christmas typhoon will be provided! [I might interpose here that Professor Haughwout did not say there were no Christmas typhoons, but only that it could not have been a Christmas typhoon that was described in Conrad's book]. . . . To me, Roy Howard and correspondents and others who have been writing on China and Japan's change of tone, are letting their hopes and surface appearances blind them to the logic of the situation. The apparent relaxation is merely strategic. With leaders unchanged, a little snag will not result in a complete change of basic policy. But then I am not a 100% prophet like Farley and the *Nation*. I batted about 53%. . . . How can anyone blame the speculators? See what your editorial did to the mining stocks. (October issue). . . . Your editorial on King Edward should get special mention. Stanley Baldwin is a pet aversion of mine because of his selfishness, hypocrisy, and almighty godliness, and if for no other reason I'd be for Edward. I'd like to have seen it a fight to the finish. I can see possibilities of the abdication having world effects. I'm a bit cynical about love that is sentimental; it reminds me of Janet Gaynor, but the rest is O. K. . . ." I find I had to leave out some of the best parts of this letter, but I can't give the gentleman away.

*THE three-color cover of this month magazine is the work of*  
**A. GARCIA**  
*engravers of fine process cuts.*



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A letter from Richard Hayter, well known in the Philippines, from Hastings, Barbados, in the British West Indies, reads in part as follows: "Back in the tropics! Cooler than Manila, though, on account of the trade winds that usually blow day and night. More isolated: only one regular sailing from New York monthly and another from Boston about the same day; about one ship a month from Europe, various lines, English, French, German, and Dutch. Am sending you a copy of the local daily—a curiosity. No news service, but an astonishing amount of advertising. So I shall have to depend on *Time* et al. . . . I am an early bird—the tenth guest. By December the hotel will be up to capacity—135. Doing everything possible for my convenience and comfort. My room is on the ground floor only one turn from the dining room—an open porch. All life is outdoors. My room is a private grandstand for tennis. Being British, men change from flannels and blazers at 4:00 p. m., later dress for dinner. For the first time since Manila I am unpacked and my trunks have gone to the storage room. . . ."

A letter from Dr. Luther B. Bewley received during the month asks permission to reprint twenty-five different selections from the Philippine Magazine in a series of reading and language texts for use in the public schools. The books will be published by the Government for rental to pupils. I willingly gave the requested permission, although the Magazine will receive no payment for permitting the use of this material. It includes a biography of Mabini by J. T. Rodriguez, of Francisco Baltazar (Balagtas) by J. T. Enriquez, and of Epifanio de los Santos by myself, several plays and poems by Mrs. Rachel Mack, the article; "An Old Negrito Wedding" by A. A. Tiburcio, a story by the late Dr. Alfred Worm ("The Kalaw Who Learned a Lesson from the Koran"), "The Origin of Luzon" by Eulogio B. Rodriguez, something I wrote about Lanao art, etc., etc.

## Philippine Economic Conditions

(Continued from page 58)

the full year, new building permits were considerably better than double those for 1935 and permits for repairs showed a slight increase. Details for December and the full year are as follows:

	December	
	1935 (Pesos)	1936 (Pesos)
New Construction . . . . .	124,940	616,390
Repairs . . . . .	50,180	29,030
Total . . . . .	<u>175,120</u>	<u>645,420</u>

	For the Year	
	1935 (Pesos)	1936 (Pesos)
New Construction . . . . .	2,773,950	6,140,230
Repairs . . . . .	467,770	473,080
Total . . . . .	<u>3,241,720</u>	<u>6,613,310</u>

There were 447 radio receiving sets registered in November and 94 cancellations. For the first eleven months of 1936, there were 5,167 new sets registered and 1,162 cancellations. December figures are not yet available.

There were 51 corporations newly registered in November with P20,474,638 of authorized capital, of which P6,449,188 was subscribed, P2,637,701 paid up in cash and P157,200 in property. In December, there were 46 new corporations registered with P12,061,500 of authorized capital, of which P2,416,960 was subscribed and P809,208 paid-up in cash. Of the total of 97 corporations registered in the two months, 84 were controlled by Filipino interests 6 by Americans and 3 by Chinese. Mining corporations were as usual the most prominent, with 46 companies incorporated in the two months and a total subscribed capital of P4,700,000. Two of these companies were controlled by Americans, the balance by Filipino interests. In addition, there were three companies registered with aggregate subscribed capital of P694,000 to act as consulting mining engineers and nine companies with aggregate subscribed capital of P494,000 to act as brokers. Investment companies, a direct offshoot of the mining industry,

were registered in the number of 14, with aggregate subscribed capital of P2,153,000. There were two management companies with subscribed capital of P500,000, which also apparently have to do with mining. Investments in other enterprises were moderate, including P85,000 subscribed capital in eight merchandising companies, P30,000 in one live-stock company, P15,000 in a French restaurant and P62,600 in a manufacturing company, the latter being apparently a reincorporation. Of the total subscribed capital of newly incorporated companies in the two months, Filipino interests subscribed P8,459,000, Americans P262,000 and Chinese P112,000, the balance being largely French and German.

There were 22 partnerships registered in Manila in November and December, of which two were limited partnerships. November registrations included P71,000 invested by Chinese, principally in merchandising, and P10,500 by Filipinos, also in merchandising. December registrations included P104,000 by Chinese, of which P71,000 was in merchandising, and P33,000 by Filipinos, of which P25,000 was in merchandising. There was also one brokerage firm with P200,000 invested, the nationality of which is not given.

A belated Christmas card from "Bob" and Margaret Yates—Navy people with whom I occasionally spent a week-end at Sangley Point, Cavite Naval Station, contained this message: "How are you, old friend? How I would love to drop in on you again, catch you in your under shirt, smoke a cigarette with you and leave, feeling all pepped up and at peace—Do you think of us?" Do I? I have never spent such easy and delightful days again as I did on that sand-spit with the Yates family, and it seems a long time ago although it can't be much over five years. Mrs. Yates when she came to Manila used to drop in at my office occasionally and would catch me in my undershirt as I never liked to work in the jacket coat I got accustomed to wear. It was on that account that I went to the trouble of inventing and personally designing a kind of sportshirt with a false collar which I can wear under a closed coat that I can remove and still look "decent". This sartorial triumph Mrs. Yates seems to have forgotten, but she remembers the undershirt! Such is life! The Yates now live at Norfolk, Virginia. Address, Hotel Monticello.

## Evolution

By Flavio Ma. Guerrero

STROLLING went a horse one day  
Beside a nearby sea;  
He spied a group of mermaids gay—  
The gayest he e'er did see.

"How would you like to be like us?"  
They asked him, then and there.  
He answered "Aye,"—without a fuss  
He changed to a sea-horse fair!

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# Astronomical Data for February, 1937

By the Weather Bureau



### Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	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 (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
February 1...	10:38 p.m.	9:50 a.m.
February 2...	11:27 p.m.	10:29 a.m.
February 3...		11:10 a.m.
February 4...	12:16 a.m.	11:53 a.m.
February 5...	1:06 a.m.	12:39 p.m.
February 6...	1:57 a.m.	1:28 p.m.
February 7...	2:48 a.m.	2:20 p.m.
February 8...	3:38 a.m.	3:13 p.m.
February 9...	4:26 a.m.	4:08 p.m.
February 10...	5:13 a.m.	5:03 p.m.
February 11...	5:58 a.m.	5:59 p.m.
February 12...	6:42 a.m.	6:54 p.m.
February 13...	7:26 a.m.	7:50 p.m.
February 14...	8:09 a.m.	8:47 p.m.

February 15...	8:55 a.m.	9:45 p.m.
February 16...	9:42 a.m.	10:45 p.m.
February 17...	10:33 a.m.	11:45 p.m.
February 18...	11:27 a.m.	
February 19...	12:24 p.m.	12:46 a.m.
February 20...	1:23 p.m.	1:46 a.m.
February 21...	2:23 p.m.	2:42 a.m.
February 22...	3:21 p.m.	3:35 a.m.
February 23...	4:17 p.m.	4:23 p.m.
February 24...	5:11 p.m.	5:09 a.m.
February 25...	6:02 p.m.	5:50 a.m.
February 26...	6:52 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
February 27...	7:41 p.m.	7:08 a.m.
February 28...	8:30 p.m.	7:46 a.m.

### Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter on the 3rd at...	8:04 p.m.
New Moon on the 11th at...	3:34 p.m.
First Quarter on the 18th at...	11:50 a.m.
Full Moon on the 25th at...	3:43 p.m.
Apogee on the 3rd at...	8:00 p.m.
Perigee on the 16th at...	4:00 a.m.

### The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:54 a. m. and sets at 4:10 p. m. The planet may be found in the constellation of Capricorn just before sunrise.

VENUS rises at 8:53 a. m. and sets at 9:07 p. m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found about 45° above the western horizon in the constellation of Pisces.

MARS rises at 11:48 p. m. and sets at 11:12 a. m. At 3:00 a. m. the planet will be found about 45° above the eastern horizon between the constellations of Virgo and Libra.

JUPITER rises at 3:55 a. m. and sets at 3:05 p. m. Before sunrise the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Sagittarius.

SATURN rises at 7:54 a. m. and sets at 7:44 p. m. Immediately after sunset, the planet may be found low in the eastern horizon a little to the south of the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

<i>North of the Zenith</i>	<i>South of the Zenith</i>
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 Rigel in Orion


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## News Summary

(Continued from page 63)

joined the Spanish fascists forces. Britain mobilizes its battleships in Spanish waters to protect its merchantmen.

Jan. 6.—Stated at Rome that Italy and Germany have decided to continue sending volunteers to the Spanish "nationalist" side "until all direct and indirect intervention by other nations has ceased". Britain has expressed a "grave view" of the part foreign volunteers are taking and has urged Berlin and Rome to reply before the week-end to the Anglo-French appeal that they halt the movement. It is reported from Paris that if the replies are not favorable, a Franco-British naval blockade of Spain is likely.

Jan. 7.—More than 3,000 international volunteers reported to have entered Spain yesterday and the Spanish government charges before the League of Nations that Germany is endangering the whole course of European peace through repeated acts of intervention. A Basque loyalist radio announcement declares that armed Germans captured with insurgent forces will be treated as common prisoners, subject to execution. Germany replies to Britain and France it will accept the proposal to ban foreign volunteers from Spain provided other powers agree to do so and effective supervision is undertaken. Italy also accepts "in principle" provided all direct and indirect aid be stopped. The Italian budget closed with a deficit of 1,550,000,000 lire, not including any of the cost of the Abyssinian war which was not budgeted for.

Princess Juliana of Holland, heir to the throne,

and Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld are married at The Hague.

Jan. 8.—Reported from Paris that Germans are supervising the construction of fortifications and the installation of German long-range guns in the Spanish Moroccan port, Ceuta, held by the rebels, opposite Gibraltar, and that more than 3,000 German troops have arrived in Morocco. The French government protests to the Spanish rebel government at Burgos, and a French official tells the press, "France finds it impossible to permit Germany to gain a foothold" in Spanish Morocco. The British Cabinet holds an emergency session. The British Embassy in Madrid is hit by four incendiary bombs during a rebel raid and a military attaché is wounded. Belgium gives Spain 40 hours to deliver with military honors the body of Baron Borchgrave, Belgian Embassy Secretary, allegedly slain by Spaniards, and also demands an indemnity of \$35,000. Reported that 3,500 Italian troops have landed at Cadiz and boarded a train for Seville to join the rebels, and it is reported from Rome that Mussolini will double Italian aid to the Spanish fascists "if his proposal to prohibit all direct and indirect aid to the combatants is not accepted."

Jan. 9.—A French official in Paris states that France will go to any length, even war, to eject the Nazis from Spanish Morocco. French forces at Fez in French Morocco are reported to be mobilizing. Thousands of German and Italian troops are reported to be landing at Cadiz in flagless and nameless ships.

Leon Trotzky arrives at Tampico, Mexico, and pledges himself to "complete and absolute non-intervention in Mexican politics". He denounces the Moscow "frame-up" that involved the execution

of some sixteen men, including leading communist, some months ago.

Jan. 10.—A Berlin spokesman denies all knowledge of Nazi troops landing in Morocco and constructing fortifications and declares that France is resorting to "Jewish, Bolshevistik lies". It is said in "informed circles" in Berlin, according to a news dispatch, that Hitler has sent between 15,000 and 25,000 men to Spain and hopes to secure mining concessions in Spain and possible colonial territory. Reported that the British Admiralty is drafting plans to blockade the entire Spanish coast unless intervention is ended. The French Atlantic fleet moves into Moroccan waters and 100,000 French colonial troops in French Morocco are said to be ready for any emergency. The rebels are again at the gates of Madrid after a week of fighting.

Jan. 11.—It is stated in London that Britain does not take too serious a view of the situation in Spanish Morocco, reports of German activity there having been exaggerated. Reported, however, that there are ninety British warships and 15,000 regular troops concentrated near Spain.

Reported that Hitler has told the French Ambassador that Germany has no intention of trying to seize territory of Spain or a Spanish possession.

The former troops of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang are said to be on the verge of mutiny under Yang Hu-shen who has proclaimed himself dictator of Shensi province. The Chinese government at Nanking advises foreigners to evacuate the province.

Jan. 12.—The British Foreign Office states that reports that Britain is considering collaborating with France regarding possible occupation of Spanish Morocco, are false.

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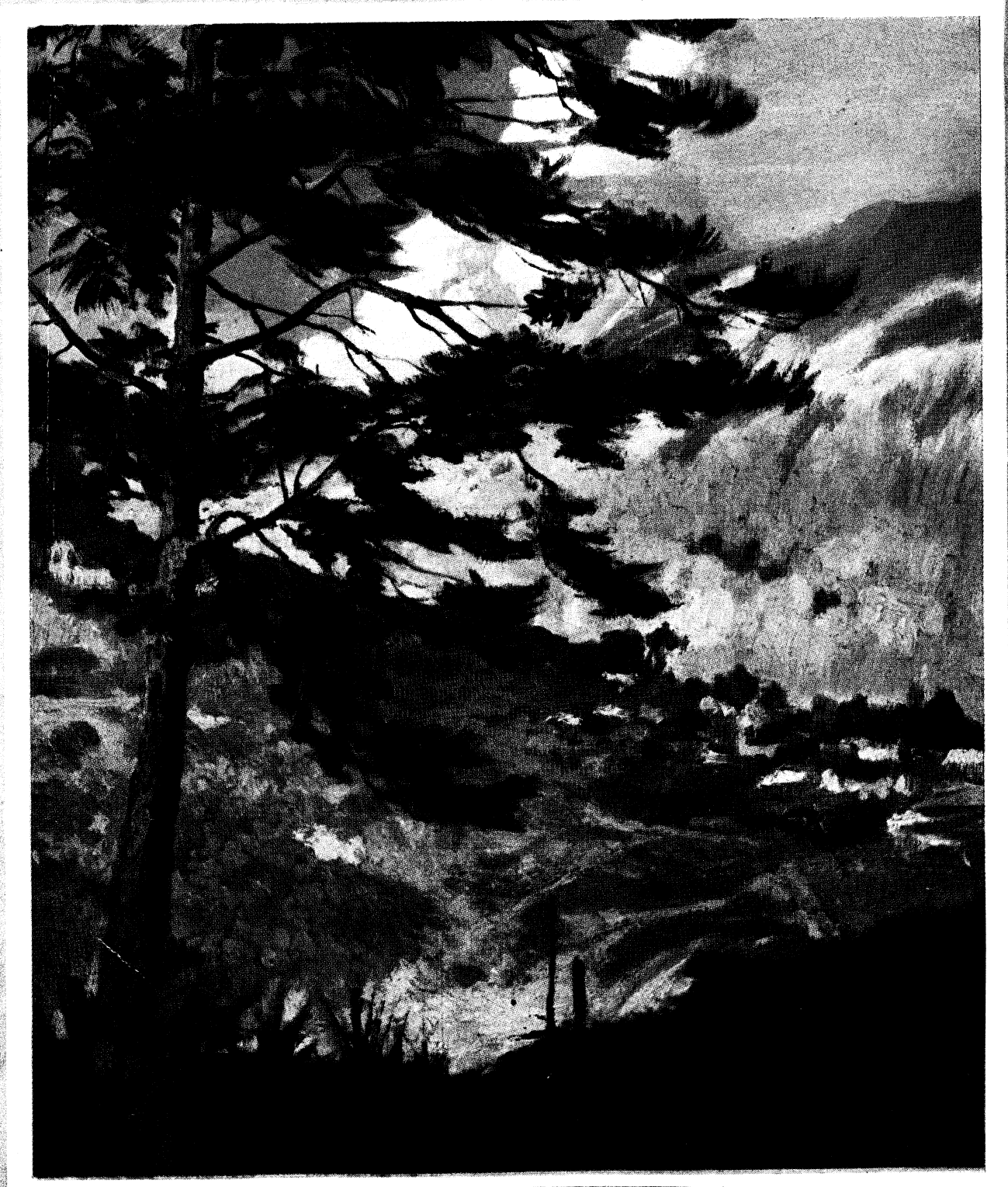
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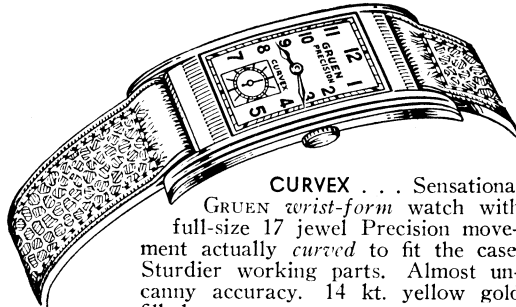
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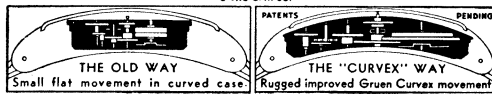
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## News Summary

### The Philippines

*Jan. 15.*—President Manuel L. Quezon by proclamation ends the daylight saving time experiment fifteen days before the time originally set for it to expire.

Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal British Fleet in the Orient, arrives in Manila on the *H.M.S. Cumberland* for an official visit.

*Jan. 16.*—Reported that the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of Public Works and Communications has recommended that permits be granted to foreign air line companies to extend their lines to the Philippines after a study of the representations made by the K.N.I.L.M. (Royal Netherlands-Indies Airline).

President Quezon appoints Judge Antonio Horilleno President of the Court of Appeals and former Senator Manuel C. Briones a judge of the same Court. He also appoints Dr. A. P. Villalon acting Superintendent of the Philippine General Hospital.

*Jan. 17.*—Judge Juan Sumulong in an article in the *Tribune* attacks President Quezon for preferring the establishment of American naval bases in the Philippines to neutralization, which would perpetuate American rule here and involve the country in wrangles between the United States and Japan, according to him.

*Jan. 18.*—General Emilio Aguinaldo attacks President Quezon for ignoring questions relating to the political status of the country in his preparations for the coming Philippine-American trade conference in Washington.

In an address before R.O.T.C. units and the faculties of various colleges and universities in Manila, given on the campus of the University of the Philippines, President Quezon declares that the critics of the defense program of the country are either ignorant or are mischievously misrepresenting the objectives of the Commonwealth government. He declares once more that complete independence is the aim and that the country is being prepared to meet the full responsibilities of statehood. Those against the program of national defense, he declares, are those who are conspiring to keep the United States permanently in the Islands. They are against the program because they want to perpetuate "our present helpless situation, depending on American protection". "The fact that the United States still is sovereign in the Philippines does not relieve the Philippines from arming for defense, especially in view of the fact that the United States has publicly proclaimed that the Philippines will become independent in July, 1946. Morally and legally the United States can not regain sovereignty over the Islands after that date except with the consent of the Filipino people". He states that it is false that he has expressed himself unqualifiedly against a plan of neutralization or that he is in favor of an American protectorate or the establishment of American naval bases. "I am against an American protectorate because I am for complete independence. Neither have I declared myself unconditionally for the establishment of American naval bases in the Philippines because that is a matter which under the Tydings-McDuffie Act is for future negotiation." As for the charge that the defense plan aims to give the United States a big army in the Philippines with which to wage war against Japan, he declares that the idea of making Field Marshal Douglas MacArthur military adviser to the Commonwealth in the preparation of the defense plan "came originally from me and no one, whether American or Filipino, has ever suggested the thought".

*Jan. 19.*—President Quezon appoints Segundo M. Infante Director of the newly created Bureau of Adult Education.

The *H.M.S. Medway*, British submarine tender, accompanied by a flotilla of six submarines, arrives in Manila Bay from Hongkong on an official visit. They are on the way to Singapore to take part in maneuvers.

*Jan. 20.*—President Quezon accepts the resignation of Vicente Aldanese as Collector of Customs, effective January 31, with regret. Collector Aldanese has served the government for over thirty years.

*Jan. 21.*—President Quezon entertains some fifty provincial governors at luncheon and tells them that

their reappointment when their terms of office expires in July will depend upon their general record in office, including their execution of the National Defense Act. He also appeals to them to give their support to the efforts of the women to win the suffrage in the April plebiscite. Speaking of social justice, he declares that "the national defense program would be meaningless and would prove futile against a discontented and threatening populace. . . . A military structure superimposed on a disgruntled people who feel they are being wronged would be no guarantee to peace and social stability, especially in the face of the fact that the defense plan contemplates no more than a military force of from 10,000 to 12,000 men. There are about 15,000,000 people who could rise against a government which they consider to be unjust".

In a special message to the people, President Quezon states: "I desire to make an earnest appeal in favor of woman suffrage which will be decided by the qualified women of the country in a plebiscite to be held on April 30, 1937. Almost every democratic country in the world today has woman suffrage; the Philippines can not afford to be an exception. The common people, the farm laborers, the factory workers, the small employees will be the first to be benefited by the extension of the vote to women because the majority of these new electors, as in the case with the majority of male electors, belong to the classes mentioned, and therefore their influence in the government will be greater and doubtless will be exerted in favor of measures and legislation that will promote their well being. The women in the factories, in the barrios, in the far-flung communities, who are qualified to vote, should all come out and vote for woman suffrage on the appointed day. Our cause in America will receive an added impetus when the American people learn that we have granted the right of suffrage to our women."

At a dinner given by acting U. S. High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones in honor of President Quezon, the former states that "the officials of the government of the United States in the Philippines are happy to record the constructive and realistic accomplishments of the Commonwealth during the first year of its existence". President Quezon states in reply that "a large part of the credit belongs to the United States and to the helpful and generous action of its representatives in the Philippines. One significant fact about the work that has been done here is the lesson it gives to the world as to how a great nation can be greater by dealing with a weaker nation not only with justice but with generosity".

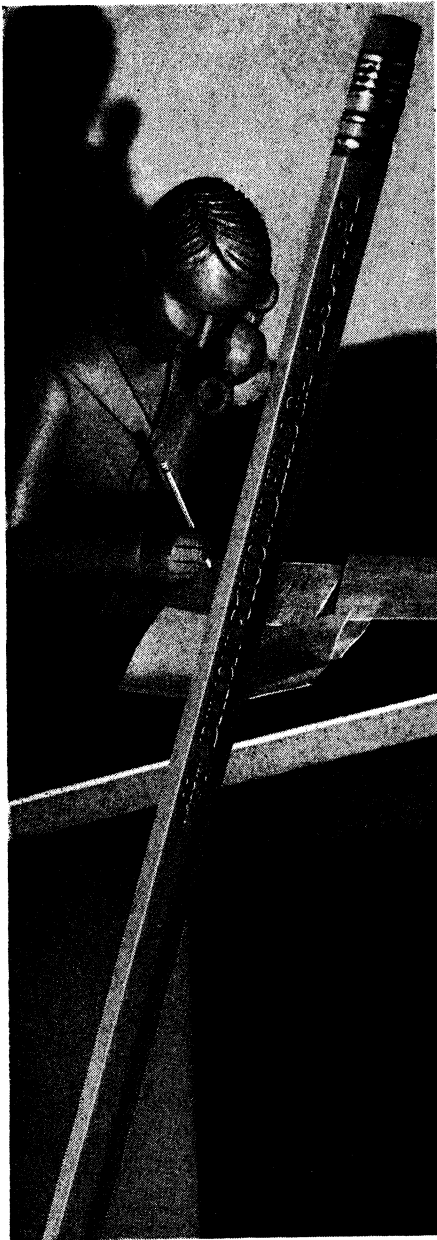
President Quezon states at a press conference that he has instructed Judge Francisco Zulueta of the Court of Industrial Relations and Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres to inquire into the working conditions of the sugar and tobacco workers with a view to improving their wages and crop-shares. He expresses his satisfaction with the state of public order and the prevailing business prosperity, and also with political conditions but states he is unhappy over signs of discontent among the people.

*Jan. 23.*—President and Mrs. Quezon inaugurate the new span parallel to the Ayala Bridge, Manila.

The Confederation of Sugar Cane Planters presents President Quezon with a check for ₱36,000, part of a ₱100,000 donation for the national defense system.

President Quezon, upon recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino, exonerates Governor Juan Cailles of Laguna of charges of maladministration and tolerance of vice.

President Quezon leaves Manila for the United States in response to an invitation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, conveyed in a radiogram from the then U. S. High Commissioner Frank Murphy some time ago, to join in preliminary discussion of the plans for the coming joint trade conference. He states on leaving: "I am not going to commit the government of the Philippines to a single proposition in Washington without first consulting my colleagues in the government and in some way finding out the reaction of the people". He is accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Military Adviser to the Commonwealth, Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo, Capt. T. Davis and Capt. Bonner Fellers, U.S.A., Maj. Arsenio Natividad and Maj. Manuel Nieto, P.A., Dr. Manuel Cañizares, Benito Razon, Primitivo Lovina, Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, Apolinario Navata, and a few others, including Jose Lansang of the *Herald* who will attend the Pulitzer School of Journalism as a government pensionado. The President's two daughters, Aurora and Zenaida, also accompany him. Vicente Madrigal and his two daughters also leave for Ame-



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rica on the same ship. It is reported that Mr. Lovina, a broker, and one of the party, has been reinstated in the Philippine National Bank from which he resigned as manager of the Agencies Department, to be the technical assistant of Secretary Yulo, who is Chairman of the Board, and that he will be detailed for some time to the New York branch office of the Bank.

Jan. 28.—President Quezon is decorated at Shanghai with the Order of the Brilliant Jade, which he provisionally accepts subject to formal acceptance later with the consent of the National Assembly.

Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres states he will seek revision of the Philippine immigration laws in such a way as to fix quotas for all nationalities.

January 29.—Datu Ombra Amilbanga, Assemblyman for Sulu and husband of Dayang Deyang Hadji Piandao, is proclaimed Sultan of Sulu by a number of his followers, with the title of Sultan Mohammed Amirul Ombra Amilbanga, the Dayang Dayang taking the title of Pangyan. Ismail Kiram, son of the late Datu Muallih-Wasit, brother of the late Sultan of Sulu, is named Raja Muua (Crown Prince) having given up his own present pretensions to the sultanate. About the same time, at Igasan, Datu Tambuyong is proclaimed and crowned Sultan by former Senator Haaji Butu, with the title Sultan Jajel Abireen II. He chose Datu Buyungan, his brother and present husband of Princess Tarhata Kiram, as Crown Prince, and Datu Tahil, Tarhata's first husband, as Melbahar (an official second in line of succession). Provincial government officials attended both ceremonies but are maintaining a neutral attitude.

Dr. Gregorio Singian, noted Philippine surgeon and Director of the San Juan de Dios Hospital, dies of a sudden attack in Hongkong, while preparing to return to Manila. He was 65 years of age.

Jan. 30.—President Quezon is reported to have approved the recommendation of the Aeronautics Division for the extension to the Philippines of the K.N.I.L.M. airline.

Reported that Primitivo B. Ac-ac, President of Paete, Laguna, has resigned following Governor Cailles' exoneration.

The 1937 Philippine Exposition opens.

The Philippine Red Cross sends the first donations for flood relief in the United States, totalling P15,000.

Feb. 1.—President Quezon is paid signal honor in Japan, Emperor Hirohito receiving him in audience, U. S. Ambassador James C. Grew and General MacArthur accompanying him, and afterwards giving a luncheon in his honor at the Imperial Palace. Other luncheon guests included Prince Takamatsu, the Emperor's younger brother, Ambassador Grew, General MacArthur, Foreign Ministers Hachiro Arita, and a few other Japanese officials. Arita later gives President Quezon an official banquet and felicitates him on "the consummation of his patriotic enterprises—the achievement of independence for the Philippines". "The Philippines and Japan not only are geographically close neighbors but friends united by historic and cultural bonds centuries old. There are infinite possibilities for expanding trade between the Philippines and Japan in view of the fact that the industries of the two countries are not competitive but complementary. We have been doing our best to establish a smooth development of our commercial relations. We are prepared to cooperate further with your country by all available means. I deem it a high and noble mission for the Philippines and Japan to cultivate further their amicable relations and cement their economic and cultural ties, joining forces for the maintenance of peace in the Orient and in the world at large. In that sense, the present visit of the first President of the Philippines is an event of immense value and significance. Let us hope it will be the beginning of many happy contacts between us". Replying to Arita's address, President Quezon states that "by a gracious act of the United States government we now have in all matters affecting our domestic affairs, a self-governing commonwealth. Our foreign relations still are under the control of the United States and will be until the Philippines shall become wholly independent. It is the duty of the government of the Commonwealth to lay the foundations of the new nation. It is my hope and earnest desire so to prove to the world the worthiness of our purpose in seeking membership in the international brotherhood of free states than when the day of our complete separation from America shall arrive, we shall be welcomed and given our rightful place in the family of nations. Naturally, our first concern will be not only to keep but to foster our friendly relations with the government and people of the United States of America. No less can be expected of the grateful people that we are. Concerning our attitude toward the government and people of Japan, deeds speak louder than words. Our debt of gratitude to America and our friendship for the

American people do not preclude our being friends with Japan. Our policy will be one of affording equal opportunity to all who desire to participate in the development of our country and people. Only thus can we show the world that our claim to independent statehood is well founded. Our association with Japan dated prior to the Spanish discovery of the Islands. Some Japanese historians and ethnologists say that the founders of this nation are of Malayan stock, the race to which our people belong. Thousands of Japanese subjects are residing and doing business in the Philippines. It is our earnest desire to always conserve our friendship and goodwill with Japan".

Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Papal Legate to the XXXIII International Eucharistic Congress and Archbishop of Philadelphia, arrives in Manila and is given an impressive reception. After a welcoming speech at the landing by Mayor Juan Posadas and a reply by him, he proceeds to the Cathedral where the clergy of the Philippines and visiting prelates were gathered to await his arrival. Later he goes to Malacañang Palace where he will reside during his stay in the Philippines. During the day President Quezon speaks to him from Tokyo by radio-telephone. The Cardinal was at one time a bishop in the Philippines, serving in Nueva Segovia and later at Jaro.

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The Central Stock Exchange opens in Manila with quarters in the former Monte de Piedad Building. Former Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison is Chairman of the Board of Directors and G. W. Greene, former Hongkong broker, is Manager.

Feb. 2.—Secretary Jorge B. Vargas tells the press that the U. S. State Department has consented to the proposal to grant a permit to the Royal Netherlands Indies Airline to extend its service to the Philippines, and that terms are now being worked out in Washington under which the United States and the Philippines will have reciprocal privileges.

Feb. 3.—The XXXIII International Eucharistic Congress is officially opened at 6:00 P. M. on the Luneta, the beginning of a five-day program that will culminate on Sunday evening. Around 100,000 persons attend the ceremonies, among them representatives from over fifty different nations.

Datu Ombra arrives in Manila and states that he is undecided whether or not to accept the sultanate proclaimed by his followers as he is anxious to preserve peace and unity among the people of Sulu.

Announced at Malacañang that President Quezon has appointed Capt. Rafael Ramos, acting Governor of Lanao; also that he has appointed Dean Conrado Benitez of the College of Business Administration of the University, economic adviser to Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes.

Dr. Austin Craig, well known authority on Jose Rizal, returns to Manila after an eighteen-month stay in the United States.

The Philippine Red Cross sends another ₱20,000 to the United States for flood relief.

Feb. 6.—The Filipino Veterans Association in annual meeting adopts resolutions asking for immediate independence or independence in four years "without prejudice to the holding of a conference for the purpose of drawing up a treaty establishing and defining commercial relations between the Philippines and the United States"; and another resolution asking the President of the United States to promptly initiate negotiations with other powers for the neutralization of the Philippines. General Emilio Aguinaldo is reelected President.

At a meeting of the "National Socialist Party" held in Manila, Judge Juan Sumulong declares that questions of trade and of national defense must be subordinated to the question of independence. He criticizes the alleged extravagance of the Quezon government, and also President Quezon himself for not designating an "acting" President of the Commonwealth during his absence from the Philippines, as this will lead to expensive radio communications. A resolution is adopted asking President Roosevelt to "ignore the suggestions made by some that American naval bases in the Islands be permanently retained" and to grant complete independence in accordance with the declaration made in the Proclamation of the Jones Act.

Miss Chita Zalduendo Bayot is proclaimed Miss Philippines of 1937 in connection with the Philippine Exposition. Miss Elisa Manalo, Miss Sonia Gamboa, and Miss Adelaida Coscolluela are named Miss Luzon, Miss Visayas, and Miss Mindanao respectively.

Feb. 7.—The Eucharistic Congress ends with a four-hour procession along Dewey Boulevard to the

Luneta where a throng estimated at several hundred thousand gathers for the final radioed benediction of the Pope at 9:00 in the evening. The Papal Legate leaves at midnight on the *Tatsuta Maru*.

Feb. 9.—Malacañang announces that President Quezon on the day of his departure ordered a five per cent cut in the general appropriations of ₱56,000,000 because of a decline in revenues.

Twenty-three persons are instantly killed as a Dangwa Transportation Company bus plunges over a 200-foot precipice on the Baguio-Bontoc road between kilometers 58 and 59. Four persons escaped death, including a Japanese baby.

Feb. 10.—Announced that the War Department has approved a request of President Quezon for the use of part of the U. S. military reservation at Fort William McKinley by the Philippine Army. This is stated to be the second American Army reservation which the Philippine Army is permitted to use in part, the first being at Fort Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

Assemblyman Tomas Oppus, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, drafts a bill to appropriate ₱1,000,000 to be given to President Roosevelt for flood relief in the United States. Assemblyman Juan Luna states he will offer an amendment doubling the amount. Red Cross collections now total ₱42,622.00.

H. F. Wilkins, former news editor of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, arrives after an absence of five years to take over his old position left vacant by the recent departure of Robert Aura Smith.

Feb. 11.—Collector of Internal Revenue Alfredo L. Yatco reports that collections for 1936 amounted to ₱56,591,599.89 as compared with ₱46,971,774.93 in 1935, a gain of ₱9,619,824.96.

Feb. 12.—Upon the motion of Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, the Board of Directors of the University of the Philippines Alumni Association favorably endorses the woman suffrage movement in the Philippines.

Feb. 15.—Mrs. Aurora Aragon de Quezon and her son Manuel Jr. leave for the United States. She is accompanied by Mrs. Sofia R. de Veyra, her Social Secretary. Accompanying her, too, are Maj.-Gen. Basilio Valdes and Lieut. Dominador Mascardo, Speaker Gil Montilla and his daughter Mercedes, and Mrs. Jose Yulo and a number of her children also depart for Washington on the same ship.

#### The United States

Jan. 13.—Stating that the "present legislation enriches processors unduly and that growers have not obtained a proper share of the profits", Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace proposes a tax of from \$10 to \$20 a ton processing tax on all sugar processed in the United States.

Jan. 14.—Secretary of the Navy Claude L. Swanson announces that the two 35,000-ton battleships the United States will lay down about June 1 will have a speed of 3 or 4 knots less than the battleships other nations are constructing but that they will carry three gun-turrets equipped with either nine 16-inch guns or twelve 14-inch guns, the decision to be delayed probably until April 1 when the London Treaty expires. With a speed of from 26 to 27 knots, superior striking power and superior armor are gained. Exact specifications are secret, but it is said they will be designed specifically to meet United States requirements—that is "to hold the first lines of defense". He states the Navy will launch 12 new warships during 1937.

Sen. E. Lundeen and Rep. G. W. Johnson simultaneously introduce a bill providing for government ownership and control of the munitions industry and prohibiting private firms from importing or exporting munitions.

Jan. 18.—Sir Walter Runciman, President of the London Board of Trade with Cabinet rank, arrives in New York. He has been invited to spend the weekend at the White House.

Jan. 20.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his inaugural address opening his second term declares that autocratic powers have been challenged and beaten and that "our fathers created a strong government with powers of united action then and now to solve problems utterly beyond individual or local solution. Nearly all of us realize that as intricacies of human relationships increase, so the power to govern them must also increase". He states that the nation's progress out of the depression is obvious, but that there are still millions of underprivileged persons. "We are beginning to abandon our tolerance of the abuse of power by those who betray for profit. . . . We are fashioning an instrument of power for the establishment of a morally better world". He declares that on March 4, 1933, he sketched a dream of a nation whose great national wealth was such that the "standard of living could be raised far above the level of mere subsistence". "Realizing that dream is a challenge to democracy".

Jan. 20.—Ten thousand additional automobile workers strike, bringing the total to 125,000.

Jan. 21.—Serious floods are reported from the Mississippi and Ohio valleys with thousands of people driven from their homes by the rising waters.

Jan. 25.—Relief forces are now operating in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys along an 1800-mile front to combat illness, starvation, and terror among



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some 450,000 refugees. Property damage is mounting into untold millions. Floods reach the highest marks in history and a big oil fire in Cincinnati adds to the terror as the flaming oil floats to all parts of the city. At various places martial law has been declared and guards ordered to shoot to kill to halt looting. The American Red Cross asks the Philippine Chapter to contribute to relief. Raging blizzards in some parts add to the suffering.

Jan. 26.—Army engineers warn that a "superflood" is on its way in the Mississippi Valley and that the river will rise ten feet above the disastrous 1913 and 1927 floods. Panic, famine, pestilence, and fire menace the eleven-state flood area which contains one-third of the population of the United States. More than 650,000 people are homeless and damage is estimated at \$300,000,000. Thousands of Public Works Administration workers, Army, Coast Guard, and National Guard troops, trained nurses, and volunteers are administering relief. Deaths reported are still low, only a little over 100.

Officials of the General Motors Company reject the invitation of Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins to resume conferences with strike leaders, asserting that further negotiations are impossible until the "sit-down" strikers evacuate the company's plants which they now hold illegally.

Jan. 27.—Secretary Perkins announces she will ask Congress for emergency powers to cope with the automobile strike, including authority to subpoena parties involved in the dispute. President Roosevelt is reported disappointed at the decision of Company officials not to attend the conference called by Secretary Perkins and to have stated that he regards it as "a very unfortunate decision on their part".

Jan. 28.—Latest reports now indicate the loss of life in the flood area at 500, the homeless at 1,000,000, and damage at \$400,000,000. The Army prepares forcibly to evacuate over half a million people in a zone 50 miles on both sides of the Mississippi from Cairo, Illinois, to New Orleans, a distance of 1000 miles, and 35,000 trucks have been mobilized for the purpose should the flood waters rise higher.

Jan. 29.—The American Red Cross reports it is caring for 806,500 flood victims. The dykes along the Mississippi are reported to be holding.

Twelve Navy bombers complete a mass flight from San Diego to Pearl Harbor in 22 hours, 27 minutes carrying a personnel of 78 officers and men.

Jan. 30.—Some 120,000 men are toiling to save the \$1,000,000,000 levee system safeguarding the lives of 500,000 people along the Mississippi. Earth tremors add to the danger.

Jan. 31.—The flood breaks through a half-mile gap at the levee system near the Tennessee-Kentucky border. Many cities and towns along the river have already been evacuated and thousands of other people are ready to depart at a moment's notice as the flood continues to rise. The damage is estimated at \$500,000,000.

Feb. 2.—President Roosevelt invokes an emergency regulation to permit the duty-free importation of foreign donations of food, medicine, and other supplies to relieve the hundreds of thousands of flood victims.

Federal Court Judge Paul Gabola grants an injunction asked by the General Motors Corporation for evacuation of some hundred "sit-down" strikers in two plants in Flint, Michigan, and while county officials prepare to enforce the order, the strikers telegraph Governor Murphy that they will defy the order "though many of us may be killed if a violent effort is made to oust us".

Feb. 4.—The costliest maritime strike in history ends as 40,000 men go back to work and 239 ships prepare again for sea, after an overwhelming worker vote in approval of tentative agreements negotiated between their representatives and the ship owners. The strike lasted 98 days and is estimated to have cost \$1,000,000,000. All but the longshoremen will receive wage increases and stevedores will get a six-hour day. All unions except the Masters, Mates, and Pilots obtain full control of the hiring hall agencies.

Governor Murphy confers with John J. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and W. S. Knudsen, Vice-President of General Motors, but while the Governor issues an optimistic announcement following the conference, Knudsen, in answer to a question whether anything has been settled declares curtly, "No, nothing". Murphy is understood to have demanded that the United Automobile Workers, supported by Lewis, must be recognized as the sole agency in the dispute, this eliminating Lewis from the direct negotiations; and also that the "sit-down" strikers must withdraw from the plants, in return, however, receiving a guarantee that

the Company will not resume production in these plants. At Flint, strike leaders sign an agreement with the Mayor promising to avoid "violent demonstrations" after which a hundred special police are demobilized. The strikers had begun to mobilize pickets around the plant when several hundred "vigilantes" were organized after the sheriff had announced he would not attempt to oust the strikers until the corporation filed a complaint that the injunction had been ignored.

Feb. 5.—In a surprise message to Congress, Roosevelt recommends sweeping changes in court machinery. A tentative draft of a bill accompanying the message would give the President power to increase the number of Supreme Court justices by a maximum of six to a total of fifteen and to increase the lower federal courts by two members each unless judges more than seventy years old retire, which, under present law, they may do at full pay. Six of the present judges of the Supreme Court are over seventy, and the President states that "life tenure, assured by the Constitution, was designated to place the courts beyond the temptations and influences which might impair their judgment, but that it was not intended to create a static judiciary. The constant and systematic addition of younger blood will vitalize the courts and better equip them to recognize and apply the essential concepts of justice in the light of needs and facts of an ever changing world. The simple fact is that today the new need of legislative action arises because the personnel of the federal judiciary is insufficient to meet the business before them" and that conditions have assumed the proportions of a "government by injunction". The message is accompanied by a letter from Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings asserting that delay in the administration of justice "is the outstanding defect in our federal judicial system". Stocks topple from one to five points in the New York stock market after the message and former President Herbert Hoover brands it as an "attempt to make changes in the Constitution by packing the Supreme Court" urging Congress to delay action on the measure "until the people have ample time to formulate their views in regard to it". The bill is immediately referred to the judiciary committees in the Senate and House.

The Red Cross reports that the homes of some 1,600,000 people are flooded and that 600,000 people are living in some 800 concentration camps. The organization has already spent \$15,000,000.

Feb. 6.—The Federal Tariff Commission reports that trade agreements with foreign nations would prevent a preferential tariff arrangement with the Philippines, but suggests that as the present commercial treaties with other countries are subject to termination not later than 1941 and the Philippines will not be given complete independence until 1946, the United States "could probably renew the agreements on condition that the various foreign govern-

ments recognize that the Philippines would be exempt from provisions of the most favored nation clause . . . Obligations of the United States to Cuba might have to be clarified should the United States desire to extend preferential tariff treatment to products of Philippine origin. . . . In determining upon future

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trade relations between the Philippines and the United States we must consider not only our own economic interests, but political and military interests and international engagements. We must consider further our obligations to the Philippines inasmuch as we are largely responsible for having fashioned the type of economy at present existing in the Philippines. The Commission foresees possible doom of Philippine exports of coconut oil, cigars, embroideries, and pearl buttons with the loss of preferential treatment in the American market after independence and states that the future of the Philippine sugar industry depends upon the continuation of the present American quota system and other factors. "It appears improbable that by 1946 they will be able to produce goods at sufficiently low prices to enable them to compete in world markets. Even before the Islands are independent, it is reasonably certain that because of export taxes they will cease exporting to the United States any substantial quantities of their products". Cordage, desiccated coconut, straw hats, and canned pineapples may be able to enter the United States after full duties are applied, and hemp and hardwood should be little affected, and concerning copra, leaf tobacco, and gold, the Commission states that "the heavier taxes which the Philippine government may find necessary" are uncertain factors. American exports to the Philippines will decline, states the Commission, since the Islands must perforce restrict imports with the curtailment of their export credits, but it minimizes the effect on the total American export trade as the whole Philippine market would not be lost and a portion would probably be lost in any event to other nations, and there "probably will be an increase in American exports to other markets as a result of the transfer of United States purchases from the Philippines to other foreign suppliers which would partially compensate for the decline in exports to the Islands."

Feb. 7.—Elihu Root, leading statesman and former Secretary of State and Secretary of War, and author of the famous "Instructions" to the First Philippine Commission, dies in New York, aged 92. He also devised the Constitution of Porto Rico and was the author of the Platt Amendment which defined American relations with Cuba.

Feb. 8.—Sen. E. Gibson states "The Philippines hold the key to our Pacific trade. The Far East is the world's greatest potential market which already has a value of more than a billion dollars a year, nearly a fourth of the total foreign trade of the United States and exceeding the trade with South America".

Feb. 9.—At a mass meeting in New York a dramatic offer of Leon Trotsky is read, wire-trouble over a telephone hook-up with Mexico preventing him from personally making the statement as had been arranged, to the effect that he is willing to surrender himself to Soviet executioners if an impartial inquiry commission should find him guilty in the slightest degree of the crimes imputed to him by Moscow courts. He asserts that he could not have been implicated in such "absurd, inconceivable, and senseless alliances" as those alleged with Japan and Germany for dismemberment of the Soviet Union because this would yield to revolutionary Marxists nothing but "disgrace and ruin". He states he would present testimony that would "demolish at their very foundations the confessions of the whole series of defendants" in the recent Moscow trials, two of

which have resulted in twenty-nine executions of men some of whom were formerly high in the government of Russia.

President Roosevelt signs the \$950,000,000 deficiency relief appropriation bill which is intended to keep 2,500,000 persons in Works Progress Administration jobs until June 30, and also includes sums for the Civilian Conservation Corps, for seed loans to farmers, etc.

Feb. 11.—Settlement of the 42-day automobile strike is reached—the General Motors Corporation recognizing the Automobile Workers Union as a collective bargaining agency, but for its own members only; the unions agreeing to end the strike and evacuate all plants; the Corporation promising to resume operations as rapidly as possible and not to discriminate against those workers who took part in the strike; and wage, hour, and other demands of the Union to be negotiated at a subsequent conference. The Corporation announces a five cent an hour wage increase, equivalent to approximately six per cent of the pay-roll. Governor Murphy who engineered the negotiations is congratulated by President Roosevelt.

Announced at the White House that telegrams received run about two to one in favor of the Roosevelt plan regarding the judiciary.

Philippine Resident Commissioner Paredes tells the press that too quick a transition from free trade with the United States would result in reducing the Filipino standard of living "to that of their coolie neighbors or that of fifty years ago, which is impossible without disrupting social, economic, and political order."

Feb. 12.—Sen. Carter Glass states that the Roosevelt judiciary proposals are "frightful". Strong opposition is reported to be developing in the Senate.

Feb. 13.—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines disembarks at San Pedro, California. He is met by representatives of the City of Los Angeles and of the Army and Navy, and is given a nineteen-gun salute while 200 officers and men and a band from the fort stand by.

Feb. 14.—Nine persons are wounded and eleven arrested at Anderson, by Indiana National Guardsmen when they turn back a seventy-car caravan carrying unionists from Flint, Michigan, seeking to organize the workers in two General Motors plants in the State. Their leader Victor Luther telegraphs President Roosevelt, protesting against this interference and charging Gov. M. C. Townsend with responsibility for the clash which he allegedly provoked in order to declare martial law. Militiamen are reported to have dispersed Luther's press conference attended by five reporters in view of the martial ordinance prohibiting meetings attended by more than three persons.

Attorney-General Cummings in a radio broadcast defends the President's judiciary proposals and declares that the "real objectives of those who wish to preserve the status quo is that they want to retain Supreme Court justices who may be relied upon to veto progressive measures". He points out that the Senate must confirm all appointments and states, "Let us have done with irresponsible talk of dictatorships. If we are to defend our institutions successfully, we must make them work."

Feb. 15.—President Quezon's party leaves Los Angeles for Washington in a special railroad car supplied by President Roosevelt.

#### Other Countries

Jan. 13.—Five dealers in heroin are lined up outside Peiping's Temple of Heaven and shot as part of the ceremonies attending the public burning of large quantities of confiscated heroin, morphine, and other drugs. Under the new drug-suppression law, both dealers and addicts who refuse to seek cure or who relapse after cure are subject to trial and execution.

Jan. 14.—Gen. Herman Goering, German Minister of Aviation, is demonstratively welcomed in Rome where he arrives ostensibly on vacation but is believed to be desirous of sounding Premier Benito Mussolini as to a promise said to have been made by Italy last summer of a landing ground (air base) for Germany on the Dodecanese Islands off the coast of Asia Minor. Mussolini would have to indicate to Goering the full implications of Italy's recent agreement with Britain to maintain the status quo in the Mediterranean.

Stated in Rome that unless Britain joins in an Italo-German anti-communist agreement, Italy and Germany would be greatly tempted to support the Spanish insurgents. If Britain joins such an agreement, strict neutrality in connection with the Spanish civil war would be quickly assured, it is stated. A similar "invitation" would be extended to France, although its adherence is acknowledged to be not likely.

The Chinese government intensifies its efforts to forestall an alliance of the recalcitrant Shensi troops with the communist forces now overrunning the Kansu-Shensi border area.

Jan. 15.—According to London dispatches, Britain is "extremely cool" toward the Italo-German

suggestion to join in an anti-communist agreement. French officials denounce the plan as a "trap" and a maneuver to force France to help Germany isolate Russia, or, failing this, to win Britain to the Italo-German bloc and thus swing the European balance of power against France and Russia.

The French Chamber of Deputies, responding to Socialist Premier Leon Blum's plea to show a "will to peace" unanimously (591 to 0) votes him power to ban the recruiting of French volunteers for the Spanish civil war. Reported from Rome that Italy and Germany are prepared to dispatch as high as 100,000 troops to assist General Francisco Franco "unless Moscow abandons its project to establish a communist state in Spain".

Italy notifies Britain it will conform to the 1936 naval treaty between Britain, the United States, and France by maintaining a maximum armament of 14-inch guns on capital ships. The treaty provides for this if Japan and Italy agree. British authorities decline to comment on the Washington report that two new American battleships may mount 16-inch guns.

Reported that Yang Hu-chen is holding foreigners in the Shensi capital believing the Central government troops will withhold aerial attack while foreigners are present.

Jan. 16.—The Japanese press quotes naval officers as interpreting the announcement that the new American battleships may mount 16-inch guns as meaning that the United States "intends to adopt cross-ocean tactics, using capital ships and monstrous guns".

George Bonnet, former Minister of Finance, accepts Premier Blum's offer of a special ambassadorship to Washington to negotiate for the settlement of the war debt question. Washington officials are said to have approved his nomination.

Jan. 17.—A contingent of 5,000 armed and uniformed Italians lands at Cadiz from an unidentified Italian steamer to join in the heavy rebel offensive against the port of Malaga. Russia agrees to Britain's request to prohibit volunteers from participating in the Spanish civil war provided other powers do the same and effective measures are taken to insure observance.

A reign of terror is reported to prevail in Kansu and Shensi as a result of opposition to the Central government's efforts to reorganize the provincial governments there. Yang Hu-chen and others of former Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's subordinates having turned a deaf ear to overtures from Nanking and having definitely thrown in their lot with the communist-bandit forces in Shensi.

Jan. 19.—The International Non-intervention Committee's proposal to control shipments of munitions to Spain, which would involve neutral observers reporting entries of soldiers and munitions, forbidding recruiting of troops outside of Spain, and punishing the sale of railroad and steamship tickets to Spain, is reportedly rejected both by the government of Spain and the rebels. The civil war is now in its 27th week. The government claims full or partial control of 18 provinces and the Minorca Islands, and the rebels 32 provinces, Spanish Morocco, Spanish Guinea, and the Balearic and Canary Islands. There have been at least 250,000 casualties and half the national wealth is estimated to have been lost. According to Reuter's, some 40,000 foreigners are serving with the government forces, and some 32,000 with the rebels. The number of Russians does not exceed 1000, mostly technicians. Most of the foreigners fighting with the government had no military training, however, while those who joined Franco's ranks are most of them highly trained soldiers.

Jan. 20.—Reported from Rome that Italy has abandoned the idea of a four-power pact against communism because of the tension over the Spanish war, because Britain has "reacted unfavorably", and because of France's unwillingness to give up its alliance with Soviet Russia.

The Norwegian Seamen's Union announces that members working on ships bound for ports controlled by the Spanish rebels must cease work at once.

Jan. 21.—Premier Koki Hirota requests a three-day suspension of the Diet following stormy scenes of laughter and hooting of the Premier himself, of Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, and Finance Minister Eiichi Baba. The Foreign Minister attempted to explain the anti-communism agreement with Ger-



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many and relations with China, and the Finance Minister the huge military budget. Both were shouted down with shouts, "Shame on you! We can not accept such explanations". While Arita was speaking, one member shouted, "You must accept responsibility for your diplomatic failures. Stop your speech!". Viscount Chijafu Watanabe warned the House of Peers against the evils of fascims and dictatorship which, he said, were not suited for Japan, but were devised by countries defeated in war and during periods of destitution, the by-products of misfortune and desperation. Kunimatsu Hamada demanded divorce of the military from the civil government and charged that the government devoted itself to fascist politics and to unprecedented expenditures which are leading the nation to financial panic. The Premier was hooted when he said in reply to a question that no results had been obtained in the enforcement of stricter army discipline and in the securing of administrative reforms but declared "the government is sincerely determined to effect such reforms". Later in the day Emperor Hirohito sanctions the suspension of the Parliament for two days. In a pamphlet issued by the Japan War Office attempting to justify the huge armament budget, it is alleged that Britain interferes at every turn with Japanese continental policy and that other powers are taking "unscrupulous advantage of the anti-Japanism of the Chinese government, thereby endangering peace in the Far East and precipitating an unprecedented crisis.... The attitude of Soviet Russia is undisguisedly challenging and provocative.... The heart's desire of the United States is to obtain control of the Pacific Ocean and increase its

hold on the Chinese market. For this reason America is strengthening its navy fortifications in the Pacific with accelerated speed".

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden states that Britain would strongly oppose any single power dominating Spain and rule its life and direct its foreign policy, and so would 24,000,000 Spaniards.

Reported at London that the British Air Ministry will establish air bases in Hongkong, Penang, and possibly the Nicobar Islands, besides Singapore.

Some eighty foreigners are evacuated from Sian, capital of Shensi province.

Jan. 22.—The Japanese Cabinet is reported to have decided to ask the Emperor to dissolve the Diet tomorrow. This decision to ask for the dissolution of parliament rather than to resign represents an important victory for army leaders whom the navy leaders have also voted to support. The War Office issues a statement saying that the army is unable to cooperate with the political parties, charging that these place intrigues ahead of the national welfare, thereby blocking the necessary reforms. Cabinet members and parliamentary leaders are heavily guarded by the police.

Spanish rebel ships aided by German warships are reported to be blockading Spain's western coast to intercept the ship which recently left the United States carrying a \$2,000,000 cargo of war materials for the government forces. General Franco has reportedly ordered that all suspicious ships be stopped.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, attacks Czechoslovakia as "Russia's military outpost in Central Europe" and declares

that the country is drifting into communism and that airports are being enlarged in preparation for their use by Russian bombing planes.

The English magazine *Cavalcade* states that King George VI, upon the "advice" of Premier Stanley Baldwin, forbade the Duke of Kent to carry out a plan to visit former King Edward at Enzesfeld after attending the wedding of Crown Princess Juliana of Holland, because the Premier felt "the Duke of Windsor should not be brought back into the limelight by the Duke of Kent".

Jan. 23.—Prime Minister Hirota presents the resignations of himself and his Cabinet to the Emperor, said to be due to a lack of unity in the membership, especially between Minister of War Juichi Terauchi and Admiral Osami Nagano, Minister of the Navy. Terauchi fought for the dissolution of Parliament because of the attacks on the army which he considered "insults", hoping to destroy the existing political parties and to replace them with a single, strong rightist party sympathetic to the military but this was opposed by the party ministers and by Nagano as detrimental to the nation.

Stated by the government at the opening of the anti-communist trial in Moscow that seventeen alleged plotters, including the noted Soviet journalist, Karl Radek, have confessed to conspiring to overthrow the government with German and Japanese support according to a scheme said to have been formulated by Leon Trotzky. The Ukraine would be given to Germany and the Amur maritime provinces to Japan in exchange for this aid.

(Continued on page 151)



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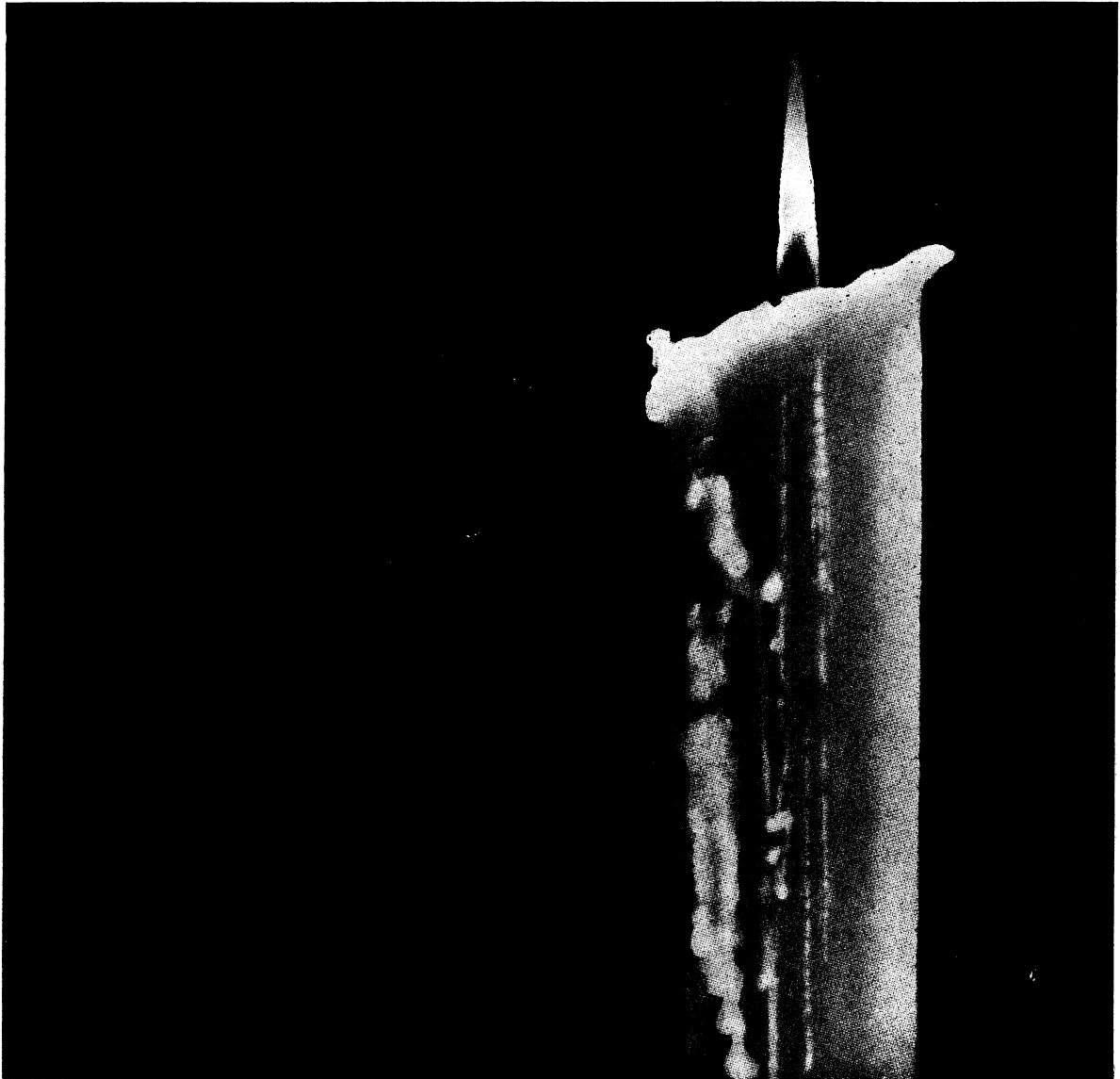
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# Editorials

The International Neutrality Commission sitting at London with the professed aim to secure to the people of Spain the opportunity to settle their own unhappy internal differences without foreign interference, is becoming more and more

## British Policy and Spain

of an open swindle. At the time of this writing, the Commission has just decided to postpone the planned naval blockade for another two weeks, which actually does not mean much because the allotting of the patrol of the east coast to Italy and Germany just where these two nations have been landing most of their "volunteers" and war munitions and supplies, was an obvious fake anyway, and a move from which Russia at least had the decency to withdraw. The only thing that still arouses surprise is the saturnine daring of the Commission's insincerity and its open flouting of the most ordinary perspicacity. Why hasn't the Commission broken up long ago in all honesty if it was unable to secure real neutrality? Because it was thought desirable to make some sort of a show of good intentions. But only bad intentions have been demonstrated.

The rôle of Britain in the Spanish trouble has aroused much speculation, and competent students of British and international affairs have said that those in control of the British Government are willfully sacrificing British imperial interests to their class interests. It is very likely that such a course would have to be expected from any capitalistic government when the capitalistic régime itself is believed to be threatened. What has become known as fascism is a step in the development of capitalism—probably the end-product, and is, in fact, nothing but state capitalism under which the inconvenient citizen's privileges of political democracy are decisively done away with.

However, the Baldwin government probably has other motives—and imperialistic motives. It has been clearly shown during the past year or two, especially during the time of Italy's conquest of Abyssinia, that Britain can not entirely rely on France. It was the ultimate though superficially disguised French support of Italy that gave Premier Benito Mussolini the opportunity to proceed in defiance of Britain. France, like Italy, is a Mediterranean power. The two are in some respects natural allies and are in a position to cut the spinal cord of the British Empire at almost any time. Consequently, Britain supports Germany which may at any time create a helpful diversion on France's northern frontier. At the present time it would seem that Britain is giving a not too covert aid and comfort to fascism, but this is only incidental. Britain is prolonging and probably desirous of perpetuating conditions of strife between France and Italy.



In the not too distant future, it may be that Britain will see its way clear to return what was formerly German East Africa to Germany, this to serve as an offset to the Italian stronghold of Abyssinia. And it may return the Cameroons on the west coast of Africa to serve as a counterweight to France in those parts. By this program Britain may be able to repair some of the damage it has suffered during the past few years in the region of the Mediterranean and North Africa. In the mean time, Britain has begun building up naval, army, and air forces to an extent that could probably be matched by only two other powers—the United States and Russia. This, however, requires time—another reason why the hell's cauldron in Spain should be kept boiling as long as possible and as long as Italy and Germany are willing to oblige.

It is probably to some such program that tens of thousands of men and women and children of Spain are being bloodily sacrificed in what has become an undeclared war between two Mediterranean powers—France and Italy and its present unofficial ally, Germany—on Spanish soil, while Britain, as usual, holds the scales with an eye to the future advantage.

It is thus that the great empires will continue to make a shambles of the world until they mutually destroy each other or some other order of human living be found under which coöperation rather than competition between individuals and nations will be the principle of existence.

The distinguished reception accorded President Manuel L. Quezon as head of the Philippine Commonwealth, at every halt on his way to Washington, in China and Japan, as well as in the United States, is indicative of the significance of the commonwealth status and shows, too, that the Philippines is coming of age or is at least presumed to be doing so. Some of the too ecstatic dispatches to the local newspapers and their comment might create a contrary opinion, but it can not be denied that the Philippines has had a good government for over thirty years, even before the Commonwealth was inaugurated, (a long time for this day and age), and it is true, moreover, that there are few statesmen in the world as well matured as Mr. Quezon, who has held important public office ever since he was a young man and who has wielded great influence and power longer than most men now on the world stage. The Commonwealth of the Philippines is a recent development, but Mr. Quezon is no neophyte. President Roosevelt the other day called him a "fellow Washingtonian", and Mayor La Guardia of New York recalled their days in Congress together many years ago, when Mr. Quezon was Philippine Resident Commissioner.

The evidences of good will and well-earned respect—at times savoring almost of adulation—toward Mr. Quezon, might go to the head of a lesser man than he, but it will probably impress him with only a still deeper sense of his responsibilities as the head of a people who have played and will probably continue to play a unique and fateful rôle in the history of Asia, not to say the world.

What may transpire in the Philippines during the next two decades may determine to a very large extent the history of the Pacific, and the destinies of Japan, China, the East Indies, Australia, India, the British Empire, and even the United States. This may sound like an overstatement to the average man, but it will not be challenged by those able to take a world view.

Critical decisions may shortly be made in Washington and among the leading persons to make them are President Roosevelt and—very rightly—President Quezon. Questions to be decided far transcend those merely of trade, although these are very important in themselves. There is more at stake than some temporary advantage or other for some American or Filipino group of producers.

. . . . And at this moment the afternoon paper is delivered and Mr. Quezon is quoted as having said before the National Press Club in Washington: "The Philippines is like that—it can not be dismissed with a wave of the hand."

Overstatement or understatement; both emphasize the fact.

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The existence at the present time of two so-called sultans of Sulu has awakened perhaps more interest than the situation warrants. Stripped as the sultanate has been of all real power, the sultan is now no more than the titular head of Mohammedanism, or what passes for it, in the Philippines. The people of Sulu would unquestionably be better off without any sultan at all, and it is to be doubted that they want a sultan, let alone two of them. Readers of the history of Sulu find it difficult to point to one really able ruler in the royal line, or even to cite one outstanding act of disinterested service to the people. They all followed purely predatory policies, and have served rather to hamper the advancement of their people than to lead it. They never hesitated to murder their own best statesmen when they conceived such men stood in the way of their own selfish interests.

Neither of the two men who have recently been proclaimed Sultan by their respective followers actively sought the position for himself. Both were pushed forward by individuals and groups among their followers who hope to create opportunities for themselves thereby and add to their own prestige. Interest in the issue among the people of Sulu generally is not high, but there is the danger that the present division will cause a spirit of factionism to grow as time goes on, when the one thing the people need is unity if they are to make any considerable progress. What the people of Sulu need is a leader—not a sultan, or two sultans. In fact, a leader arising among the people of Sulu might be handicapped rather than helped by a title that has become practically obsolete, although it is true that the people still respect the native aristocracy and a commoner is still ser-

iously handicapped as compared with say a datu who, though he may be a man entirely without character, possesses influence and prestige because of his title. Datu-ship is hereditary, a datu being supposed to have the blood of either the Prophet or one of his wives in his veins—naturally a pure fiction, but one that still governs the attitude of the people.

The great difficulty in Sulu and other Moro provinces is the unlettered and backward status of many of the people, due, of course, largely to the unique and hazardous circumstances under which they have been forced to develop their culture. Education must come first before they will be able to play any great part in their own government under present conditions. Attempts at the preservation of the sultanate will be idle for that purpose. They must recognize that they, as "Moros", are no longer in control of their own destiny—can not be. And being of the same blood as the rest of the population of the Philippines, they may well and willingly become an integral part of the Filipino people. Anyway, it is thus for them to adapt themselves, or perish. It should be stated that many prominent Moros in Sulu today want just this—unity among themselves and with the whole Filipino people and the fullest coöperation with the Government.

Officials of the Commonwealth Government have preserved a neutral attitude in the factional division about the two sultans, and wisely so. All the Government can do is to appoint the best available men to governorship in the Moro provinces, and what these executives should do is to give opportunity to individual Moros of ability and character to draw the people to them and lead them, gradually taking over the civil offices and thus achieving a more complete form of local autonomy, exercised, however, in line with the objectives of the Filipino people as a whole.

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The wisest words that have come out of Japan for a long time were those of Yuko Ozaki, aged liberal member of the Diet, who is reported to have said in a speech attacking the demands for ever larger appropriations for the army and navy, that "Japan has neither sufficient population nor wealth to compete with Soviet Russia, China, Britain, or the United States".

The head-strong though senseless chauvenistic policies of the men in the fighting forces of Japan has brought about counter-measures on the parts of other nations which have resulted in a definite weakening, proportionally, of Japanese power during the past few years, despite the increased Japanese expenditures.

Russia has greatly strengthened its forces in Siberia, China has gathered large armies together, Britain has built an enormously strong fortress at Singapore and is further fortifying Hongkong, even America has felt compelled to augment materially its Pacific fleet and the strength of its bases.

The Japanese government, if it is wise, can continue to play perhaps the leading rôle in the Far East, or, at least, a leading rôle, but it can not win absolute over-lordship in Asia any more than Britain could achieve such power in Europe.

The more liberal parties in Japan might well adopt a policy of sending as many as possible of its military hot-heads abroad from time to time to give them an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the real strength of other great nations, so they will not one day precipitate a needless conflict that now in the blindness of their insularity they do not know they would not have a chance to win.

In connection with the fall of the Hirota Cabinet in Japan there was a most satisfying and indeed unprecedented exhibition of plain speaking on the part of the more sensible elements in the country. Though the Cabinet fell before the liberal onslaught in the Diet, the liberals were not ultimately successful, and the Cabinet of Premier Senjaro Hayashi is perhaps even more reactionary than that of Mr. Hirota. The general budget was slashed, but the appropriations demanded for the army and navy are once again the largest in Japanese history.

In refusing—because he was considered too liberal in his policies—to cooperate with General Kazushige Ugaki, who had previously been twice commanded by Emperor Hirohito to form a Cabinet, the leaders of the fighting services openly defied even His Majesty, which has greatly shocked the people. Good may in the end come of this, because the militarists can now no longer advance the Emperor's will in justification of their own intents and purposes, and the time may come when the Emperor and the people will openly stand together against the power of the militarists at home which paradoxically now appears to be growing in inverse ratio to their proportionally lessening strength abroad.

The various United States and Philippine authorities being in agreement, the inauguration of the air service between the Philippines and Java by the Royal Netherland Indies Airways now awaits only the drawing up of an aviation treaty between the United States and Holland which will provide for reciprocal privileges, according to recent announcements, and the general managers of both the K.N.I.L.M. and the K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), have gone to Washington to discuss the details with the Dutch Ambassador and with American of-

ficials, and also with the Filipino officials now there.

This Java line and the extension of the Pan-American line from Manila to Hongkong, also soon to be inaugurated, will definitely make Manila the "jumping-off" place for the trans-Pacific air traffic, a matter of still uncalculable importance to this country. It has been reported that the British Imperial Airways has already applied for permission to extend its lines here, and it is said that a Japanese company will make similar application. It is doubtful that Japan would consent to reciprocal privileges, however, so a Japanese airline to the Philippines is probably not a near possibility. But, anyway, it seems clear that Manila may before long become the Croydon of the Far East.

The building of adequate air port facilities in Manila, therefore, becomes a matter of immediate concern. Grace Park is far too small. Even the new Sikorsky plane of the Iloilo-Negros Aerial Express Company can not land there and must come down in the waters of Manila Bay near the Polo Club. The Pan-American Clippers come down near Cavite. The I.N.A.E.C. and also the K.N.I.L.M., when it begins operations, will probably use the private airdrome now being constructed by L. R. Nielson on the Fort McKinley road, ten minutes' drive out of the city. There will be two excellent asphalted run-ways, 100 feet wide and 3000 feet long, a big hangar, and a good passenger station—all to be completed in two months or so.

The facilities of this field, however, fine as they are, will probably not be adequate to the demands of the air traffic passing through Manila which may soon be expected, and the Government is therefore said to be considering building an airport in the harbor, near the Yacht Club. It is entirely proper that the Government itself should undertake such an enterprise. Airdromes all over Europe are built and maintained by the various governments, just like sea harbors and port works, and the cost is borne in whole or in part by landing fees, a system far more desirable than one of multiple, and largely unregulatable private landing fields. However, the filling that would be entailed in building an airport near the Yacht Club would be very expensive and would take perhaps several years, and our local officials do not yet seem to realize the pressing problems presented by a heavy air traffic which Manila may soon and suddenly be called upon to meet.

## The Petrified Forest

Anonymous

**T**HROUGH pathless waste  
In pitiless glare  
With wounded feet,  
Athirst and lone,  
I stumbled;  
And in a forest weird  
Of branchless trees  
Turned stone and fallen  
Like broken temple pillars,  
All spent, I fell.

And methought  
There came an angel  
With shadowy wings  
Who gave me drink,  
And at once  
The desert flowered  
And birds sang wildly  
In the blossoming trees.  
But I knew it was a dream  
Before I perished  
In the Petrified Forest.

# Prospecting in the Old Days

## The Discovery of Angelo

By W. S. Boston

I ARRIVED in the Philippines in the early part of 1900 with the United States Army, and had my fling at chasing the "Insurrectos," but as this is a story about prospecting I will not go into that. While still in the Army I prospected from Montalban, Rizal, to the headwaters of the Marikina River, and at San Jose, Bulacan, where I discovered platinum with placer gold. On my discharge from the Army in 1902, I returned to Montalban and prospected along the Puray River where there is considerable coarse gold and platinum in placer deposits, but not in sufficient quantity for sluicing. At this time, 1903, I covered the district from San Jose up to Ipo trying to locate a place where placers could be worked at a profit by sluicing. I panned a quantity of free gold which contained about 25% of platinum near San Jose, Bulacan. Not being sure of the platinum, I furnished the former Bureau of Mines, then only newly organized and poorly equipped, and with Mr. H. D. McCaskey as head, with a sample. They tested my specimen as best they could and decided it must be platinum and asked me for a larger amount which I later furnished them. They sent the sample to the United States and later informed me that it was platinum and promised to publish my name in the records as the first discoverer of platinum in Bulacan. There was already a Spanish record of platinum at Montalban, Rizal. I do not know whether or not they really gave me this credit.

I again returned to the Puray River and with Charles Stone, who was an employee of the Bureau of Audits and on vacation, prospected along the whole of its course, but, as before, we could not find any bench deposits with sufficient gold to pay.

While stationed at San Mateo as a soldier, I had heard stories of the Negrito people east of Montalban bringing in gold to the priests at San Mateo, and I had been on the lookout for actual proof of this. So when getting ready to leave Montalban, having made up my mind to go elsewhere, and as I was waiting for a *carretela*, I noticed an Aeta, or perhaps it was a *remontado*\*, looking around the *tiendas* for something. He would pick up a bottle and then discard it, always apparently looking for a smaller one. After watching him for some time, the story that gold was being brought in by these people to the priests returned to my mind and I concluded to get acquainted with this man. Presently he started down the road toward San Mateo and I followed in a *carretela* and overtook him just outside the town. After some trouble I got him into the conveyance. As he wore only a G-string I wondered where he hid his gold if he really had any. He had a heavy head of bushy hair however and I noticed that he leaned his head as far away from me as possible. He had refused to talk Tagalog to me up to this point, so there was no other alternative except to search him and this I did, commencing on his head, and, sure enough, on running my fingers



through his hair I found a small bamboo tube. I stopped the *carretela*, and while my *cochero* held our mountain man, I opened my grip, procured a piece of paper and poured out on it the contents of his bamboo. You can imagine my surprise when out rolled gold dust and nuggets up to one pennyweight in size.

These were the biggest nuggets I had so far seen in the Philippines. Having some very nice test tubes for the purpose of carrying just such samples, I put his gold into one of them and it certainly looked beautiful, filling the tube about half full. I estimated the weight at about one and a half ounces. When I handed the tube to him, he said, "*Salamat Po*," so then I tried him in Tagalog again, explaining to him that I did not intend to rob him or hurt him in any way. I soon found he could talk fairly good Tagalog, so I gave him a sip of Three Star Hennessy Brandy and asked him where he got the gold. He said "Angelo", and when I insisted on his taking me there he told me that it took a mountain man two days to go there and that the route was impossible for a white man. I then took him off the road to a small hill and had him point out the direction of Angelo, while I noted the compass bearing. Afterwards I took him with me on into San Mateo. I had carefully wrapped his test tube of gold in paper and he carried it in his hand. I do not remember of having ever seen a happier *hombre* in my life than this man was when I let him out of the *carretela* at San Mateo. I last saw him standing in the same spot where he had alighted, saying "*Salamat Po*".

About one year after this occurrence, while prospecting at Santa Ines, I was panning one day where there was some gold in fair quantity and of fair-sized grains, when an old *remontado* by the name of Julio came to me and told me he knew where there was plenty of gold. I asked him where and he said "Angelo", but like my friend from Montalban he explained that it was impossible for a white man to go there. So I had him point out the direction of Angelo and I recorded the compass bearing as before. On my return to Tanay, I took my old Spanish map and laid a piece of Manila paper on it and punctured a hole through it at Montalban and one at Santa Ines as shown on the Spanish map. I then traced from the two points the bearing given at each place and where these lines intersected I marked "Angelo". As I could see that the Angelo was well over the watershed, I knew that it could not flow into the Marikina River, so I drew an imaginary river flowing north emptying into the Dingalan Bay, on the east coast of Luzon, little thinking at the time just how accurate this calculation would prove to be.

In the year 1905, Mr. Billie Bingham and Mr. C. D. Squires of Squires-Bingham Company came out to where I was then prospecting near Santa Ines, for a deer hunt and I told them my story and showed my rough map.

\*Editor's Note:—See N. U. Gatchalian, "Non-Christian Tagalogs of Rizal Province," *Philippine Magazine*, August, 1934.

They proposed that we make a try at testing the truth of the story, and I agreed to organize a group of *cargadores* and get a guide if possible. Old Julio, I knew, was not strong enough to make the trip; besides he had not been through that part of the country for fifteen years. The mountain people at Santa Ines were former fugitives from Spanish justice mixed with Aetas (Negritos), and were very unreliable, in fact, dangerous, for they would kill one in a minute to obtain his gun and ammunition. I therefore hired most of my *cargadores* at Tanay and Baras.

Finally everything was ready and Mr. Squires, Billie Bingham, E. C. Wells, B. F. Mackay, and myself started out with some thirty *cargadores* from Tanay. Each of us Americans carried a pedometer and a small compass. I carried a Brunton compass, and it was well that I had a real Brunton for while passing the magnetic iron deposits near Santa Ines all the cheap compasses became magnetized and, of course, useless. My Brunton stood up however.

We proceeded up the Lanatin River to Mount Irid and, as I had expected, old Julio went out on us and we had to depend entirely on following as nearly as possible the imaginary line on my map. Not knowing anything about the topography, it was most difficult for us to get through. From Mount Irid over to the headwaters of the Angelo is really but a few kilometers, but all this section is covered with heavy timber and undergrowth and is very rough. Millions of leeches attacked us from head to foot and we had to stop quite frequently to pick off these devilish blood-suckers. Nevertheless, by using my Brunton and the pedometers, we made a fairly accurate survey as we went. Each evening I would plot our trail, taking the average of the distances shown on all the pedometers. It would make a long story to give all the details of what happened on the trip, so I will give only those that seem the most interesting.

When we arrived at the place of our first camp, I noticed one of our *cargadores* sitting down on the ground and when I asked him what was the matter he said his back was sore. I then smelled the trouble and knew that an eight-ounce bottle of nitric acid which he had with his pack had broken and the acid had soaked through and run down his back. Of course he was through as a *cargador*, and as he was able to walk we decided to send him back the next morning, but as he was afraid to go alone we had to send a man with him, thus reducing our men to twenty-eight. On many occasions we came to cliffs impossible to go down on foot so we would tie *bejuco* vines together, making a rope, and go down on that. We came to one such place on our second day, about thirty feet high. There was a stream of water about six inches deep running over some falls and quite a large pool of water at the bottom. The fall was not perpendicular, so Mackay decided that he would slide down the fall, which was really a sort of chute about two feet wide. He sat flat down in the chute and the next moment he had disappeared completely from sight in the water below. We waited some seconds and Mackay appeared in the pool, yelling at the top of his voice for help. The pool was about thirty feet deep and thirty feet wide and Mackay had never swum a stroke in his life. We could not help him as we had not finished our rope ladder. But Mackay thrashed around in the pool for about ten minutes and finally reached shore, where he stretched out and played dead until we got to him. Believe me, he never tried such

a stunt again.

On the third day we knew we had crossed the watershed between the Lanatin and the Pacific Coast. We came to a creek running almost exactly on the line we were trying to follow, so I left the crowd with instructions to stick to the stream while I went ahead to do some scouting. While going down this stream (which proved later to be the headwaters of the Angelo), I shot nine snakes (pythons) some of which were more than twenty feet in length. That night I plotted our day's march and found that we were at the intersection of that line from Montalban.

The next day we searched every gulch for gold without result. We were discouraged, but I was not fully convinced we had reached the place we were looking for because so far we had passed no mineralized zones since leaving Mount Irid. I concluded, therefore, that where the gold came from might be further down the river, if this river were truly the Angelo, so the next morning Squires and I started down-stream. We could not get down following the river-bed, so took to the hills parallel with the river. About noon we came to a point from which we could see the river-bed farther down the stream. Squires had field glasses and I could see that we were really looking down on mineralized rock. When I told Squires this, he said, "Let's go," but the river-bed was about eight hundred feet below us at an angle of seventy degrees. Squires being a heavy man, I decided it was too dangerous to take him straight down with me, so he went further around to find a gulch to follow.

I had been down perhaps an hour when Squires showed up, and had already panned about five pans of dirt. I had kept the gold from the five pans and told Squires that it was all from the first panning. Well, you should have seen Squires' face! There were about one hundred pieces of gold from dust to the size of rice grains. Squires had never before seen gold panned out and asked me if it was truly gold, and when I told him it was he just stretched out on the sand and went to sleep. (He was good at that). I went farther downstream, panning from time to time and saving each prospect, thinking we would have to sleep there that night anyway, but I had not gone far before I noticed a barefoot track so I carefully followed and soon came upon a very old Dumagat (a name given to the mountain people of the East Coast). I sneaked up on the old gent and before he knew I was near him I had him by the hair, the only thing by which I knew I could hold him. Well, now, the old boy was scared nearly to death and just lay down and looked at me. I tried him in Tagalog and was sure glad when he answered. He could understand some Tagalog, and I took him back to Squires. The old fellow admitted he knew our camp up the river so we concluded to try and get back to it with the old man as guide. We had been three-fourths of a day getting to where we were but that old bird led us up the gulch which Squires had come down, then along the ridge a ways, then down the other side, and there was our camp. In one and a half hours that old cuss has got us back. Well, when we showed our gold to the other boys, they beat us with their hats and we celebrated with the opening of our first bottle of brandy.

Next day we moved down to the place where we had found the gold. The old mountain man had been wined and dined and had promised that he would bring in other

(Continued on page 144)

# "Narcotics"

By Deogracias Iturralde

I STILL remember how my father's face beamed when I presented him with a briar pipe which I had brought with me from the city. He said he had never seen one like it. It had a longish, curved stem, a wide bowl, and was too bulky to let hang down out of one's mouth. It did not cost so much and was not as smart as the one I smoked; in fact, I bought the pipe in a second-hand store. Nevertheless, to father it was precious. And his wonderment and pleasure increased when with it I also gave him a number of flat, tin cans of crisp, aromatic, finely cut tobacco. He said he could now economize; he would no longer have to buy rice paper for rolling cigarettes which must be thrown away when they are only a little more than half-smoked.

Often as he stopped to rest in the field where we were at work, he would fill his pipe. He would look up at the gathering clouds in the sky while the smoke coiled around his head like a thin veil. He looked like a philosopher thinking great thoughts!

For mother I brought home a small stone mortar and pestle for preparing her *buyo*. It was light enough to be carried from place to place in the house whenever she was pleased to enjoy a chew. She would sit down on a bench near the window and pound enough of the stuff to last her for several hours. It was indeed a pleasure for me to watch her. She would select the best betel leaves which she had gathered in our backyard, remove the stems, and then with cut pieces of betelnut, put them into the mortar. Chuck, chuck, chuck. . . and soon the leaves and the nut were pounded into a pulpy mash. From a clay container she would get a pinch of wetted lime, and she was happy in spite of her few teeth.

During the evenings, after our work in the fields, we would sit together on the floor of our small bamboo house and exchange stories which we had heard from other folk in the barrio, and in the glow of the dim petroleum lamp hanging over our heads, we were truly contented. Outside the house, the fields of rice were ripening; under the house where was our rice bin, we knew we had enough of the grain to last us till the month of December. Harvest seemed very near. We would sell some of the rice, and with the money we thought we could pay Don Marcos for a loan we had made to buy the new plow and the carabao we were using. Truly, good times seemed ahead of us. Some day we would be independent farmers. I would be able to continue my studies in Manila. . . .

Tap, tap, tap, tap. . . came the sound as father emptied the ashes from his pipe on the window ledge. Then he would get a few more pinches of tobacco from the tin can and refill it. I saw that he used more matches than before. Formerly, in smoking his cigarettes, he could light one after another from the still lighted butts. He confessed that pipe smoking used up more matches. . . . Chuck, chuck, chuck, chuck! Vigorously and with evident enthusiasm, mother pounded her *buyo*. It was too dark to see, but I knew that the saliva she bent down to spit through the slats in the floor was a bright red, like blood. More stories and expressions of hope for a good harvest.



The crowing of some sleepy cock in the neighborhood would be the signal for us to go to sleep.

In bed I could still imagine the happy sound of the tapping of the pipe on the window ledge, and of the pounding of the stone mortar, and I prided myself on having given the two old people gifts that so pleased them.

The month of August came with torrents of rain and biting winds. The storm shook our small hut and lashed the fields of rice with dreadful fury. The swollen rivers overflowed their banks and flooded the fields, and when the water subsided the crops lay flat on the ground, the stalks and grain half buried in mud and sand.

The work of months had come to naught. Father and mother were silent and sad. They seemed to grow older and grayer with the passing days, and our stock of grain in the bin under the house was fast nearing the bottom. And Don Marcos was demanding payment of the loan. He would sue us in court, he said. There seemed to be no way out.

We went to bed early, those days. Father complained of sleeplessness. I knew that was the result of worrying over our misfortune. He would take his place on the bench near the window. By his side lay his tin of tobacco. He smoked ceaselessly. Tap, tap, tap, tap, tap, tap! The sound now was empty, hollow, and pathetic to my ears!

I, too, was beginning to feel a kind of wakefulness I had never experienced before. What of my prospects to study further, my desire to improve the position in which I found my family ever since I could remember? The onrushing flood burying under layers of mud the crop for which father and I had worked so hard, flashed before my mind's eye like a blurred picture. Other farmers were in the same situation. Then I thought of Don Marcos, his eyes flashing red, demanding payment. I could even see. . . . Tap, tap, tap, tap. Father was filling his pipe again. I could even hear the faint noise he made in plugging the pipe with fresh tobacco. Then a wedge of light illumined his deeply lined face as he lighted it. He would sit down again quietly and without a stir gaze into the leaden night.

I would doze off for a moment, hoping I would be carried deep into the bosom of sleep till morning, but just then mother would stir in her corner and sit up on her mat. She would fumble for her mortar and pestle, and for the container of betel leaves and nuts and lime. Chuck, chuck, chuck, chuck. . . . The sound was not unpleasant. I could not blame mother for that noise. . . . And as she spat through the bamboo slats, I felt what she felt.

Tap, tap, tap, tap, tap! Father was refilling his pipe. It seemed as if through the night those sounds never ceased, and my temples ached. Sometimes mother would get up and sit down beside father on the bench and touch him on the shoulder.

"Do not forget to tell Ernesto in the morning to go to see Don Marcos. Let him ask him to give us at least a few months more to pay."

"Yes," father would answer. Tap, tap, tap, tap. . . .

# Six Sonnets

*From a Sonnet Sequence, "Tiger, Tiger"*

By Virgilio Floresca



*Did He smile His work to see?  
Did He who made the lamb make thee?*  
William Blake

## I

**T**hou must forever be unnameable:  
Although thou fill'st the mind and rul'st the heart,  
And at the sight of thy dear form I start,  
And dizzying Passion burn with fire of hell;  
Though raging fierce these feelings overswell  
To utter bold how sweet to me thou art,  
Though my whole being swift quiver with love's dart,  
My love for thee, dear one, I dare not tell—  
Dare be no more than silent worshipper  
Adoring from afar, even as one  
Enrapt doth contemplate God's avatar.  
The dreams, the hopes, and all the thoughts that stir  
Must be forever untold or I am undone.  
O cruel! cruel! so near and yet so far!

## IX

Even as the sun doth blind the gazer bold  
Who temerous fronts that fount of light,—and now  
He open eyes, he nothing doth behold:  
A thousand suns around him burn and glow:  
No more for him the mountain and the flower,  
No more the leaf, the stone, the bird on high,  
The gracious tree, the temple and the tower,  
No more the storm-cloud darkling summer sky—  
So thou bedazzlest me. The very time  
I saw thee thou didst fill and flood the space  
And all my thoughts to thy dear heights did climb;  
Thou wert alone Life's principle and place,  
And when at last cold reason strove with me  
Still everywhere could I see only thee.

## XI

Should I thy now unconscious heart dare stir  
With the unquiet raging of my breast,  
Show thee this baleful love and sinister,  
In very being most horrid and unblest,—  
Should I cast off compunction, drive away  
The holy fear of Heaven in this black hour  
And speak out loud what I should never say,  
And offer thee this deadly Upas flower  
Of soul-destroying growth—would the dear trust  
Which thou so innocently givest change  
Its rose of free affection to dead dust  
When heardst such vows unnatural and strange?  
Ever the hopeless question at sight or thought  
Of thee doth rise, in hope and terror wrought.

## XVI

Unsatisfied that they have fanned this flame,  
The sportful gods make heavier still my wrong,  
Whisper in mock: 'Here comes the one shall claim  
Her heart and win her with his lover's song  
Poured forth to tranced ears. Even now her eyes  
See him afar. Look! How glows her face  
With the tumultuous joy that in her bosom lies,  
As heart to heart doth leap the ambient space!'—  
Then do I watch each youth that comes thee near:  
'Is't he? No, 'tis not he.' I breathe again.  
—What wild demoniac laughter this I hear?—  
Brief respite, bootless comfort, easement vain!  
Deceitful anodyne that tortures slow  
What it would soothe, and mirage-false its show!

## XIX

Be there one man fair-minded doth refuse  
The pharisaic strictures of this judge,  
The world, set and unreasoning in its views  
Dogmatic, strait, from which it will not budge;  
Blindfolded arbiter that can not see  
The case that it decides, but would assume  
The awful sanction of divinity  
For its own dubious right to bless or doom;—  
To such a man who doth disdain to follow  
The patterns on which Righteousness doth prate  
Of Right and Wrong, for that he knows these hollow,  
This question do I lay: Can love so great  
Be evil? Can evil come from God? Dare man  
The dark and bright in brother man to scan?

## XXI

Unnameable! is it not pitiful  
That thou, fair one, shouldst be unnameable,  
When thou hast name as dear and beautiful  
As thou art lovely and adorable?  
The heart doth tremble when that name so loved  
Is uttered or wheresoever it is heard.  
How strange it is the heart should be so moved  
By casual utterance of one little word.  
Uncrowned by Fame; all-revealing time  
Shall hide thee ever, thy name to men unknown.  
Whatever may become of this sad rhyme  
This secret shall forever be mine own.  
As if the Fates had written with this pen,  
'Thou shalt be known yet be unknown to men.'

# Agrarian Unrest—The New Tenancy Law

By Percy A. Hill

**A**CT 4054, entitled "An Act to promote the well-being of tenants (*aparceiros*) in agricultural lands devoted to the production of rice and to regulate the relations between them and the landlords of said lands, and for other purposes", passed during the administration of Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt, and approved by him on February 27, 1933, was wilfully hamstrung by including a provision declaring that the law would go into effect "only in provinces where the majority of the municipal councils shall, by resolution, petition for its application to the Governor-General who shall make the law effective by proclamation". Only a few among the hundreds of these councils in the provinces concerned did so, and the law lay *doggo* for some years, until the National Assembly, last year, spurred on by the growing unrest in the rice provinces, passed a bill amending the Act so that it might be made effective after January 1, 1937, "by proclamation to be issued by the President of the Philippines upon recommendation of the Secretary of Labor, when public interests so require, in the municipalities and on the date designated in such proclamation." The Act may similarly be suspended—by presidential proclamation.



all loans in cash or in kind be consolidated and made to bear no more than legal interest; and that penalties be provided against both parties in case of non-compliance with the contract. Except for these provisions, the writer suggested that all other local customs be recognized so as to preserve some of the so-called "offsets" from which tenants have always benefited. Most of these suggestions are embodied in the present law, but many other conditions have been written into it which, it appears, can not be uniformly and effectively applied.

Agrarian unrest in the Central Luzon Plain presents a problem that is not so much one of tenancy contracts and usury, as of the fundamentals of the rice industry itself. The main problem arises from the inadequate earnings—not more than a food subsistence at best—of the tenant farmer. The average area under cultivation by a tenant family with an average of four and a half members is less than 2.5 hectares. The average yield a hectare is 35 cavans of *palay* (unhulled rice) or a family-unit yield of about 80 cavans.\* This divided equally with the landlord and after deducting seed and threshing percentages, leaves the family with only some 35 cavans for its share—provided there are no special debts to pay. Yields, of course, vary. In Nueva Ecija the average yield is around 42 cavans a hectare; Pangasinan 36, Tarlac 33, Bulacan 32, and Pampanga 28.

The average tenant family requires from 25 to 30 cavans of *palay* a year for bare subsistence, so that there is hardly anything left to sell to obtain money to buy clothing, petroleum, and other such things. Sometimes the farmer has not the money to buy even a little salt to go with his boiled rice. The five-year period ending in 1934 was one of such low prices that the average earnings of a rice tenant farmer amounted only, in cash terms, to some ₱75.00 a year. And it is to be noted that he raises little in the way of secondary crops to add to his scanty and inadequate diet. Under such conditions it was obvious that something had to be done.

The principal provisions of the Rice Share Tenancy Act are the following:

(1) Contracts between landlord and tenant are to be drawn up in the local dialect.

(2) The cost of transplanting, harvesting, irrigation, fertilizing, and threshing are to be borne equally by both parties. (It would have been better if the law had provided that the cost of planting is to be borne by the landlord and the cost of harvesting by the tenant, for the tenant has to borrow for planting expenses.)

(3) The crop is to be shared equally between landlord and tenant and not more than legal interest is to be charged for loans in money or kind. In case of controversy over a debt, the evidence of the tenant is to be given preponderance over that of the landlord. (This is intended to be a check on greed as against ignorance, but may become a very onerous provision for landlords, as in the case of some of the so-called "people's courts" in other countries.)

\*Cavan, 43 kilos, 2.128 bushels, (produces 28 kilos of cleaned rice.)

On January 20, 1937, shortly before he left for the United States, President Manuel L. Quezon issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, extensive agricultural lands in the Provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan and Tarlac and dedicated, under the "kasama system" to the rice industry; and

WHEREAS, time and again serious controversies due to conflicting interpretations of the terms of verbal contracts and other matters affecting the relationship between landlords and tenants in the aforesaid provinces have arisen, thereby menacing public peace and order;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Labor, do hereby declare the provisions of Act Numbered Four thousand fifty-four, otherwise known as the Philippine Rice Share Tenancy Act, as amended by Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred seventy-eight, to be in full force and effect from and after the date of this proclamation in all the municipalities of the Provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan and Tarlac.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 20th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON  
President of the Philippines

The Law strikes in the main at the old evils of unwritten contracts and usury, but it is so long and contains so many ambiguous sections that it will probably have to be shortened and written in simpler language in order to make it work. The writer went over many of the drafts of similar bills proposed under former administrations, and found that most of them tried to cover too much ground. The writer has always suggested a simple law providing that all contracts be reduced to writing in the dialect of the particular region; that the crop be shared equally between landlord and tenant, minus small deductions as for seed; that



(4) Fifteen per cent of the crop is to be delivered to the tenant, regardless of any indebtedness. (This is to assure the tenant subsistence, but in practice it will probably prove that he will turn this over to some outside usurer.)

The tenant has always lived from hand to mouth and depended upon the landlord for subsistence. Under the new Law this source of credit is likely to dry up, and usurers will abandon him the first time he fails to make good on repaying his loans. Then where will the tenant farmer turn? This is the crux of the situation in a very vital food industry.

In general, the small landlord is in no better case than is his tenant. He is often equally improvident and must himself borrow at high interest—which he naturally seeks to pass on. Under the new Law, the landlord may still have a moral, but has no legal obligation to supply his tenant with credit, and this will make for a most difficult situation that can not be ignored. It is not a simple matter to scrap the customs of a thousand years.

The methods under which eighty per cent of the world's rice is grown, are Oriental, which means hand labor applied through a tenant or share system, known in the Philippines as the *kasama* system. From time immemorial it has proved successful and satisfactory in congested regions where more attention must necessarily be paid to the land-yield than the man-output. The growing of rice by mechanical means has not yet proved profitable nor has any day-wage system proved successful. The crop requires the closest personal attention of the cultivator. In some phases of rice culture the Filipino farmer has attained as near perfection as the physical conditions permit. People juggle with such terms as "modern methods and appliances," which may mean nothing at all. Agronomy is just a good Latin word meaning what all successful farmers know.

There are over 1400 different varieties of rice in the Philippines—hard, soft, long, short, white, colored, glutinous, bearded, etc.—all adapted to specific soil, water, and climatic conditions, presenting problems the "ignorant" farmer worked out long ago. With the exception of the separator, the small ricemill, and motor transport, which have been adapted to fit conditions, the production of rice—an "educated" water-grass—remains as difficult to improve by mechanical means as ever.

In addition to the many forms of land tenure still prevalent, are other complex conditions that will render ineffective any law that attempts to lay down anything but the broadest principles. From Jolo to the Ilocos, each fifty miles presents a separate problem in climatic and soil conditions, type of rice, mode of culture. Even the ways of cooking the cereal are different; and these things no law can change.

The rice tenant system here is little removed from that as practised in the southern United States. Like other products, rice is subject to the law of diminishing returns, and little can be done about it by government bureaus. The average insular rice production per hectare is still about 27 cavans except in very favorable regions.

The status of the tenant or *kasama* was summed up by the writer as early as 1909, nearly thirty years ago, and the state-

ment is still carried in the Economic Readers in the schools. Small change has come about through education, which we then confidently expected would ameliorate conditions. One of the reasons is that too large a part of the area cultivated to the cereal is sub-marginal land which rarely pays expenses, and, cultivated by semi-starved tenants, adds nothing to the prosperity of the country. However there are rice regions where tenants may be quite content with the proceeds of their labor, where contracts are not onerous, and where in time of good crops a provident tenant's earnings compare well with those of the average town *abogado*. These regions suffer from no labor troubles and testify to the fact that the tenant's case is not hopeless. From such districts tenants emigrate when they have the capital to acquire lands of their own, and as soon as they turn the wild lands into tame, they also adopt the tenant system. Their places are at once filled by others looking for the same chance. This is progress.

For countless generations, contracts verbal or written, between landlord and tenant have been based on the following stipulations—somewhat paternalistic, but workable nevertheless. When a tenant entered the service of a landlord, being characteristically improvident and owing creditors, he asked and received *bugnus* or an advance of money with which to pay off his obligations. This sum, varying, of late, from ₱25.00 to ₱125.00, bore no interest whatsoever, but was returnable upon the denouncing of the contract by either party. This was what is called an "offset". In general, the landlord set aside for the tenant a lot for his house, and, if physical conditions permitted, a plot for a garden. This again was an offset, as the tenant paid no rent and no land-taxes. Once a week or month the tenant received a supply of palay for subsistence, varying from two to three cavans per month during the working season, May to September. This palay was returnable in kind without interest or shrinkage. The price of palay at its issuance last year was ₱3.25, and at its collection in 1937, ₱2.25—a loss of one peso per cavan. This was distinctly an offset to the tenant.

After the planting season ended the tenant had to live and hence drew subsistence palay repayable usually at the rate of three for every two cavans borrowed. Interest on money loans was high. It must be remembered that the tenant needs money to purchase such necessities as salt, tobacco, petroleum, clothing, and also sums for *fiestas*, births, marriages, and funerals, if not for the cock-pit. During the transplanting season members of the tenant's family in recent years received from ₱0.30 to ₱0.60 a day with two meals. This money coming from the landlord helped his budget in a small way.

Many landlords allowed the tenant to take palay from the fields for his subsistence, this often amounting to from three to five per cent of the crop, of which no account was taken. In some places this has been modified and rice is issued instead, returnable at harvest. But the tenant prefers to consume his own crop. This is an offset, also. Some stealing occurs in regions where conditions are strict. Modern separators charge from four to six per cent for

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# The Tirong, Ancient People of the Babuyan Islands

By Inocencio B. Maddela

**G**ONE are all the Tirong, island people of the Babuyan Group, sans glory and without benefit of clergy. Only their burial mounds, which have defied the ravages of the *taga-laud* (west wind) for ten centuries, are all that remain of them today. Did the Tirong succumb to some pestilence like those ancient island dwellers off California's coast?

Historically, little or nothing is known of these people and only extensive archeological studies may perhaps unravel the mystery of their existence. The few legends about them are misleading.

We may assume that it was on Calayan Island among all the islands that comprise the Babuyan Group that their civilization centered, for it is on that island where most of their *cunucun* (ancient graves) are to be found. (The Babuyan Group is composed of the islands Calayan, Claro Babuyan, Camiguin, Dalupiri, and Fuga). These *cunucun* scattered all along the desolate and barren coast of the island present a pathetic scene. Did these people barter away their rich fishing grounds in their dealings with Death?

According to the people on Calayan Island today, it was the Tirong who built these burial mounds. The Tirong, according to them, were Moro pirates who settled there after meeting with disaster in raiding some of the other islands of the group. The word Tirong may be a corruption of the name Tirones used in Philippine history.

According to that history, the Tirones were kinsmen of the Joloano pirates, and together they were the terror of the Philippine seas and all the coastal towns at the close of the fifteenth century. Although they are referred to as having been sent by Bantillan (brother of Ali Mudin who seized the throne while the latter was in Manila), to the north of the Archipelago to harass the Filipinos newly converted there, and as having eventually reached only Batangas, yet traces of their existence in out-of-the-way islands farther north have been found. There can be no doubt that the Moro pirates actually raided the Babuyan Islands and made them their headquarters for piratical operations in the north, as much evidence points to that fact. Not only was the Babuyan Group brought under the sway of these pirates but also many of the coastal towns of north Luzon. In Buguey, a town fifteen kilometers east of Aparri, Cagayan, stands today the ruins of a church which according to various authorities was burned by the Tirones. A ship laden with tobacco from the then port of Nueva Segovia, Cagayan, (now Lal-lo), bound for Ma-

nila, was sunk by the Tirones off the coast of Buguey, from which fact Buguey derives its name, *buguey* being the Ibanag equivalent of "the wreck". The surname "Ali", which survives in Calayan Island today, is a Mohammedan name.

The wall (*atoi* in the Babuyan dialect) which now stands in the town of Calayan, extending for more than two hundred meters, was built by the early inhabitants of the island to protect them from the Moros, after the Spaniards had arrived there. The work was initiated by a certain cura and must have required many hands. It is made of faced coral blocks held together by lime mortar made from burned sea-shells and coral. Although the wall appears today to be less than two meters high, because of the accumulation of soil at the foot, it is actually more than that.

According to the present-day inhabitants, many of the Moros who settled on the island gave up their piratical career, but although they intermarried with Christian women they were not converted to the Christian faith, and consequently the cura did not allow their dead to be interred in the Catholic cemetery. It is for this reason, they say, that the Tirong buried their dead in the tombs along the shore.

However, according to Professor H. Otley Beyer, the builders of these mounds couldn't possibly have been the Moros inasmuch as the objects excavated from their graves at Tumulod and at Silpi, both on Calayan Island by A. E. Lilius in 1932, and by Professor H. H. Bartlett on Dalupiri Island during the course of his hunt for rare algae there last year, show no traces of Mohammedan influence. Doctor Beyer declares also that neither the cairns nor the urns are of Chinese origin, as assumed by A. E. Lilius. According to a statement to the writer, Doctor Beyer believes that these remains probably belonged to a strange people who migrated from South China or Indo-China to these islands more than a thousand years ago and from there passed on to the Carolinas and Marianas, where similar burial jars have been found. Apparently the Balintang Channel current swept them past Luzon, dropping them here and there on the way. It is a strong current, moving at times at the rate of from ten to eleven knots, and is still feared from its terrible tidal rips.

The cairns or *cunucun* are mounds of coral blocks two and a half meters or more in diameter at the base and generally one and a half or more meters in height, probably according to the social position of the deceased when he was alive. Some of these cairns have fallen and are covered



Ancient Burial Mound on the Bleak Coast of Calayan Island

by the matted growth or the *dalai-dai*, a kind of vine, and appear to the casual observer as just some coral stones scattered along the seashore. In many instances, however, they remain just as neatly piled up as when they were built—and as if, perhaps, a later generation had repaired them. No cunucun have as yet been discovered in the interiors of any of the islands, although it is reported that Lilius in 1932 discovered old Chinese jars and plates in the interior of Calayan Island such as were brought here during the time of the early “junk-trade” of China with the Philippines.

On Dalupiri Island, the cunucun are confined mostly to the eastern half, and inside of caves near the seashore, being therefore well preserved. Many of the bones are intact, making possible a study of the skeletal remains of these people. Nothing but charred bones are found in many of the earthen jars excavated in Calayan Island. In sitio Rarasi, Calayan Island, the writer came across an interesting cunucun atop a peaked rock, twenty-five feet high, and half hidden by a thick growth of cycads (*oliva*). It is said to be the grave of a “datu”. By the difficulty I experienced in climbing it, I judge that the Tirong who made this cunucun must have had great difficulty in bringing those coral blocks to the top.

The natives of the Babuyan Islands to these days look upon the cunucun with superstitious dread. It is this fear that has protected them from vandalism, although it is generally believed that many golden *onzas* looted from the Spaniards, have been buried in earthen jars in these mounds by the Moros. So far no one has ever gone on a gold hunt among the cunucun, which indeed would be considered suicide in the Babuyanes. When I once proposed such a thing, telling my friends on the island one might lead a very good life on a jarful of these *onzas*, they broke into derisive laughter.

Especially tabooed among all the cunucun in Calayan Island is the one said to be that of “Apo Arok” at sitio Silpi. The Apo’s curse is fatal! One story has it that a certain Romero, of resourceful disposition, took an urn from this cunucun to use for a flower pot. The anger of the spirit was provoked and Romero punished with the death of his wife. The old men of the village were consulted and caused warm blood just drawn from an ox to be poured over the cunucun to appease the spirit.

The ancient people of the Babuyanes apparently followed a weird procedure in the disposal of their dead, for the corpse was severed at the major joints of the body so that it could be contained in the earthen jars. The corpse thus dissected and drained of blood (and with the internal organs of the body and even the brain removed and possibly thrown into the sea), and then dried, was placed in earthen jars, locally called *ranga*, and covered with a thick layer of ashes and charcoal. The charcoal must have served partly to absorb the gases and odors.

The *ranga* is made of red clay evidently from the clay deposits at *Banga-an*, a sitio in the southeastern part of Calayan Island so noted for its potters’ clay that it derives its name from that fact—*banga-an* being the local term for rice pot. So well did the Tirong make the jars that practically all of them that have been excavated were found unbroken despite the weight of the heavy coral blocks on top of them. The *ranga* is like an ordinary

earthen jar, except that it is a little taller and devoid of a neck. *Rangas* for adults measure two feet across the mouth, and are two and a half feet deep. The walls measure about half an inch in thickness. Those containing the remains of children vary down to one and a half feet across the mouth, and two feet deep, the thickness remaining the same. Incised designs around the rims of the jars testify to the artistic conceptions of the people. The *ranga* that contains what remains of the corpse is partly buried vertically in the sand and another *ranga* of the same size, mouth down, placed over it. Coral blocks were then piled around the two *rangas*. Near the large *rangas* there is always a smaller jar which perhaps contained food to provide the deceased on his journey to the land of the hereafter.

The excavation at Tumulod showed that the Tirong were probably not a people benefited by the possession of metals. Even the graves of the chiefs contained no metal ornaments. Only charred bones, ashes, charcoal, a few red carnelian beads, and clay earrings, three centimeters in diameter, were found at Tumulod.

The manner the Tirong arranged their graves is striking. All the adult cunucun are in one row, the children’s in another row. The Tirong apparently observed strict social distinctions and among them the women were also relegated to a lower position. No earrings or beads are found in the male cunucun. Isolated from the rest and considerably bigger than the average, are prominent mounds which must be the graves of the chiefs and other influential members of that ancient society.

That the Tirong were not an agricultural people and that they depended solely on the sea for their subsistence, is indicated by the fact that the graves and therefore probably their habitations were in those parts of the islands that are unfit for agriculture, yet yield abundant sea food to the present islanders, as probably also in the days of the Tirong. In Calayan Island, the cunucun are found at sitio *Banga-an*, *Silpi*, *Catanapan*, *Casurianan*, *Tumulod*, and *Dibai*.

The clothing of these people may have been that made of the bark of the *abutag* tree which abounds in the Babuyan Islands. The present islanders of Claro Babuyan still wear this bark which, when beaten enough, is as white, smooth, and durable as cloth made from cotton. The Negritos of the northern Pacific coast of Luzon wear it too, and keep their newly born babies warm with it.

In the Babuyan Islands, it is a practice among the people of the present day, especially among the islanders of Claro Babuyan, to bury human bones taken from the cunucun with proper ceremonies, at the foot of the stairs of their houses and at the base of coconut palms and orchard trees. It is believed that the spirit of the bones guards the property

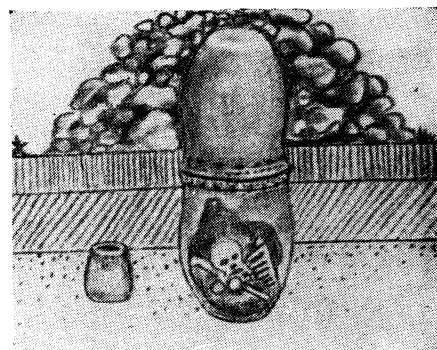


Diagram of a *Cunucun*

(Continued on page 139)

# Pipe Smoking in the Philippines

By Frank Lewis-Minton

**I**N 1917 one might travel all day long through lowland towns in the Philippines, or prowl about Manila's streets, except in the foreign—particularly the British—communities, without seeing a single tobacco pipe. One morning last week the writer stood at the corner of Escolta and T. Pinpin and counted thirty-one pipe smokers in exactly five minutes.

In 1917, impressed by the dearth of pipes, I inquired of tobacco dealers and others why so few people smoked pipes in Manila. Answers were varied, generally not well considered. Some said that cigars and cigarettes were so cheap that "it didn't pay to bother" with pipes. Others said that the humid climate caused too much "sweating" inside the pipe stem, resulting in excessive accumulation of tobacco tar, which destroys the flavor of the smoke, and often permanently discolors white clothing if the pipe is carried in the pocket.

Last week I inquired of tobacco dealers and others the reasons for the great change in our smoking habits. Answers were varied. The consensus seemed to be that pipe smoking is merely a fad. Some ventured the opinion that pipe smoking has been "introduced" in the Philippines by British and American smokers.

None of the foregoing composite answers can be taken at face value. For the Filipinos were smoking pipes of their own manufacture before Sir Walter Raleigh astounded London society with his famous long stemmed pipe, and was "extinguished" by his terrified but valiant valet. It may be said with a considerable degree of truth that British and Americans have revived their pipe smoking in the Philippines largely through developments in pipe manufacture and the blending of pipe tobaccos. Moreover, a good many Filipinos, traveling or sojourning in foreign lands, have become addicted to pipe smoking, which would—more or less—account for the spread of the habit.

However, I am inclined to believe that the local increase in pipe smoking may be attributed largely to current literature and, perhaps, a little high-powered advertising. Writers of popular fiction are prone to portray their heroes with pipes in their mouths, struggling with some knotty problem, contemplating the beauties of nature, or scratching the ears of faithful dogs.

The cinema has also helped. Outstanding celluloid heroes, such as Richard Dix, the late Tommy Meighan, and others appeared in pictures with their pipes. Some four or five years ago, about a dozen of our most popular female stage and screen stars expressed—through the columns of the movie magazines—their preference for men who smoked pipes. An incredulous sophisticate who has endured the tortures of testimonial advertising for a decade might suspect that the statements of these stage beauties were inspired by something more negotiable than the approval of the pipe smoking audience, even that the "survey" of feminine opinion on the subject of pipe smoking was a



publicity stunt; but whatever the motive may have been, the subsequent increase in pipe sales throughout the United States and elsewhere was remarkable.

The history of pipe smoking in the Philippines is rather sketchy, but, thanks to the researches of Dr. H. Otley Beyer and others, one may arrive at some fairly accurate conclusions. It is believed that tobacco was brought to the Philippines from South America, via the Moluccas, by Portuguese mariners before the advent of the Spaniards, or—at the very latest—by the Spaniards in 1521 or thereabouts.

Apparently the use and culture of tobacco spread throughout the Philippines, China, and India with almost incredible rapidity. Probably the first tobacco plants were brought into China from the Philippines, and by the middle of the sixteenth century we find mention of tobacco (*tam bac cu*), in South China. With characteristic initiative and thrift, the Chinese developed the tobacco industry, discovering suitable fertilizers and otherwise improving the plant, and by the beginning of the seventeenth century we find that the production of tobacco in South China, and probably in southern India, far exceeded the demand.

At this time the Chinese were already making pipes, but whether pipe making in China resulted from the introduction of tobacco or not is a debatable question. It seems very likely, however, that before tobacco was brought to China, pipes were used for smoking aromatic herbs or leaves of other kinds, and that tobacco merely found favor with smokers because of its superior flavor and the fact that it was less harmful than any other plant known at that time.

Travelers of this period found Chinese and Filipinos smoking rolled tobacco leaves—forerunners of the modern cigar-pipes, and cigarettes of tobacco rolled in the leaves of "a certain plant". The Chinese favored pipes, and were already making beautiful specimens of jade, often in the form of birds—particularly the crane. They also made small stone, and later metal, pipes with long, straight reed or bamboo stems, and mouthpieces of stone or metal.

An Arabian traveler who passed through India, China, and the southern islands in 1605 wrote of finding some tobacco at Bajapur, and of contriving a beautiful pipe of jade, with a velvet covered bamboo stem and a stone mouthpiece, which he subsequently presented to the Emperor, recommending its use for medicinal purposes. He also mentions the fine tobacco leaves of South China, near Amoy, "that will burn continuously until consumed".

However, although Chinese merchants and factors were undoubtedly exploiting the Philippines for centuries prior to the Spanish occupation, there is little or no evidence of Chinese influence in the manufacture of Philippine pipes. One visiting anthropologist, at least, has suggested that the Chinese may have taught pipe making in the Philippines, but Doctor Beyer's researches have practically exploded

any such theory. In fact the contrary might conceivably be true; for the small-bowled, straight-stemmed Chinese pipes, specially designed for smoking their finely shredded tobacco, might have been merely an "improvement" on the early Philippine clay pipes.

The Philippine clay pipes compare favorably with the clays used in Scotland and Ireland at a later period. They are smaller than the European pipe, but heavier, stronger, and more artistic in design, some of them quite ornate. Moreover, the Filipino artisans apparently at once foresaw the futility of a long clay pipe-stem, for even the oldest specimens in the Beyer collection are "two piece pipes"; i. e. the stem is an inch or less in length, comparatively rugged, and so fashioned as to receive a reed push-stem or mouthpiece.

There is a marked "family resemblance" about Philippine clay pipes. Throughout the entire pipe-making era, manufacturers adhered markedly to tradition in form and design of ornamentation. This resemblance is particularly noticeable in one type—apparently the most popular one—of which there are in the Beyer collection specimens ranging in age from probably fifty years to two hundred, possibly three hundred, years. The front and sides of this pipe-bowl are covered with protuberances, in form something like a human face. The shape of the bowls changed little with the passing centuries, and the protuberances are very nearly the same on all the specimens; the chief differences in the ancient and modern models being that the latter are slightly larger, and the ornamentation is slightly improved.

Other Philippine pipes were carved from bone or some comparatively soft mineral substance. There are also the metal pipes, generally made of brass, which are still used largely by the mountain people of Luzon. It seems evident that the Filipino pipe-makers were members of family or clan guilds, similar to those of the cane makers of Ilocos, the Baliwag hat makers, and the shoemakers of Marikina.

In Doctor Beyer's collection there are some exceptionally fine specimens of a type of carved, one piece pipe. The similarity of these specimens, made at different periods, is striking. They are all curved models, and on the stem of each, near the mouthpiece, is a finely carved animal or fowl. In the town where one of these pipes was unearthed it was shown to one of the old residents, who recognized

it immediately, saying that it was probably made by his grandfather.

With the advent of large-scale cigar manufacturing and later the cheap paper-covered cigarettes, the pipe-making industry seems to have died out in the lowlands, doubtless because it was inexpensive and faddish to smoke cigars and cigarettes which were, in appearance at least, like those used by the aristocratic element. At any rate, when the Americans came to the Philippines they found practically the entire nation smoking cigars and cigarettes, which were sold at prices so low that, as an "old timer" aptly expressed it during an interview with the writer, "if you dropped your cigar you couldn't afford to pick it up again."

But times, or, to be more exact, customs, change. The smokers of Manila and the larger provincial cities, at least, are shifting definitely toward the pipe. Pipe smoking may have started, doubtless did start, as a fad, but it has gone beyond the fad stage now, and it has affected the smoking habits of the Filipino to such an extent that one of our largest tobacco companies will begin manufacturing blended pipe tobaccos this year.

In 1934 the import of smoking tobacco amounted to something over nineteen thousand kilos; while in 1935 more than forty-four thousand kilos of pipe tobacco was brought into the Philippines. Dealers state that the Customs Reports for 1936, which are not yet available, will show a marked, not to say surprising, increase over 1935.

There are no available figures giving the exact number of tobacco pipes imported annually into the Philippines, as the Customs Reports classify all minor manufactured products under the heading "All Other Manufactures", which in this case would include pipes, cigarette holders, tobacco pouches, cigar lighters, humidors, and other smokers' requisites. Suffice it to say that pipe imports have doubled—at least—each year for the past three years.

Importers are ordering moderately priced pipes in lots of ten gross or more for the more popular models, and several dozens each of the expensive pipes. Well over a hundred firms are now importing tobacco pipes locally, and it is said that one finds pipes on display in practically all provincial towns; while only five years ago it was impossible to find any considerable assortment of pipes outside of Manila, and—perhaps—Cebu and Iloilo. So it seems that the lowly pipe is again coming into its own in the Philippines.

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## Above Everything

By Mariano Salvador Moreno

**A**BOVE everything  
I am I.  
It matters not  
What others say,  
Or think of me.  
I only know  
I am I  
Raised like a noon day sun,  
Above everything  
On earth or in the sky.

# The Resignation

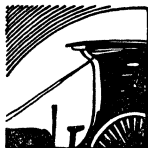
(A One-Act Play)

By Manuel E. Buenafe

## CHARACTERS

Mrs. Maria Cruz  
Dolores, an eight-year old girl  
Lourdes, a six-year old girl

Mr. Crescencio Cruz  
Teodulo, a two-year old boy  
A maid



## SCENE

**T**HE modest *sala* of a teacher's home. There is a set of rattan furniture, a portable phonograph, a sewing machine, a book-case, a large mirror, a child's crib, and a Big Ben alarm clock. The rattan chairs are arranged in the center about a small rattan table. To the left is the book case on which the clock stands. The mirror hangs on the rear wall, in the middle. To the right is the phonograph upon a small stool. The sewing machine is also on the right.

It is late in the afternoon. As the scene opens, Mrs. Cruz is at the sewing machine at work on some children's dresses; the floor is littered with pieces of cloth and Teodulo, a two-year old boy, crawls about among them. The door, on the left, is closed to prevent the child from leaving the room.

**M**RS. Cruz: (rising at the sound of heavy footsteps and a perfunctory knock) Who is that?

Mr. Cruz: It's me.

Mrs. Cruz: (opening the door) Ah, Cris. Good afternoon. (He does not answer but goes directly to the low table where he dumps down with a bang his pile of books, and pen and ink. There is a worried look on his face. Mrs. Cruz stands still, waiting for him to speak. He sinks down in an armchair and begins to remove his shoes. Mrs. Cruz goes to the bedroom and comes back with his slippers which she gives to him. He removes his coat and tie and throws them on the sofa. She picks them up and meticulously hangs them over the back of a chair. He rolls up his sleeves and sinks back, his arms hanging limply from the arms of the chair. He breathes deeply and mutters tiredly, "Hay!" Mrs. Cruz is beginning to look worried too. Finally, unable to stand the tension longer, she speaks) Well?

Mr. Cruz: Well. . . .

Mrs. Cruz: Well, what is it anyway? Why don't you speak up? Don't be so dramatic.

Mr. Cruz: (looking out through the window vacantly) There is nothing dramatic about it.

Mrs. Cruz: Then what is it? Speak!

Mr. Cruz: (bluntly) I am going to resign.

Mrs. Cruz: Oh, well. . . . (She returns uncertainly to her sewing. Teodulo is getting dangerously near the wheel of the sewing machine.)

Mr. Cruz: Look, Maring! The child. . . .

(Mrs. Cruz moves the boy away from the wheel and he cries for a short time. Then she resumes her work but her mind is obviously not on it. She makes frequent errors and this seems to get on her nerves.)

Mrs. Cruz: Phew! (She tears hard at a wrong seam which won't come apart. Then she lays aside her work and faces her husband squarely.) Well, what do you intend to do?

Mr. Cruz: (not looking at her) Wee! I told you. I am going to resign.

Mrs. Cruz: And then. . . .

Mr. Cruz: And then. . . .

Mrs. Cruz: And then what will you do?

Mr. Cruz: Oh, of course, go to the farm. (They remain silent for a time.)

Mrs. Cruz: But what made you think of resigning? Have you had trouble with the Principal again?

Mr. Cruz: (emphatically) No, not that. In fact, the Principal has resigned already.

Mrs. Cruz: You don't mean Mr. Arciga has resigned?

Mr. Cruz: What else? Of course!

Mrs. Cruz: And you too are resigning? Do you mean it?

Mr. Cruz: Yes.

Mrs. Cruz: But why?

Mr. Cruz: Maring, I've been bossed too long. I can't stand it any longer. . . . If that son-of-a-gun of a Supervisor comes around again, I'll bash his head in!

Mrs. Cruz: (reprimandingly) Crescencio!

Mr. Cruz: Yes. Mark my words. They think we're soldiers here. They don't have any regard for the feelings of the teachers. If they don't have any confidence in us, then why. . . . They're getting to be so that. . . .

Mrs. Cruz: (interrupting) Why don't you tell me all that happened? Did you have trouble with Mr. Constantino?

Mr. Cruz: No, not Constantino. He is a good man. But that shrimp of an Academic Supervisor. . . . Well, you know the kind of a man he is. I don't need to explain.

Mrs. Cruz: Yes, you do. (She waits.) Did he scold you? Did he. . . .

Mr. Cruz: (irritated and in a loud tone) Scold me? Nobody has scolded me during the last fifteen years. Let somebody try that and see what happens!

Mrs. Cruz: But why then?

Mr. Cruz: You see. . . . (He takes a letter from between the pages of one of his books). Now read this. (He folds the upper half of the letter back so she cannot see it, and holds the paper with both hands for his wife to read. She tries to take it from him but he won't let go of it.)

Mrs. Cruz: (omitting the heading and the salutation) . . . *You are hereby requested to reply immediately by indorsement hereon and to give your reasons, if any, why you should not be punished. . . .*

Mr. Cruz: (derisively) Punished!

Mrs. Cruz: Wait. Let me finish first. . . . *for the following offenses.* (She reads silently on until the end.)

Mr. Cruz: (raising his voice) For an omission in my register and for lack of submitting one form, I'd be punished!

Mrs. Cruz: Now, now, Crescencio, don't be violent!

Mr. Cruz: (still agitatedly but in a lower tone) They may do that with others but not with me. I can still live, perhaps, without teaching. . . .

Mrs. Cruz: Crescencio. Don't be so touchy. Be patient. . . .

Mr. Cruz: (again in a loud tone) Patience! *Pacien-cia!*. . . . Have I not been patient enough?

Mrs. Cruz: But are you the only one who received a letter like this?

Mr. Cruz: No, of course not.

Mrs. Cruz: Then, why be so drastic?

Mr. Cruz: But you know the kind of man I am, Maring. I do my level best, whatever I do, but when I feel slighted. . . I tell you. . . . They can. . . .

Mrs. Cruz: *Phew!*. . . . Such language! (Teodulo, who has been attracted by his father's talk and gesticulations, tries to climb up on his laps and says, "Pa, Pa" lispingly.) That's your child, Cris. Take care. You might hurt him.

Mr. Cruz: (stooping to lift the child and kiss it, and putting him down again) I am not saying much, but let him beware. . . .

Mrs. Cruz: In the meantime. . .

Mr. Cruz: (interrupting) In the meantime, I resign.

Mrs. Cruz: When?

Mr. Cruz: When? Now, of course.

Mrs. Cruz: And what shall we do then?

Mr. Cruz: Oh, let's go back to the *barrio*. We still have that six-hectare patch.

Mrs. Cruz: And do you think we can live on that?

Mr. Cruz: Why not?

Mrs. Cruz: And do you think the children would be able to go to school yet? There's Agustin in the high school, for one. And there are Dolores and Lourdes who will be in the intermediate grades soon. And there are the two small ones, too. . . . Crescencio, please use your common sense.

Mr. Cruz: I am using my common sense, Maria.

Mrs. Cruz: How do you expect us to *live* then, with you jobless. You are not fit to handle a plow.

Mr. Cruz: Handle a plow? Maria, I can. But listen. We can still live. I've figured it out long ago. If I resign, I'd be entitled to something like a thousand pesos more or less on my pension deposit. We can put, say, eight hundred pesos in the bank and start a little business with the rest. One or two hundred pesos as capital in business in a *barrio* like Camp Overton is already big. There's *Tio* Fernando's store, for example. Do you think his capital amounts to as much as fifty pesos? Of course not. And yet he is alive. Why can't we do the same?

Mrs. Cruz: But then. . .

Mr. Cruz: Besides, I have heard that a company of soldiers will be returned to the camp and we can make business with them. . . . Furthermore, there's our little land, of course, and we can plant coconuts on it. Six hectares of coconut trees at the current rate of twenty pesos per hundred kilos. . . . My! that's big money. . . .

Mrs. Cruz: But you see. . .

Mr. Cruz: (unheeding) And do you know *Iyo* Birut? And *Iya* Tasyo? And *Iyo* Goryo? And. . . oh, many more. Do you know how they started? They came as immigrants

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## "216"

By Olimpio S. Villasin

FROM four to six o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons, 216 and I are together. During these times I think much about 216.

My town mates do not like 216. Last Christmas vacation, I told them jubilantly that I am now in the way of becoming a soldier.

"What for?" someone asked.

"Well," I hesitated; "Well, that is President Quezon's policy."

"To fight for the Americans, that is."

I would have admitted that I am willing to do just that, but that would have upset the tenor of our conversation. So I said, "America has no fight. And if she does get into a war, she has more than enough men of her own to fight for her." But my friends did not believe this.

Then they also reminded me of the Cabuyao incident. Truth to tell, thinking of that happening and of 216, I always find myself troubled. I imagine I can hear the pitiful screams of the Sakdalistas as they fall before the disciplined firing. Earnestly I pray that God will not let such a thing happen again. If it is repeated, what should I do? Like gallant Lee, I may say, "I am sorry, Mr. President, but my own soil is calling me." Or I may re-enact the



soldiers' part at Cabuyao, and turn my weapon upon my countrymen. Or like a policeman I read about in the papers, I may stand loyally at my post, and let myself be hacked to death by un-understanding brothers. These are gloomy thoughts in connection with 216.

Yet I think I am in love with 216.

I like the way it works. I "port arms," draw back the bolt, push it forward, and press the trigger. All is smoothly done. And the click, if only it has cartridges. . . ! Too, I love the way I can handle it. I am in "Company at attention." Then my Captain says, "Right shoulder arms!" "One, two, three!" presto, 216 lies gleaming on my right shoulder, butt down, inclined 45 degrees. And then amidst martial rub-adub, rub-adub-dub and a cornet melody, I am marching with 216. At such times I feel that my country is tapping me on the back. I am serving her now!

And this feeling has changed my spirit. Before, I used to say I could fight for my country to the death: death was a certainty, of course. But that is changed now. Still I could fight for my country—but no longer is death certain for me. With 216 and my knowledge of it, death may be for someone else. As President Quezon said, now I feel that I am not only willing to fight and die for my country, but also—that I am able to kill!

# Women Characters of Rizal

By Pura Santillan-Castrencia

MARIA CLARA and Sisa are the two principal women characters of Rizal's "Noli Me Tangere." The rest of the characters in the book play a lesser part in the unfolding of the tragic story, yet they can not be overlooked. They are, so to speak, like the shadings and the colorings that give depth to a painting. They serve in their own way to complete the picture of the times depicted by Rizal. These minor women are varied in type, yet each stands out vividly. I shall take them up, individually or in groups, in the order of their importance, psychologically as well as realistically, to the author's purpose in writing his book.



word one must suffer forty days in fire, according to the curate; for every span of thread uselessly wasted, sixty days; for every drop of water spilled, twenty. You'll go to purgatory!"<sup>6</sup> The curates had said that one should not waste pity on the excommunicated

therefore, Ibarra, who had deserved excommunication by laying hands on the sacred person of Padre Damaso, was not to be pitied. "It is a sin to take pity on the enemies of God";<sup>7</sup> and Ibarra was such an enemy! Yet Sister Puté had known him, had known that he was a good man, "but he went to Spain, and all those that go to Spain become heretics, as the curates have said."<sup>8</sup> Rizal emphasized this strange hold of religion and its representatives upon the weak, credulous minds of the people, and he chose the Tertiary Sisters to give expression to the ignorant fanaticism prevalent everywhere. Like other writers whose aim was to reform, he used his characters to speak for him. Montesquieu<sup>9</sup> had done the same thing before him, so had Cervantes,<sup>10</sup> Molière,<sup>11</sup> Swift.<sup>12</sup> At times the reader deplures his having sacrificed the literary side of his work to his desire for reform; one senses the author's motive in every one of the little picturesque scenes in which the Tertiary Sisters appear and talk; one feels the bilious manner in which he gloated over their stupid simplicity. Such a scene is the one in which, a young woman, inviting the others around her to pray for the soul of a man whose body was dangling from the branch of a *santol* tree nearby, was severely rebuked by Sister Puté: "Fool, heretic! Don't you know what Padre Damaso said? It's tempting God to pray for one of the damned."<sup>13</sup>

### The Tertiary Sisters

Of Rizal's depiction of those credulous women, the Tertiary Sisters, fanatic in their extreme religious devotion, Antonio Regidor is quoted by Epifanio de los Santos to have had this to say: "The fanaticism of the Tertiary Sisters completes the coloring of your admirable description. . . ."<sup>1</sup> What are these women like? Are they true to life? What was Rizal's motive in presenting characters of such utter simple mindedness? Was he writing with his tongue in his cheek? Epifanio de los Santos would have us believe so when he says that Rizal "by merely relating in a clever manner daily occurrences and anecdotes, or using irony or sarcasm"<sup>2</sup> conveys to the reader a full sense of the ridiculousness of what he was describing. There is no means of telling whether or not, as in the case of Maria Clara<sup>3</sup> and Sisa,<sup>4</sup> the characters of these Tertiary Sisters were taken from real people, except, perhaps, the true-to-lifeness of the description of their persons, their speech, and their ways. We still see counterparts of them in our *conventos* now, old maid *manangs* (elder sisters) in long-sleeved, turtle-necked blouses that in their extreme modesty—or prudishness—they wear under the ordinary *camisa*, which, due to the unbeautiful undergarment loses its ephemeral qualities of airiness and frailty, and becomes a grotesque *ensemble* of severity and frivolousness. They still talk like Sister Rufa and Sister Sipa; they still cross themselves at any unusual happening, believing firmly that the simple gesture makes them worthy of divine protection and intervention; they still consider their parish priest the infallible judge in matters heavenly or otherwise, and would be shocked to be told that he is an ordinary mortal, with an ordinary mortal's weaknesses and appetites. For Rizal's *manangs* and these simple creatures, the *padre's* opinions form the *Summa*<sup>5</sup> of all earthly wisdom. So that when contradiction met Sister Rufa's explanation of the *indulgencias*, she had only to refer to the curate's words for her own to be given full weight, much as a young student trying to explain to his mother the wonders of our physical world ends up triumphantly with: "My chemistry professor said so." For her the most absurd statements of her priest-confessor were sententious pronouncements which she tried to impose upon her hearers with threats and admonitions: "You'll go to purgatory for wasting the indulgences. You know very well that for every idle

We sometimes wish that Rizal would not have had to paint these pictures to bring out the ugly conditions of the epoch, for we would fain linger on the other scenes in his work where in a happier mood he allowed his truly rich imagination to paint scenes of unforgettable beauty:

"Arriving at the edge of the wood, the padre dismissed his carriage and made his way alone into its depths. A gloomy pathway opened a difficult passage through the thickets and led to the brook formed by certain warm springs, like many that flow from the slopes of Mt. Makiling. Adorning its banks grow wild flowers, many of which have as yet no Latin names, but which are doubtless well-known to the gilded insects and butterflies of all shapes and colors, blue and gold, white and black, many-hued, glittering with iridescent spots, with rubies and emeralds on their wings, and to the countless beetles with their metallic lusters of powdered gold."<sup>14</sup>

Yet his work had to be done, so that instead of dwelling on the picture of Sinang and Maria Clara, wading along the border of a brook, fresh and pretty as daisies, "moving forward with their eyes fixed on the crystal waters, seeking the enchanted nest of the heron, wet to their knees so that the wide folds of their bathing skirts revealed the graceful curves of their bodies,"<sup>15</sup> he had to describe for us with still greater realism because his feeling went into the picture, the self-indulgent figure of Father Damaso, who, to make an eloquent sermon had nothing for breakfast but raw eggs beaten up in wine, a glass of milk, a cup of chocolate, and a dozen or so of crackers, "heroically renouncing his usual fried chicken and half a Laguna cheese, because

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# Boc-boc-nit, the Bontoc Rock-Fight

By Dalmacio Maliaman

**R**OCK fighting for amusement! It sounds strange but it is true! And real, hard rocks they are, and real, tough fighting it is. If you don't believe it, visit the town of Sagada or Bontoc in the Mountain Province some June, July, or August afternoon and witness this exciting spectacle, which I consider more thrilling than the finish of a 1500 meter Olympic games final, or a home run scored by the home team in the last half of the ninth with two men out, two men on bases, and two runs behind. And why? Because it is war! Actual war! with dozens—even hundreds—of boys on either side organized by a leader; with volleys of missiles—rocks and sharpened sticks like spears—flying through the air and crashing into the shields (*calasag*), if not injuring some unwary fighter's foot, side, or head; with maneuvers and stratagems; with retreats and forward charges as the tide of battle swings from one side to the other; with hand-to-hand combats—all in the game!

You may think it a foolish practice; the Bontocs think it is good, clean-cut fun. And then they don't do it just for the fun. The Sagada and Bontoc lads play war in order that they may become better future warriors. This game develops bravery, alertness, ability to hit the enemy and side-step, dodge, and defend one's self. Here is the modern Sparta.

Go back with me to the town of Sagada eight years ago, about July. You will see how boys from the same town who are friends and even relatives engage in such a fight, just because their fathers and forefathers practiced it—long before Magellan raised his musket against the Cebuans. I was in a boarding school—too small to play the game. I went to see the *boc-boc-nit* with two school-fellows, both older than I was. Juan was from Dag-dag, the northern section of the town; and the other, Carlos, was from Demang, the southern section. On the way down, Carlos, the better braggart of the two, said:

"I'll bet Demang will chase Dag-dag clear up to the Presidencia where they will need the whole police force to help them."

"Oh yea!", answered Juan, "I'll bet our forces will drive yours all the way to the lake and drown them."

"But your greatest hero was wounded last week. He'll be out for the rest of the season", Carlos brought out.

"That's true, but we've got other fellows like him."

We reached the hill overlooking the half-mile-long "battle-ground" on the outskirts of the town. A good crowd had already gathered.

The Dag-dag contingent, about eighty in number, were to our right, gathering pebbles and stones and sharpening their sticks and seeing to it that their rattan-woven *rono* shields were in good condition. Demang's army, which was somewhat smaller, was making like preparation some four hundreds yards away. Both groups consisted of boys between the ages of fourteen and twenty. After exchanging challenge songs, the battle began. The youngest and smallest boys, about twenty on each side, led off. With



the left hand holding the shield, the concave side of which has a sort of pocket for holding pebbles and pieces of rock, and a stout staff attached; and with the right hand holding either a pointed stick or a stone, bravely, steadily they marched forward to meet the enemy. When they were about thirty yards apart, a distance from which they could hurl their missiles with telling effect, the engagement began. *Kab! Kab! Kab!* it sounded, as large pebbles pounded upon the shields. It takes skill to ward off those swift, murderous stones and to dodge those piercing spears! Now and then, a fellow gets hurt—painfully, no doubt, but retire from the field? No! Valiantly, he moves forward. He wants revenge. Furthermore, there is always that reward for valor—that pleasant-sounding praise from a girl-friend—and that infamous reputation of a coward!

Then Demang was on the rout! They moved backwards foot by foot, the little fellows stoutly defending themselves. The Dag-dag yells filled the air. Reinforcements came from the Demang stronghold, some twenty-five strong sixteen- and seventeen-year olds. They took up the front. The boys of corresponding age from the other stronghold also went into action and charged the enemy. More *kab! kab!* More hurts! But still they fought. When all available stones and spears had been hurled the youths came closer together unsheathed their staffs from their shields and began striking and parrying in Robin Hood fashion. What valor! What skill! What endurance! Demang this time seemed to be getting the better of the argument. Then the biggest and the oldest of the Dag-dag boys—thirty of them—came to the rescue of their comrades. So did the oldest boys on the other side, but there were only ten of them. Apparently, the northerners had more of the older boys mobilized. All in all, there were about eighty northerners and only some sixty southerners engaged in the melee.

Then all of a sudden, from nowhere it seemed, there appeared about thirty stout Demang warriors who attacked their adversaries from the rear. The Dag-dag fighters seemed to be panic-stricken, not knowing how to cope with enemies both in front and in back of them.

Carlos laughed and said to Juan:

"Look at your side now."

"Yea!" snapped Juan, "but I'll show your men!" So saying, he swooped down, wrested a shield from a small fellow and joined in the fray, shouting encouragement at the top of his voice.

Carlos, inspired with a like burning patriotism to help his side, also ran down, got someboy's shield, and went into action. He met Juan and furiously they tried to bring each other down with their clubs. Dag-dag fought valiantly, but outmaneuvered, hemmed in on both sides, the boys were at a disadvantage. They were finally beaten, bruised, and taken prisoners. Some managed to escape. As captives, they were forced to relinquish their shields

(Continued on page 133)

# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

**T**EN questions to make you give up thinking. (With apologies to *Life* and *Putakte and Bubuyog*)

1. One and only one of the following proverbs is true:

- Honesty is the best police.
- I'd walk a mile for a Camel.
- It floats.
- Children cry for Castoria.
- When nature forgets remember Ex-Lax.
- Born 1820, still going strong.
- Keep that school-girl complexion.
- It is toasted.

2. Assemblyman Oppus has recently received publicity as the President of:

- The Association for Not Giving up Your Seat to a Lady.
- The Philippine Unscientific Society.
- The Philippine Association for the Advancement of *Compadres*.
- The National Conference on Legalizing Free Love.
- The Society for Fostering Discontent among the Capitalists.

3. Professor Kojiro Sugimori is the author of:

- Your Country for My People*      *Gas*
- Mein Kampf*      *Manchukuoan Independence*
- "I szink szo"*

4. If you were closetted with Mae West you would probably talk about:



gnosiology      salvation      functions of a  
 complex variable  
 orthogenesis      the Baconian theory      conditioned reflex  
 the morphology of culture      protopathic sensibility  
 tensor calculus  
 the *Critique of Pure Reason*      positrons      Dia-  
 lectical Materialism

the expanding ring round Nova Aquilae      Historical Pseudomorphosis  
 the beauty of self-sacrifice      Schoenberg's Harmonielehre  
 the recent discoveries at Mohenjo Dara and Harappa      synchronism  
 Phänomenologie des Geistes      symbolic logic.

5. One of these breeds of dogs is largest in size:

- English bulldog      Irish bull      Siamese fighting dog
- Chinese non-fighting dog      bitch      cur
- Hund      hotdog

6. *The Book Nobody Reads* is:

- Homer's *Eyelid*      Calabrius Politer's *Anaclea*      Putakte's *Bubuyog*
- Bubuyog's *Putakte*      the one-volume edition of all the unwritten  
 works of Milton
- Mae West's *Divine Comedy*      Shakespeare's *Ham Omelette*
- Benedictine* by D.O.M.

7. According to Emily Post limburger cheese:

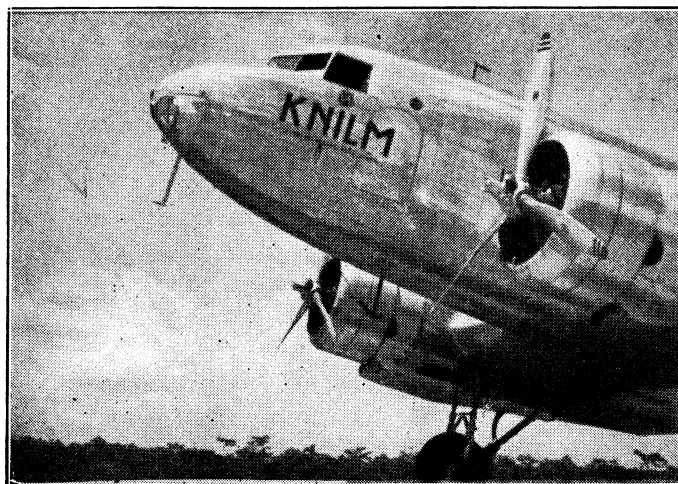
- is a toe food.      was named after Lindbergh.
- is a cure for halitosis.
- is the cheese with a soul.

(Continued on page 130)



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## Announcement

---

**W**RITING under the pen-name, John Truman, a gentleman of wide experience in banking and brokerage, will edit a Financial and Investment Section in the Philippine Magazine, beginning with the next (April) issue.

Few men are in as good a position as he to review and comment on the market from month to month with absolute impartiality. Chiefly to make honest and unreserved statement possible, his anonymity will be strictly preserved, but the undersigned has such confidence in this new contributor that he assumes full responsibility for all statements that will be made by him, knowing they will express the honest opinion of one fully competent to speak on general market values and trends.

Those who read the editorial attack in the October (1936) issue of the Philippine Magazine on the wild-cat promotion rampant at that time, which contained the first outspoken editorial warning to appear in the Manila press and which preceded the November crash by a number of weeks, will know where this publication stands and will continue to stand as to many of the stock issues on the market. It must be recognized, however, that the buying and selling of stocks, especially mining stocks, has become an important part of every-day business in Manila and will probably grow in importance with the rapid advance of the Philippine mining industry. Some honest expert's guidance has become a most desirable if not an absolutely necessary thing for the many people who have money to invest.

The Philippine Magazine which circulates throughout the forty-eight provinces of the Philippines and also extensively in the United States and abroad is unquestionably the most suitable medium published in Manila for an ably conducted yet non-technical department of this nature. It will be somewhat similar to the finance and investment sections in American monthly magazines of the quality group which address themselves to the more intelligent and financially able readers.

*The Editor*

# The Inuyat Industry of Cainta

By N. U. Gatchalian

**W**HENEVER the town of Cainta is mentioned, one thinks of the dark, tall, and handsome inhabitants of the place,—and of its *inuyat*. The making of this delicacy is one of the town's most important industries, in which, at certain times of the year, nearly all the women are engaged.

During the sugar season in Rizal, that is in the months of March, April, and May, women from the town may be met traveling afoot all over Rizal and other nearby provinces, and also in Manila, peddling their sweet from house to house. It is carried either in earthen jars on their heads, in *bucawe* bamboo tubes, or in cans called *tombolete*. Whenever you see an inuyat vendor, be assured that she is from the "Little India" of the Philippines.

Inuyat is sold in dabs at two centavos and up. The profit ranges from fifty centavos to a peso and a half a jar. This is not much considering the tedious labor of manufacture and the hardship of peddling the inuyat, but the women of Cainta are industrious and thrifty and content with a small gain.

Inuyat competes with other Philippine sweets like *caramelo*, *bukayo*, *panuchita*, *tiratira* and *panucha*, but is more sticky—and more delicious.

There is an old legend connected with inuyat. It is said that in the glorious days before Cainta was punished by

Captain Juan de Salcedo, there lived a beautiful princess, Dayang Inuyat, only daughter of the Lakan of Cainta. The girl became ill and after the best witch-doctors had failed to cure her, Bayani, the son of the spirit of the meadows, came to the court and offered to make her well on condition that the old Lakan give her to him in marriage.

She was cured and went to live with Bayani. One day he told her he would teach her to prepare a delicacy which only the gods and the *anitos* (ancestral spirits) had on their tables.

Step by step, the son of the spirit of the meadows instructed her and when the delectable stuff was ready he asked her to take some of it to her father as a present, warning her not to taste any of it, for if she did, he would vanish never to return.

The *maharlikas* (aristocrats) of the village had been invited to a three-day feast, and when they saw Dayang Inuyat's gift they wondered what it was. She asked them to taste it, but they refused, fearing that her husband had prepared a poison for them. In order to convince her father and the rest, she forgot her husband's admonition and tasted it herself first and then the others followed her example, eating it all up with relish.

When she returned, she found her husband a corpse, and strange plants were growing out of his body—the plants



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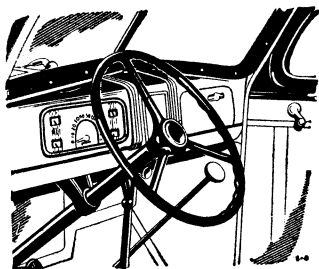
**W**HEN the family is scattered by business, school or vacation—keep in touch by telephone.



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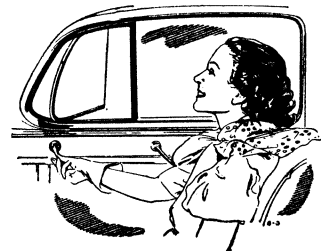
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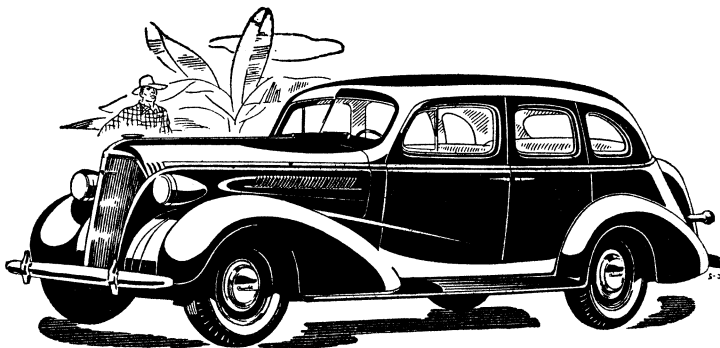


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used by him in the preparation of the inuyat. Then she remembered his admonition.

She returned to her father, ill with grief, and, feeling she soon would die, she summoned the royal cook and told her the secret of the sweet, sticky delicacy as taught her by her husband. The plants which were growing where her husband's body had lain, were gathered and pressed for their juice. Thus before Princess Inuyat died, the cook acquired the secret of the preparation. In honor of her master's daughter, she named it "Inuyat".

The secret at first remained in the family of the royal cook, but gradually the knowledge of its preparation spread to all the people of Cainta.

Inuyat is dark, sticky, and like thick molasses, but much more palatable. It sticks to the gums.

The name suggests the length of time the delicacy takes to prepare. (*Inot*—slowly, little by little. *Inut-inutin*—do it slowly.) The women do most of the work, the men acting only as helpers. First they buy a low grade of sugar cane from Marikina, San Mateo, or Montalban, from which they express the juice by an *alilisan*, a primitive type of stone mill operated by carabao power. The juice flows into jars or big tin cans.

The juice filtered through a clean cloth, is poured into a large kettle locally known as a *kawa*, which is placed on a large earthen stove built for the purpose. Usually the pressed dried sugar cane is used as fuel. It is stirred continuously with a paddle-like instrument, which takes strong arms and hard muscles. Usually two or three men take turns at this task. Next coconut milk, prepared in the meantime, is slowly poured in while the stirring continues.

The "maestro", who is always an expert in preparing the inuyat, occasionally takes a bit of the hot, sticky stuff, cools it in water, and tastes it. When it has been boiled long enough, the men take the kettle off the stove but continue stirring it until it cools, after which the contents are poured into small earthen jars, bamboo tubes varying from six to ten inches in height, or into tin cans used for the purpose.

Inuyat is popular not only with the poor but also with the well-to-do in the provinces. Though it is made in a crude way, the belief that the preparation of inuyat is unsanitary, is false.

The industry might become a really profitable one for the people of the province if the government would show the way to a more systematic and scientific method of manufacture. The sweet might even be exported.

## With Charity To All

(Continued from page 126)

8. Major Roxas has recently done one of these things:

shed tears while listening to President Quezon's speech against *Simulong et al* at the University of the Philippines.

disowned the seventeen year old baby.

is growing hair on his back.

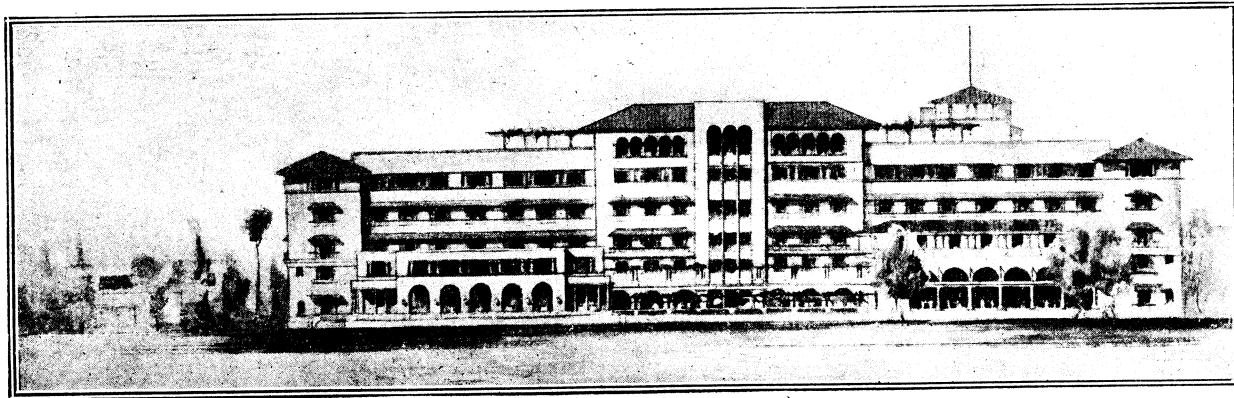
set the press free.

has talked back to President Quezon.

9. "Anent the mention of my name in today's issue of the *Tribune* as one of the presidential possibilities in the event that President Manuel L. Quezon may not run for reelection contingent to a proposed amendment to the Constitution, I desire to state that I am grateful to friends who forecast such a flattering possibility for me, but at the same time I would like to make it public and emphatic that I have decided

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to continue in the public service without expecting to be compensated by it by being some day catapulted to an elective office. I do not propose to deviate from this norm of conduct. . . I am glad and grateful for the opportunity afforded me by President Manuel L. Quezon of contributing my *grain of salt* (our italics) in his present administration and I choose to continue availing myself of the opportunity as long as the usefulness of my service to the Philippine government and people is felt."

The above is quoted from a letter written

to the *Tribune* (Roman, not Manila) by Cincinnatus.  
to the *Tribune* (Manila, not Roman) by Eulogius Rodrigorum.  
to President Quezon by the United Salt Dealers' Association of the Philippines.

10. When praying you think of:

hormones Hermitian Matrices  
the *igneous activity* in the Miocene epoch of the Tertiary Cenozoic era  
the fourth Interglacial period that followed the igneous activity  
dies veneris osculating spheres circle of convergence  
stream lines the Middle and the Dark Ages  
the Oligocene epoch following the Obscene latent heat  
nuclear bombardment orthogonal trajectories  
die Unvereinbarkeit der Lebensvorgänge la representation paramétrique  
onafhankeljkheid der onttrekkingsrelatie van de versmeltingsrelaties  
un sistema chiuso di funzioni normali e a due a due ortogonali

ANSWERS: 1. "Born 1820, still going strong." 2. The National Conference on Legalizing Free Love. 3. "I szink szo." 4. We won't be talking at all. 5. Hotdog. 6. *Benedictine* by D. O. M. 7. It is a cure for halitosis. 8. Disowned the seventeen year old baby. 9. To President Quezon by the United Salt Dealers' Association of the Philippines. 10. Dies Veneris.

Boc-boc-nit

(Continued from page 125)

which had cost them a lot of labor in the making.

After the boc-boc-nit, Carlos, Juan and I went back to our quarters with Carlos triumphant and Juan in utter dejection. "Cheer up, old kid!" said Carlos, "you'll win someday."

Spectacular and thrilling as it is, the boc-boc-nit sometimes presents an unfair, unsportsmanlike, savage action. When one is captured, he is sometimes punched, beaten, and kicked almost to death. However, this occurrence is very rare. It happens in cases where a family feud, a personal grudge, or rivalry for a girl is involved. Ordinarily, in a regular afternoon's play which runs to two hours, casualties number not more than two or three on each side. The fighters are that good defensively. By "casualties" I mean severe knocks that will likely produce scars. Many get hit but they suffer no more than temporary pain.

The final event of the year is considered a holiday for the entire community. *Obaya* (no work) is declared under penalty of violation. All the available boys from each section are mobilized. Crowds assemble as if to witness a ball game. In the *dap-ay* (boys' community place), a big feast of rice, beans, meat, and *tapoi* are prepared for the boys to eat after their engagement. A story is told that one year the Demang boys drove the Dag-dag boys clear out of town and into the mountains. On their victorious march back, the conquerors stopped over at their conquered

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brothers dap-ay and made a banquet out of what they found. They then returned to their own and had a second feast

Such is boc-boc-nit, a game which diverts, thrills, horrifies, and trains. But with baseball, basketball, volleyball, and track and other sports now occupying much of the time of these youths after school, it is my belief that boc-boc-nit will go the way of many other primitive customs, and will soon be known no more.

## Women Characters of Rizal

(Continued from page 124)

the housekeeper affirmed that cheese contained salt and grease which would aggravate his cough."<sup>16</sup> And with naïve credulousness, unless they, like Rizal, resorted to subtle irony in their praise of so much sacrifice, the Tertiary Sisters exclaimed, much affected: "All for the sake of meriting heaven and of converting us!"<sup>17</sup>

Yet, for all his ideas of reform, and his use of the Tertiary Sisters to convey what he thought of the hypocrisy and the false teachings of the religious orders, Rizal can not be classified as one who would counsel too drastic a remedy

for the evils of the times. His novels are not the intemperate expression of an impulsive revolutionist eager to overthrow those in power. Let him tell us in his own words what he wanted to accomplish:

"*Noli Me Tangere*, an expression taken from the Gospel of St. Luke<sup>18</sup> means *touch me not*. The book contains things of which no one up to the present time has spoken, for they are so sensitive that they have never suffered themselves to be touched by anyone whomsoever. . . . I have written of the social condition and the life, of our beliefs, our hopes, our longings, our complaints, and our sorrows; I have unmasked the hypocrisy which, under the cloak of religion, has come among us to impoverish and to brutalize us; I have distinguished the true religion from the false, from the superstition that traffics with the holy word to get money and to make us believe in absurdities for which Catholicism would blush, if ever it knew of them. . . . I have told our countrymen of our mistakes, our vices, our faults, and our weak complaisance with our miseries there. . . ."<sup>19</sup>

The Tertiary Sisters were an important instrument in these sinister revelations.

The scenes where these manangs appear are also, perhaps, the most humorous parts of the novel. For instance, the following picturesque sketch of Sister Puté, in whom the fright of guns could not smother her old-woman curiosity, is very droll:

"That opening and shutting of the window had no doubt been heard on all sides, for soon another window opened slowly and there appeared cautiously the head of a wrinkled and toothless old woman: it was the same Sister Puté who had raised such a disturbance while Padre Damaso

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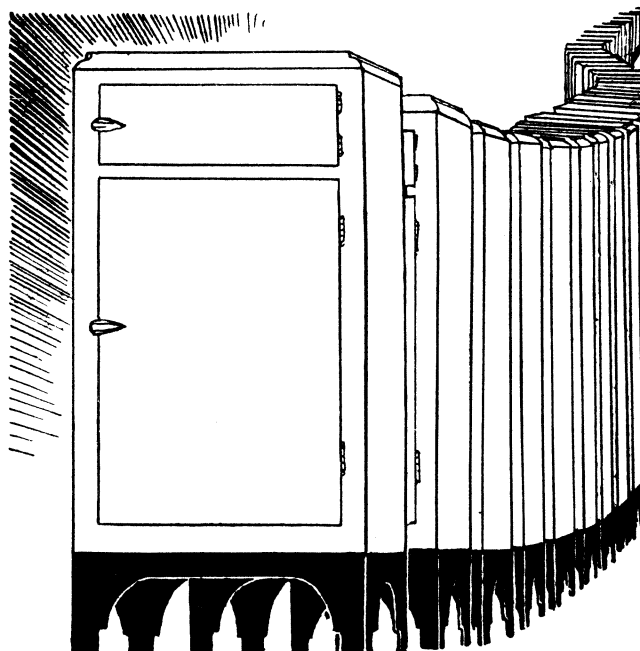
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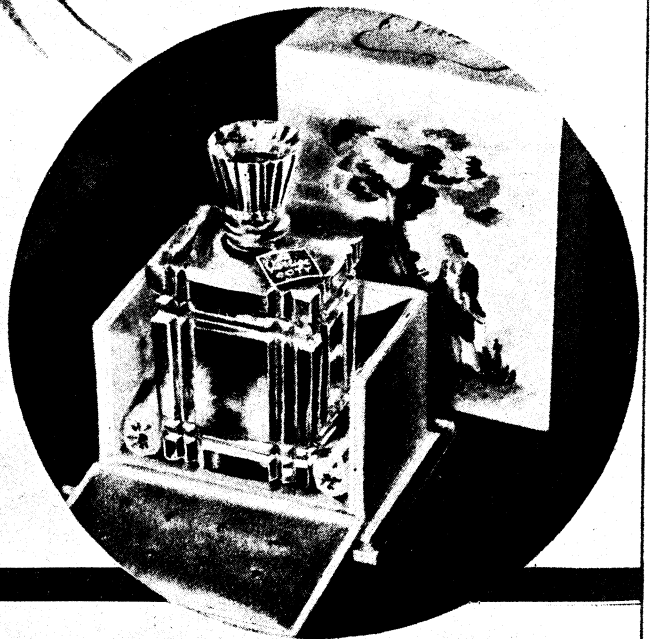
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was preaching. Children and old women are the representatives of curiosity in this world: the former from a wish to know things and the latter from a desire to recollect them.

"Apparently there was no one to apply a slipper to Sister Puté, for she remained gazing out into the distance with wrinkled eyebrows. Then she rinsed out her mouth, spat noisily, and crossed herself. In the house opposite, another window was now timidly opened to reveal Sister Rufa, she who did not wish to cheat or be cheated. They stared at each other for a moment, smiled, made some signs, and again crossed themselves."<sup>20</sup>

The ridiculous views of the Sisters on how to earn indulgences, and how to cheat in earning them, on what each prayer is worth in extricating a soul from purgatory;<sup>21</sup> on the sex of the different prayers: "You musn't mix up males and females. The *paternosters* are males, the *Ave Marias* are females, and the *Gloria patris* are the children"<sup>22</sup>; the description of the "sacred garments" which the religious people wore in processions, sacred because they possessed the special merit of gaining their wearers many favors in Heaven;<sup>23</sup> the interesting beliefs in what one might call the *graduated* laziness of the religious orders: "What are you dreaming about? Do you still think that the Popes even move their hands? The curate, being nothing more than a curate, only works in the mass—when he turns around! The Archbishop doesn't even turn around, for he says mass sitting down. So the Pope—the Pope says it in bed with a fan!"<sup>24</sup>; the colorful account of the float of San Diego being drawn mournfully by six Tertiary Sisters: "Whether because of some vow or on account of some sickness, the fact is that they dragged him along, and with zeal. San Diego stopped in front of the platform and waited to be saluted"<sup>25</sup>—all these pictures are rich with humour—bitter, twisted, if you will, for their

very ludicrousness evokes a mirthless laughter which might be a sob. So that when this work of an "*Indio miserable*" came out to portray with unimpeachable truth the conditions that obtained during the rule of the friars, it was no wonder that the very audacity of the thing left them breathless.<sup>26</sup>

Rizal could not always keep himself out of his "message." He could not very well have the Tertiary Sisters speak for him all the time. Hence his asides and digressions in which he set forth his own sentiments and convictions. We shall not dwell on Ibarra's conversations with Elias, with the Sage, even with Maria Clara, as opportunities which Rizal took to express his thoughts, not only because these are not within the province of this analysis but also because they are artistically almost too obvious. We prefer to call attention to subtle touches like the one in which the husband of Sister Puté makes fun of her remark about people coming from Spain becoming all heretics: ". . . and the curate, and all the curates, and the Archbishop, . . . aren't they all from Spain? Are they all heretics?"<sup>27</sup> or his remark informing us where to procure the "sacred garments which become dearer in proportion as they are old, threadbare, and unserviceable. We write this in case any pious reader need such sacred relics—or any cunning rag-picker of Europe wish to make a fortune by taking to the Philippines a consignment of patched and grimy garments, since they are valued at sixteen pesos or more, according to their more or less tattered appearance."<sup>28</sup>

There is no doubt as to the main purpose of Rizal's novels; and history has shown us that he succeeded well—indeed, too well for his own safety. Yet while he sought to

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arouse the sentiment of the country against the friars, his novels, whose great artistic merit lie in their humanness and realness, do not constitute a mere bigoted attack. As Derbyshire puts it "Any fool can point out errors and defects, if they are at all apparent, and the persistent searching them out for their own sake is the surest mark of the vulpine mind, but the author has cast aside all such petty considerations, and whether consciously or not, has left a work of permanent value to his own people and of interest to all friends of humanity."<sup>29</sup> Rizal chose these women, the Tertiary Sisters, to tell the country's story by telling their own, because he wanted the story told in the simplest language. If he had selected other bearers of his message, they might have spoken too profoundly to be easily understood by the people.<sup>30</sup> And Rizal wanted his people both to understand and feel. And perchance weep.

(1) From the Introduction by Epifanio de los Santos to the second edition of Charles B. Derbyshire's *The Social Cancer*, translation of *Noli Me Tangere*, Manila, Philippine Education, 1931.

(2) *Id.*

(3) According to the translator, Charles E. Derbyshire, in his Translator's Introduction, XXI, the story of Maria Clara, as told in *Noli Me Tangere*, "is by no means an exaggerated instance, but rather one of the few clean enough to bear the light, and her fate, as depicted in the epilogue, is said to be based upon an actual occurrence with which the author must have been familiar."

(4) Epifanio de los Santos, in his Introduction to the Derbyshire translation of *Noli Me Tangere*, says that the chapters relative to Sisa and her sons are taken from real life, the setting being San Rafael, Bulacan. Del Pilar communicated the facts to Rizal "who transformed them into genre pictures pregnant like Luna's with poetic and sinister flashes of lightning."

(5) *The Summa Theologiae*, written by St. Thomas Aquinas, the greatest theologian of the Middle Ages (1226-1274), embodies the most perfect exposition of the philosophy of the Catholic church.

(6) Charles Derbyshire's translation, *The Social Cancer*, p. 120.

(7) *Op. cit.*, p. 429.

(8) *Op. cit.*, p. 430.

(9) In his *Persian Letters*, he had Usbeck and Rica, the two characters of the book, write letters to each other voicing their opinions about eighteenth-century France.



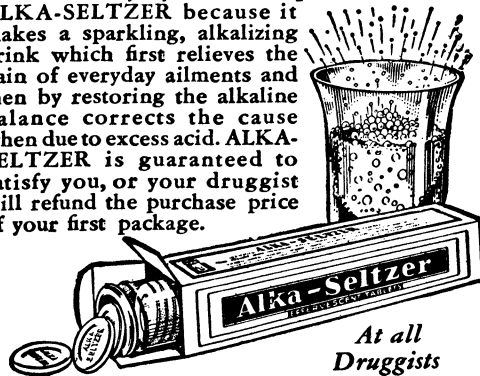
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- (10) In *Don Quijote*, the characters are made to voice Cervantes' opinion on the society, the manners, and the literature of Spain's *Edad de Oro*.
- (11) Almost all the plays of Molière were written ridiculing the social and political conditions obtaining in his country at the time of Louis XIV.
- (12) His writings, of which the best known is *Gulliver's Travels*, exercised a great influence upon the politics and the literature of his age, that of the eighteenth-century England.
- (13) Charles Derbyshire's Translation, *The Social Cancer*, p. 431.
- (14) *Op. cit.*, pp. 175-176.
- (15) *Op. cit.*, p. 177.
- (16) *Op. cit.*, p. 228.
- (17) *Ibid.*
- (18) *Sic. St. John XX*, from Charles Derbyshire's Introduction to *The Social Cancer*, XXXI.
- (19) *Ibid.*, XXXI-XXXII. The original letter in French is reproduced in W. E. Retana's *Vida y Escritos del Dr. Jose Rizal*, Madrid, 1907.
- (20) Charles Derbyshire's Translation, *The Social Cancer*, p. 426
- (21) *Op. cit.*, pp. 118-122.
- (22) *Id.*, p. 122.
- (23) *Op. cit.*, pp. 228-229.
- (24) *Op. cit.*, p. 267.
- (25) *Op. cit.*, p. 298.
- (26) Charles Derbyshire's Introduction to *The Social Cancer*, XXXIII.
- (27) Charles Derbyshire's Translation, *The Social Cancer*, p. 430.
- (28) *Op. cit.*, pp. 228-229.
- (29) Charles Derbyshire's Introduction to *The Social Cancer*, XXXII.
- (30) Charles Derbyshire's Translation, *The Social Cancer*, p. 123.

## The Tirong

(Continued from page 119)

and pronounces an *an-annung*, or curse which makes it impossible for the thief to move away from the place or to drop what he has stolen. He froths at the mouth and if not attended to immediately may die on the spot. To break the curse, the owner of the goods stolen is called to massage the head of the victim with garlic, and, while gently patting the man's shoulders, he mutters the words "*Diu cayo*" (Go away), which mean that the spirit must leave the body of the victim as he has been forgiven. To secure the human bones from the *cunucun*, a sacrifice is offered at the mound which consists of a quid of tobacco, betel-nut, and a coconut shell filled with *basi* (fermented juice of sugar cane).

Thus lie the Tirong dead on Calayan's barren coast, over them the sea chanting an eternal dirge.

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### The Resignation

(Continued from page 123)

to this province, much later than I. But now what are they? Of course, they are *dons* now. And why can't we be like them? Of course, at the start we will have to scrimp and sacrifice, but there is no rosy path to success. Now, if I continue teaching, what can we get? Fifteen years of teaching and all we have is a humble home, a chair set, a book-case full of useless books, a sewing machine, and a portable phonograph that sings no louder than a mosquito. Why should I stick to this dratted profession? Ah, to the farm, I'll tell you. We must learn hard work. We must learn to scrimp. We must begin to scrimp now.

Mrs. Cruz: But do you think we would be able to endure life in the barrio? You know our children have been born and raised in the town. They are accustomed to good clothes, entertainments, shows. And there is their education to look after.

Mr. Cruz: Maring, we will have to forego some things, of course. Have faith in me. Or are you losing faith in me already? But . . . but as to going back to teaching—never!

Mrs. Cruz: Well, that decides it. You always have the last say, Cris. . . But think of the future! (She sinks into a chair wearily and is lost in thought. Silence.)

Mr. Cruz: (moving to the table and procuring several sheets of paper and pen and ink) I guess I had better write

it down now—my resignation. (His wife looks at him and wants to say something but checks herself. She bites her lip as she looks askance at her resolute husband).

Mrs. Cruz: Etas . . . (louder) Etas . . . Bring that lamp here. (The maid enters with a lighted oil lamp which she puts beside him on the writing table. He ponders and scribbles on. Mrs. Cruz is silent all this time. She has put the boy in the crib and she extends a hand to rock it.)

Mr. Cruz: now it's done. (He lays down the pen and covers the ink-bottle. Then he sits back in his chair, his head resting on his clasped hands with a look of relief. He smiles wanly at his wife.) I will be a free man from now on. I'll not have to write any lesson plans any more—beginning tonight. I'll be a free man now. Do you hear me?

(The door creaks and Lourdes and Dolores enter, carrying a basket of vegetables between them).

Lourdes and Dolores: (in chorus) Good evening, Pa, Ma. (The two silent figures look at them but do not answer. Lourdes proceeds to the kitchen with the basket while Dolores takes the boy out of the crib and hugs him.)

Dolores: (with the babe on her arm) Ma, Pa, are we not going to the show tonight? Oh, Ma, let's go. There is a very nice picture. (She leans against her mother with the child.)

Mrs. Cruz: (sullenly) Why ask me? Ask your father. . . You know he has resigned? He is no longer a teacher. And he said we must scrimp. Do you understand that? Your Pa will not teach any more and we will have to . . . oh well,

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scrimp. That is, we must not go to shows, for example, beginning now. And . . .

Mr. Cruz: (reprimandingly) Maring! Did I say that? Of course, we are still going to the show as often as possible. And what is more, we are going now.

Lourdes: But, Pa, are you not going to teach any more?

Mr. Cruz: (smiling at her) No, child, beginning tomorrow. (He bends down and kisses her.)

Dolores: But why, Father? What will you do then?

Mr. Cruz: Oh, I am tired of teaching, children. Tomorrow, or the next day perhaps, we will go to Camp Overton.

Lourdes: And live there?

Mr. Cruz: Yesss. . .

Lourdes and Dolores: Ah, Pa. We don't want to go there! It's only a barrio and there are no cine houses, no stores . . . Oh, we wouldn't like it there. (Lourdes climbs upon his lap.)

Mr. Cruz: Oh, well, we'll leave you here then. But we will sell our home and all our furniture.

Lourdes: Oh! (Silence. Mrs. Cruz goes to the kitchen. Mr. Cruz goes to the crib and kisses the boy who is now sleeping).

Mr. Cruz: Tomorrow, dear boy, your father will not be a teacher any longer.

Dolores: But . . . are we not going to the show, Father? You promised us last night.

Mr. Cruz: Why, of course, we are, children. Go tell your Ma to get ready now. I'll call a *tartanilla*. (The children gleefully scamper away to their mother in the kitchen. Mr. Cruz goes out to the street. In a short while he returns and begins to put on his tie and coat once more. He spends several minutes before the mirror combing his hair. The children come back disappointed.)

Dolores: Mother is not going, Pa.

Mr. Cruz: Why?

Lourdes: I don't know. She says we can go alone. (He smiles to himself and whistles a broken tune. Fully dressed again, he goes to the kitchen. He comes back with Mrs. Cruz whom he pushes gently before him with both hands on her shoulders. In the sala he loosens his hold.)

Mr. Cruz: Come now. Maring. Tomorrow we shall be going to the barrio. Let's enjoy ourselves for once. (He whistles.)

Mrs. Cruz: Yes, it's indeed very nice of you! You can say that and feel happy! (She wipes away a tear with her sleeve.) Yes, we go there tomorrow and I'll be a slave. (She sobs.)

Mr. Cruz: (sidling up to her with a smile) But why do you cry? I thought you'd be game, as you always have been. (She sobs some more. The children look on pityingly. Mr. Cruz takes his wife again squarely by the two shoulders) Come, Maring, tears are no use.

Mrs. Cruz: No, I am not going. You go alone with the children if they want to go.

Lourdes and Dolores: (in chorus) No, we are not going any more. (They look quite angrily at their father.)

Mr. Cruz: Oho, a conspiracy. (The *tartanilla* noisily pulls up at the curb near their home and the driver shouts to them. Mr. Cruz goes to the door and answers loudly in return.) You wait a minute. We'll be there soon. (He

returns to Mrs. Cruz and holds her again by the shoulders.) Come, Maring. Get dressed now. The *tartanilla* is ready.

Mrs. Cruz: No. You go alone, I said. I don't care for shows now. What's the use? After today I'll no longer be Mrs. Cruz, but a slave.

Mr. Cruz: Now, now, Maring! Such talk! (He pushes her to the bedroom.) Now, dress up, dear. (He tries to kiss her but she turns her face away) Come now.

Mrs. Cruz: (resolutely) No.

Mr. Cruz: (laughing) Come now, dear. . . I am not going to resign . . . (He grabs the letter he has written from the table and tears it to pieces) Come, let's celebrate. You see . . . you see . . . (He fishes a letter from his coat-pocket.) They made me Principal. . .

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## Agrarian Unrest

(Continued from page 117)

threshing, which is borne equally by both parties. Before these machines were adapted to rice, the tenant received four per cent for cleaning the palay or one ganta per cavan. He also took the straw, was entitled to the fish in the rice-paddies, and was permitted to cut grass for sale and for his work animals, which were further small offsets. He hauled his ration to the home *camarin* free of charge, but now generally receives from two to eight centavos a cavan for hauling the palay to sales *camarins* in the barrios or towns, according to the distance. The tenant has two or three months each year in which he makes some extra money hauling gravel, firewood, palay, and so on. He must, however, also keep the dykes in order and repair his house and equipment.

In general, the landlord furnished the land, house and garden lots, paid all the taxes, advanced supplies and moneys for loans, advanced other sums for irrigation fees, etc., and sometimes he provided the work-animals. Irrigation fees and fertilizer costs were borne equally by both. Secondary crops are few in the rice region, the climate forbidding their

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growth. The sum total of all the offsets came to a considerable amount, and the landlords, following ancient custom, thought themselves justified in charging the interests they did in an effort to make the shares equal.

There is no trouble as difficult to settle as those conflicts between capital and labor which have to deal under agricultural conditions with the producing of food. There can be no strikes, as the tenant would be the first to suffer. The patent inequality of the landlord-tenant contracts lies in the fact that the position of the landlord is made stable by property, while the tenant has only his brawn. Hence the paternalism of the ancient system, which advanced subsistence. American governors from the beginning saw the ill effects of such a submerged mass of tenant farmers as we have in the Philippines, but could do nothing, unable to overcome local customs.

The old tenant law No. 2098 was abrogated because it allowed imprisonment for debt, and the late Governor-General Leonard Wood would not countenance this as unconstitutional. Then as "estafa" clause was inserted in contracts for the repayment of the advance money, which amounted to the same thing.

The right to dismiss any tenant should be as unquestioned as is the right to dismiss a bad cook or incompetent chauffeur. But the high cost of hiring and firing is usually taken into consideration. Thrifty and efficient tenants are an asset. They are familiar with the land and water conditions in the area they cultivate. A new factory man may break a tool or so, and nothing happens, but if a new tenant makes a mistake it may cost him and his landlord the crop.

With the new Tenancy Act in effect in five provinces of Central Luzon, tenants seem to be coming to believe that they are absolved from all financial obligations to their landlords. This would have its repercussions in the stopping of all credit, and trouble would undoubtedly ensue. The unrest on large landholdings is in part due to absentee landlords. If the owners will go back on the job, and take no provoca-

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tive action, such as denying credits in some form, or making tentative blacklists, they will show wisdom. Tenants under the new Law are due to lose their offsets, or so it will appear to them as they are put into a cash form upon which legal interest is collected, and this will meet with opposition. This can not be avoided, however, if justice is done to both parties.

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congested centers, but this would probably require considerable "regimentation". Far too many *haciendas* belong in the sub-marginal class, as has been stated. Take for example the one in San Idefonso, Bulacan. Originally this was a grazing grant for the support of a public hospital, which still exists. It was only suitable for the purpose intended, but the herdsmen and barrio people requested and were granted the right to farm a few low places for rice. This culture was gradually extended until it was turned into a sub-marginal piece of rice-land, where a crop was only grown if the annual rains allowed. The rent would not be excessive if good crops could be raised, but is entirely too high for such poorly-yielding land. Short-sightedly, each party blames the other for this state of affairs.

In general, the buying up of haciendas for re-distribution to the tenants will serve no purpose. The yield of the lands will remain the same, and if the former owners made no profit, neither can new owners. A large part of the Friar lands taken over by the Government, remains undisposed of after some thirty years, and such as are paid for have returned to the same status as before. Paper schemes based on annual payments for the land are also likely to prove a delusion, for the tenant will promise anything if the payment is to be made—*mañana*. Witness the thousand tenants of the Government on the Sabani Estate.

The ancient unit-area of 2.5 hectares should be discarded for larger units. An efficient tenant can cultivate from 4 to 5 hectares or even more. The writer knows of one tenant who produced 597 cavans on a little more than 8 hectares this year. Such tenants not only earn a good livelihood, but relieve the landlords from the need of supplying subsistence, money loans, and what not. In regions of congested population the tenant must realize there is no hope for him and a growing family, and must move to public lands or to regions where better conditions exist. While the writer realizes the difficulty of a tenant farmer amassing the ₱250.00 required before the Government gives him free transportation to Mindanao, he believes this could be accomplished for many by *turnuhans* such as those of Laguna. The moneys collected from the membership would allow of a number to emigrate each year, and self-help is always best.

A liberal use of commercial fertilizer is necessary in the Luzon rice region. The soils are deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus, although potash seems to be ample. The expense should be borne equally. There is no need of expanding irrigation systems, but those in use should be maintained and forest reserves supplying them should be rigorously preserved.

After all the new Tenancy Act was due. It will not solve all the unrest nor bring the Millennium, but it is a step in the right direction, painful to both parties perhaps, but it speaks progress in the main.

### Prospecting in the Old Days

(Continued from page 113)

mountain men if we would let him go, and, sure enough, he came back with two more Dumagats. After we talked with them, we learned that they were afraid to bring their women and children on account of our Christian Filipino companions. They said that the *Cristianos* had

long had the habit of carrying away their children who became slaves in Manila. So we finally agreed to send away the cargadores provided that they would come and help us and they made the promise. Next morning we sent all the Tagalogs back except a cook and two helpers.

The next day about thirty Dumagats, including men, women, and children, showed up and made their camp near our own. These Dumagats are quite different from the Aeta or remontado people, some of them being as much as six feet tall. They are very athletic and sure-footed. Some of the women carried as much as a half sack of rice with a small child on top of that. With this load they jumped from rock to rock over a rushing torrent of water. The kid was always tied on to the load. I often wondered what would have happened if any of the women have fallen into that rushing water. In crossing the river where it was deep and swift, the men would carry a large stone to hold them down; sometimes they were so long under water that we would think them finished, but presently they would show up on the other side of the deep water. We stayed near the first camp for about a month and a half, prospecting, fishing, and hunting, leaving Mackay in camp to look after the Dumagat camp and send us supplies. When we stayed away some days, Mackay kept his helpers busy panning and panned out ten ounces of rough gold. I found one nugget which weighed one and a fourth ounces. Mr. Squires still has that nugget.

I had warned everyone not to get too familiar with the Dumagats, but Mackay failed to observe this caution, got friendly with some of the most attractive children, and finally proposed to the parents that he take three of them

to Manila to educate. So next morning, when we called the Dumagat camp, there was not a soul in sight. I pinned Mackay down and he admitted he had made the proposal. After locating all the best placer grounds, we stopped and went on a search for the Dumagats. I was not slightly worried but very much so when we could find nothing of them, because this is usually a sign of trouble. So I slept at the door of our shed on the ground beside my old dog Cap. One night old Cap pushed up against me, growling. I quieted him and began crawling along behind him. When about fifty yards from our shack, Cap could stand it no longer and with a savage growl rushed ahead. Then from behind boulders and trees Dumagats began running toward the river through the heavy underbrush. I began firing at their retreat and to my surprise a gun began exploding just behind me. Squires had followed old Cap and me and was sure pumping his highpower rifle into that brush. Next morning we could find no dead *hombres*, but we gave old Cap credit for having saved some lives that night, and those lives in all probability would not have been Dumagat.

We then decided we would have to leave without cargadores, for our food supply was just about finished. Our cook was a very old man, unable to carry anything, and his helpers were sick and unable to carry even their blankets. We decided that owing to the cold and rain we would have

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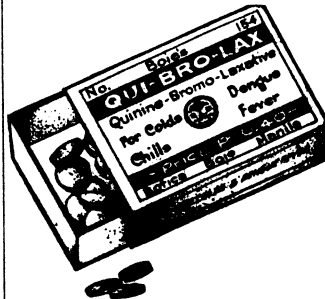
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to at least carry our blankets, but everyone agreed to throw away all clothing and everything not actually needed. We had only about one ganta of rice, a little salt, about two pounds of bacon, and two cans of milk. Of course, besides our blanket rolls we had our guns and ammunition which we did not dare leave. We divided the stuff and started out.

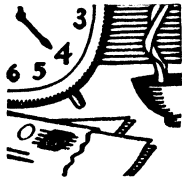
After a couple of hours' hike over boulders and through rushing water, coming sometimes up to our waists, Mackay went down and out. His load looked much bigger than the others and I opened it to see why. Well, he had kept a heavy sweater, extra underwear, and several other articles of clothing in his bag, and when I threw this outfit into the river he put up an awful squeal but as all were against him the stuff floated down the Angelo river. For three days we went through the most gruelling torture I have ever experienced in the mountains. We would cut the heart out of the *Palma-brava* palm and chop it up, mix a little bacon and rice with it, and boil this stuff until it became soft, dividing it equally between us; then each man would divide with old Cap, and always Cap had the biggest portion. On the third day we were out of every kind of food, but, lucky boys that we were, we came to a remontado's shack which had some *camotes* and wild tomatoes growing about it. We took sticks and began excavating *camotes*. We did not wait to cook them but ate many raw, then roasted the rest in the fire. That little shack was just big enough for all of us to stretch out in, which we did, but when those *camotes* began to operate, I concluded I'd rather sleep outside the shack and so Squires and I slept outside in the rain on the ground.

The next morning we came across a remontado carrying two quarters of a deer. We tried to buy a leg of deer from him but he said it belonged to a Mr. Tuason and he could not sell it. Billie drew his Luger and soon convinced the gent that we could have the largest of the two. We camped right there and soon had venison roasting. We did not wait for it to be fully cooked but began cramming it into our mouths with the juice and blood running through our whiskers. We had not shaved for two months and we were certainly a hard-looking bunch. That same evening we arrived at Santa Ines and rested up one day before returning to Tanay.

There is not much more to tell, but some may be interested to know what happened with the property. Well, in those days money for prospecting was not so easy as it is today. Furthermore, as Angelo was so inaccessible it seemed we would have to wait some time to properly explore our discovery. I mentioned that we had located the placer grounds. We registered the claims but failed to keep up our assessment work. Mr. Gus Heise found this out through a man named Hagedorn, and the two went in and located the property. It is now held by Judge Frank B. Ingersoll. Mr. Charley Martin went in about three years ago and located the lodes which are now being developed by the Angelo Mining Company.

The only thing I have from that trip is the memory and 20,000 shares of Angelo Mining Company stock, for which I paid cash. Today you can reach Angelo by way of Santa Ines in two days, riding a horse over the trail just finished by the Angelo Mining Company. Even though I did not greatly benefit by the discovery of the Angelo, I am glad that the part I played may some day be of great benefit to others.

# Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



W. S. BOSTON, who writes on "Prospecting in the Old Days", is a well-loved American "old-timer" in the Philippines and his story of his discovery of a now noted mining district is a true one.

Percy A. Hill writes about the new Rice Tenancy Law in this issue. As a rice planter and the friend of many of the country's chief executives and their advisers, he knows both the planters' and the government's sides of the question. He himself has never had any trouble with his tenants although he has been in the rice business for thirty years. In a letter to me, he states: "Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt should be given credit for at least getting the law on the statute books, although it never went into effect during his administration, and President Quezon for courageously putting it into effect. Nor should the work of men like 'Deacon' Prautch be forgotten. The law may cause a wide rift in class relations and more trouble later. As a free man I have advised all three parties to the best of my capacity, high and low, all who come to this house I live in by the side of the road. . . ." Referring to some of my own problems in his letter, he writes: "All editors have their troubles. That is why they smoke!" The question of why editors smoke was brought up in this column in the January issue.

Deogracias Iturralde presents his story, "Narcotics", as "a simple and humble brain-child". Readers may still remember his amusing story, "Marhuya", in the February, 1935, issue. "I am convinced", he says in a letter, "that there is really no need of anxious hurrying in this enjoyable game of writing, and a story, conceived and written after much biding of time, becomes like Malaga wine, improving with the time. . . ." I'll say this is no idle boast as regards his present story. Mr. Iturralde is Principal of the Aplaya Elementary School, in Bauan, Batangas, and states further: "I am still at my teaching job, no longer hoping for a life pension, but earnestly wishing for luck in the May sweepstakes. For although teaching and writing (the latter as a side line) is the happiest of combinations, writing requires a certain amount of leisure and this is well nigh impossible to find while holding a teaching job these days. I don't know what my bosses would think if they saw my name in print very often. . . ."

Frank Lewis-Minton, well known local American newspaper and advertising man, writes on tobacco from the more practical point of view and points out that the smoking of tobacco in pipes or otherwise came from South America first to the Philippines, spreading from here to other Oriental countries. Other articles on tobacco published during the past few years in the Philippine Magazine were "History of Tobacco and some Superstitious Practices that Developed from its Use", November, 1934, and "The Old Tobacco Monopoly in the Philippines", January, 1935, both by Ramon Valdes Pica.

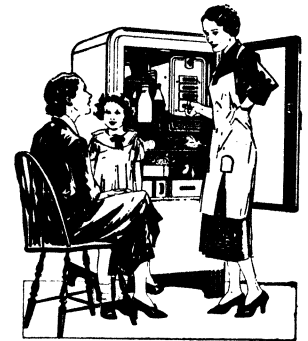
Inocencio B. Maddela graduates from the Arellano High School this month. He lived for four years on Calayan Island, his father having been a municipal councillor there. He visited the Island again in 1932 when A. E. Lilius was there and accompanied him on most of his expeditions to the strange grave places of ancient days found on those—except for the Batanes Islands—northernmost islands of the Philippine Archipelago.

Manuel E. Buenafe's play, "The Resignation", is certainly not great drama, but it is quite readable, and actable, too, and throws some light on the type of characters involved and their ways of thinking. Mr. Buenafe is a teacher at Iligan, Lanao.

O. S. Villasin, who has written a number of stories for the Philippine Magazine, is now a "trainee" in the new Philippine Army and tells us about himself and his gun.

Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrencia, in her series on the female characters in Rizal's novels, writes of the famous Tertiary Sisters in the present article—the name referring to "an order forming one of a particular system of religious orders and comprising men and women devoted

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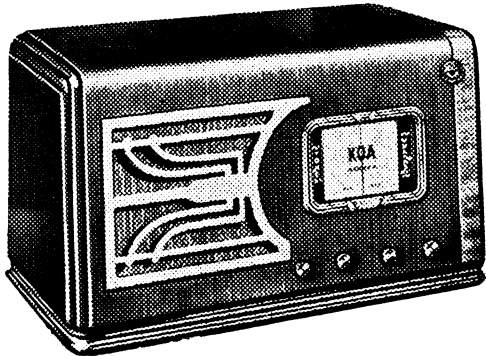
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to a rule of pious living, called the third rule, by a simple vow if they remain seculars, and by more solemn vows if they become regulars" Mrs. Santillan-Castrencia is on the faculty of the University of the Philippines.

Dalmacio Maliaman, who writes on the Bontoc "Boc-boc-nit" or rock-fight, is himself a Bontoc. He writes in a letter: "I first saw the light of day in Sagada, Mountain Province, twenty-two years ago. My father is an Igorot and my mother was an Igorot. That make me one. I started school in 1920, two years after that calamitous influenza epidemic which, I was told, I survived, but my mother did not. The school I went to was and still is run by Angelican missionaries, at the time by the Rev. John A. Staunton, its founder. For some reason or other, Mrs. Staunton became interested in me and cared for me as if she were my mother. In 1925 the Stauntons had to leave for America never to return and this about broke my young heart. Three years later they sent for me to come and study in the United States, and thus I left the Philippines at the age of fourteen. My eight years in this country have all been spent in school—four years in high school, one year in a stenography school in Indiana, and three years in the University of Washington, here in Seattle. This is my senior year, and my major is English Literature. Being old enough, I left the Stauntons with great thanks and deep appreciation, and have been entirely self-supporting during the last three years." Young Maliaman is evidently something of a man, like his rock-fighting forebears.

I received a very much appreciated letter from the Rev. V. H. Gowen of Besao, Mountain Province, renewing his own subscription and that of St. James's School for two years. He writes: "I hope this does not come too late to entitle me to the March issues. I have been away taking my favorite rest-cure through the Southern Islands by the help of the *Kinau* (in which my father used to sail out of Honolulu fifty years ago!) and had intended testing the famous Four O'Clock hospitality of your Editor's Office—but the days we *provincianos* spend in Manila are beset by much shopping; four o'clock usually found me searching for a taxi into which to pile my packages. May I thank you for registering the first outspoken blow (I mean 'striking the first blow'—a typewriter always makes me verbose!) against the late unlamented Daylight Saving. Daylight Saving did not trouble us, of course, here in Besao where the people use the sun for their clock, but the sudden cancellation of this absurdity—which your editorial predicted—did help to make my vacation more pleasant: one thing I enjoy above all else on shipboard in the Southern Islands is a cup of coffee on deck at daybreak. The clocks were pushed back just in time to save my having daybreak telescoped into breakfast. If you ever consider visiting this corner of the mountains (which is accessible by car nowadays), I can assure you of a genuine welcome. We are grateful for what you do for us not only in the Philippine Magazine but in music. You have done a fine thing in encouraging your contributors to outmode the imitative slush, a poor aping of poor models, which still stands for Philippine poetry in the backs of the textbooks. It is a relief to find unassimilated terms from the completely alien landscape of Greek mythology displaced by the terse, vital, authentic phrases of the poets whose work you publish. With real gratitude, I am, etc." I am sorry that Mr. Gowen could not drop in for tea when he was in Manila and am thinking that he might some day find time



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to write up his trip to the Southern Islands on the *Kinau* for the benefit of the rest of us. As for the poetry, it pleases me to know that there are persons who recognize what I am trying to do in that field. For some reason I do not know, contributions of poetry by Filipino writers received here in the office has been falling off lately both in quality and quantity. I hope that I haven't discouraged our poets too much by turning down their offerings too regularly. But what can I do? It must come up to publishable standards. I have no hope of finding, in these days, a major poet. I can hardly say that I desire to do so because such a man would be almost certain to starve to death. However, I believe that people should write poetry—and that much good poetry could so be written—on occasion, at times when, if they can write at all, they naturally write poetry—moments of deep emotion, when self-expression means intense relief. Such poetry is, of course, not written for publication, but when it is published it is recognizable as something real and worthy, a contribution to the spiritual life of the world. It is that sort of poetry that I like to get for the Magazine. I don't want made to order or made to pattern stuff, written to get the writer's name in print. It never rings true.

What I said just now about the likelihood of even a major poet starving to death—not in the Philippines alone, but anywhere—serves as an introduction to a letter I received from Marc T. Greene, a name many of the readers of the Magazine will recognize because he has frequently written for it as well as for many of the most noted newspapers and magazines in the world. I had written him about some of my own difficulties and he replied: "This only goes to show how ridiculously underpaid the literary profession is, whether editorially or among contributors to magazines and newspapers. I suppose I have as good a standing as most, what with my name often in leading newspapers and magazines all over the world, yet a good plumber in America would make more than I do, if he has a steady job. In any other calling, the standing I have in journalism would be worth easily \$15,000 a year, and I dare say much the same thing applies to you. It is rotten. Here am I, struggling to enlighten the world on the things it ought to be enlightened on, not to say endeavoring to guide it a little—and make the pay of a bookmaker's tout. . . . I quite agree with you that there is more to journalism than the mere economic side—or ought to be—otherwise I would have gone to Tahiti long ago and started growing coconuts—the price of copra has now advanced again far enough to make it worth while. There is great satisfaction in it (journalism) often—as when, for example, you are able, as I have been recently, to attract the attention of a good deal of Europe by articles in the great *Manchester Guardian*. I sent them some stuff from the Balearic Islands, about the first unbiased reports of what the Italians were doing there from a correspondent on the spot. The stories stirred up things considerably, and received the distinction of a special 'categorical' denial from Mussolini. Subsequent developments have, of course, fully substantiated my charges. Nevertheless, one has to live, and every dollar counts. I think that the Spanish story of mine you published (October, 1936)

was perhaps the best of many I have done on that subject, and it was so because it was a kind of well-considered digest of all I had written before. And the Hebrides story (same issue) was certainly entertaining. I am glad to hear that Sydney Tomholt has reached some degree of success. He used to read me some of his plays when we worked on the *China Press* together in Shanghai. I never could understand why he could not put them across strongly. I hope he has now. But it is very difficult to market plays, certainly unless you are in London or New York. I expect to sail for India next week, and if there is anything you think I could do for you there, drop me a line, this time, care of the *Christian Science Monitor*, Clarence House, Central Building, Westminster, London. Best wishes, etc."

The editorial "Nobodies Sons" in the January issue of the Magazine has aroused considerable comment and a number of persons of prominence in Manila plan to bring the matter discussed in the editorial to the attention of the new U. S. High Commissioner when he arrives here. The well known American lawyer, C. A. DeWitt, of the firm of DeWitt, Perkins & Ponce Enrile, whom I asked for an opinion on the editorial, wrote me: "I have read with interest your editorial in connection with a recent ruling of the State Department that children born in the Philippines of an American father and a Filipino mother out of wedlock, are not citizens of the United States. I wish to inform you that that has been the consistent view of the administrative officials at Washington, as well as of the courts. (32 Op. Atty. Gen. 162; *Ng Suey Hi v. Weedon*, 21 Fed. (2d) 801; *Guyer v. Smith*, 22 Md., 239, 85 Am. Dec. 650). It would seem to me that paternity should be regarded as sufficiently established, for the purposes of the statute, where the father has acknowledged the child, either voluntarily or as a result of judicial action. However, the Department has always ruled that the child must be legitimate, or legitimated, under the local statute,

# Questions

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and acknowledgment under our statute does not result in legitimation”.

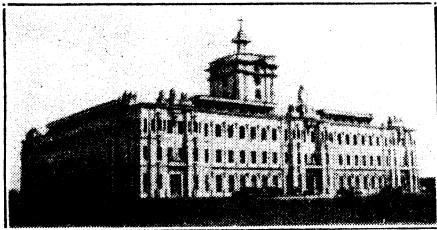
“Putakte” and “Bubuyog” (the names mean “bee” and “wasp” in Tagalog) won laurels last month with the “Fifteen questions to make you give up thinking” in their “With Charity to All” department last month. Among others, Lydia Belmonte wrote me: “Your new Questions Department conducted by Putakte and Bubuyog is very interesting. My friends and I got a lot of fun out of it. It is similar to the ‘Are You Sure’ Department in *Life*, but we think it is even better. It is highly ‘educational’. Let us have more of it.” Another correspondent, Ramon Beles, ranks the Putakte and Bubuyog page next to the editorial page! “Let me congratulate you on the high quality of the Magazine you put out”, he writes. “I may particularly mention, first, your editorials, and next, the Putakte and Bubuyog page. . . Putakte and Bubuyog in this February issue are surely great rib-tickers. Who are those fellows, anyway?” Well, that’s their secret. Highly diagrammatic portraits of them appear at the head of their page. One wears a halo and the other a high hat, and both carry their stings in their “hands”. All I will say is that they do not belong to the ordinary garden variety of columnist. They move, all unsuspected, in

high and dignified circles.

A friend told me the other day that the occasional references to Lily, Esther, and the rest in this column remind him of Lamb’s “Dream Children”. I don’t know as to that, but I can assure everybody that I claim a ₱500 exemption in my income tax returns each year for every one of them (Although I have not had any taxable income for the past few years, I have had to make out the returns.) The following has nothing to do with literature, except that I was reading at the time, one evening at home, shortly after supper. Lily rushed up and said excitedly that while doing her lessons under the table light she has accidentally swallowed a “bug”. “Is it bad, father? Will it poison me?” she asked. “Oh, no,” I said. “Just imagine you are a little bird that caught some insect or other and gobbled it down. As a matter of fact, our remote ancestors used to eat all sorts of beetles, berries, and what-not all the time.” I could see, however, that she was not easy in her mind about the situation, so I added: “You might drink a glass of water and drown the thing.” She disappeared for a while and when she came back I asked, “Well, did you drink a glass of water?” “Yes,” she said: “And a glass of milk. Then I ate an apple. . .” and, as if an after-thought, “and an orange.”

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News Summary

(Continued from page 107)

France and Turkey are reported to have found a basis for compromise in their dispute over the Alexandrietta region in Syria under a plan which would provide that the district be given independence in local affairs with the Syrian government controlling foreign affairs and the customs.

Czechoslovakia government reported to have decided to establish a consulate in Addis Abeba accredited to the Italian government. Czechoslovakia was formerly one of the most ardent supporters of the League of Nations.

The rebels again bombard Madrid and many are killed.

Jan. 24.—The Emperor withholds action on the resignation of the Hirota Cabinet and commands him to carry on pending a new appointment, the suspension of the Diet in the mean time remaining in force.

Reported from Rome that Germany and Italy will take active steps to prevent a victory of the Spanish government in its contest with the rebels.

In an address at Lyons, Premier Blum offers Germany an agreement for economic cooperation in return for a pledge to end the arms race. He hints also that France is ready to assist Germany in obtaining colonial sources for raw materials. If Germany refuses, he declares, France is prepared forcefully to prevent German military expansion.

Radek testifies concerning a vast conspiracy to sabotage the entire railway system of Russia in order to insure its defeat in a war with Germany and Japan, hoping thereby to secure the overthrow of the Stalin régime. Later they hoped to regain the territories surrendered to Germany and Japan. The prosecution demands the "merciless extermination" of the defendants. Trotzky in Mexico calls the charges "absurd and monstrous" and the "biggest frame-up in the world's history". He states that he has not been in contact with Radek for the past eight years. "The new trial is again based on 'voluntary confessions'. Everywhere in the world except in Russia, criminals seek to hide their crimes, but in Moscow they seem anxious to confess. Only a tribune inquisitorial in character could achieve such a result. All persons who refused to confess to what has been dictated to them have been executed during the investigations prior to the trial".

Jan. 25.—The Emperor accepts the resignation of the Hirota Cabinet and commands Gen. Kazushige Ugaki to form a government. The army is however regarding him as too liberal in his policies, reported to be opposing his efforts by refusing to name a war minister, thus automatically blocking his efforts.

Britain receives replies from Germany and Italy expressing agreement in principle of the proposal to ban "volunteers" from Spain and it is believed a control plan can be agreed upon without further difficulty.

Jan. 27.—After the Emperor ordered General Ugaki to redouble his efforts to form a Cabinet, the army abandons its boycott and nominates Lieut.-Gen. Y. Tachikawa as Minister of War. Ugaki offered the post of minister of finance to Toyotaro Yuki, President of the Industrial Bank of Japan, who accepts on condition that he be allowed to slash the budget by 1,000,000,000 yen or nearly one-third.

Radek at the Moscow trial predicts war between Russia and Japan and Germany this year and declares that the German-Japanese anti-communist pact was formed for that purpose, claiming he received a letter from Trotzky to that effect. The prosecution demands the death penalty for all seventeen of the defendants who include a number of leaders formerly in high positions.

Jan. 28.—Reported that the army has reverted to its original decision not to nominate a war minister and to continue to oppose Ugaki. Premier Hirota continues to carry on ad interim.

Reported from Kobe that an agreement has been reached between an American textile mission and the Japanese limiting Japanese exports to the United States to two kinds of cotton cloth during 1937 and 1938—betchin, 2,000,000 square yards, and cotton velvet, 750,000 square yards annually. The Japanese are reported to be pleased with the willingness of the American cotton trade to attempt non-governmental negotiations, considered to be a new departure in international trade arrangements.

Jan. 29.—Ugaki having given up his efforts to form a Cabinet, apologizing to the Emperor and stating that he apparently "lacked the personality and virtue to succeed and had therefore decided to resign", the Emperor appoints Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, member of the Supreme War Council.

The French Ministry of Marine announces a three-year building program including two 35,000-ton battleships, two cruisers, two air-craft carriers, and twelve submarines.

Radek and other self-confessed conspirators ask for "nothing more merciful than death" from the court. A few others, though confessing their guilt, ask for the mercy of the court.

Reported that the Princess Royal, former King Edward's sister, and her husband, the Earl of Harewood, will visit Edward shortly.

Jan. 30.—Chancellor Hitler, addressing the Reichstag announces a decision to take complete control of the German railroads and the Reichsbank as further steps toward freedom from the Versailles Treaty provisions. He also announces the withdrawal of Germany's signature from the clause admitting German responsibility for the World War. He praises the four-year economic program now under way and states he has redeemed all his promises. "I am convinced European statesmen will be able to preserve peace, but nations must consider the armament problem universally. Each nation must judge its own defense needs. Pacification must be based on equality and mutual responsibility. Pacification is impossible while a clique of poisoners (apparently a reference to Moscow) is allowed to continue its activities." The Reichstag votes to extend the "enabling act" giving Hitler power to rule for four more years by decree, beginning April 1.

Chancellor Hitler issues a decree prohibiting Germans from accepting the Nobel Peace Prize in retaliation for last year's award to the German pacifist Van Ossetsky, and offering a substitute prize for Germans only.

Thirteen of the seventeen defendants in the Moscow trial are condemned to death and others, including Radek, to from eight to ten years imprisonment. Many persons are reported to have been arrested throughout the nation as a result of testimony given during the trial. The verdict marks the destruction of the second large group of Trotzky followers within a period of six months. Sixteen men were executed after the first trial. Foreign observers declare that the case proves the weakness of the vaunted Soviet solidarity and say that the trial disclosed that the Soviet industrial machine is honeycombed with oppositionist intrigue and that Germany and Japan are in possession of vital Soviet defense secrets.

The French Embassy at London announces that a group of London banks have arranged to give a credit of £40,000,000 to the French railways under guarantee of the French government at 3-1/2% interest, the loan to be repaid in ten months.

Four rebel planes which lost their way in a fog and descend behind Spanish government lines are found to be Italian planes with Italian pilots.

Ugaki resigns his title as general, denouncing the army for bringing the Japanese nation to the crossroads of fascism.

Feb. 1.—A group of leading Chinese officials and

business men launch a campaign to raise \$60,000 (gold) for United States flood relief. Chiang Kai-shek states that each time China has suffered a national calamity, "America always assisted and now it is China's turn to show in words and deeds our sympathy".

Feb. 2.—The new Cabinet formed by General Hayashi is installed in office by the Emperor. Difficulties with the Diet are anticipated by observers as the new Cabinet is frankly fascist for the main part.

Feb. 3.—Battles rage on three Spanish civil war fronts—in the north, at Malaga, and around Madrid.

Foreign Secretary Eden states in the House of Commons that the government has no intention of returning any of the mandated territories to Germany, and refers a questioner to his statement in the House on July 27 when he declared that any question of the transfer of the mandated territories would inevitably raise difficulties, moral, political, and legal for which "His Majesty's government must frankly say it has been unable to find a solution".

Following the new status of Egypt, the government hands a note to the capitulatory powers stipulating that the mixed courts should be abolished with twelve years.

Italian calendars are said to designate 1936 as the Year I of the Empire. Premier Mussolini has conferred the title of Emperor of Ethiopia on the King and upon himself the title of Emperor Founder.

Feb. 4.—Maneuvers at Singapore, including both naval and air attacks and counter-measures, end in a decision in favor of the defense. Some 80,000 men participated.

Feb. 5.—The Princess Royal and her husband, the Earl of Harewood, leave London to pay former King Edward a visit at Enzesfeld, the first members of his family to do so.

Feb. 6.—Fascist rebels reach the gates of Malaga. It is reported that 16,000 Italian "volunteers" have reached Spain during the past few days to assist them.

Feb. 8.—Premier Hayashi states that the immediate policies of his Cabinet will not be changed from those of the Hirota government and warns the party leaders in the Diet that Parliament will be prorogued if it remains hostile. The Premier is reported to be dubious about the plan of Toyotaro Yuki, who was appointed Minister of Finance, to top off 50,000,000 yen from the army appropriations, 50,000,000 from the navy's, and 50,000,000 more from other items.

Reported that the rebel troops have withdrawn from Sian, capital of Shensi province, and that Central government troops now occupy the city, and it is hoped that an early settlement of the revolt which led to the retention of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek recently can be arrived at.

Feb. 9.—Malaga is reported to have fallen to the rebels. Gen. Queipi de Llano orders the immediate execution of all "Marxists" as "swift justice" for the alleged execution of rightists. The Spanish government charges that the Italian navy played an important part in the taking of the port which "climaxes a long series of direct acts in support of the rebels, making a mockery of the non-intervention agreement. "Foreign intervention will not shorten the war but will lengthen and intensify it, bringing Europe each day nearer to the abyss".

Feb. 10.—Premier Blum's own newspaper, *Le Populaire* states that "there is no doubt that if Italy and Germany do not cease their sabotage immediately and if international control is not established, an irresistible movement of democratic opinion in this country will oblige the government to review its decision to remain neutral in connection with the Spanish civil war".

Feb. 11.—Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, surprises the House of Commons by announcing an impending defense loan of approximately £400,000,000 (£4,000,000,000) spread over a period

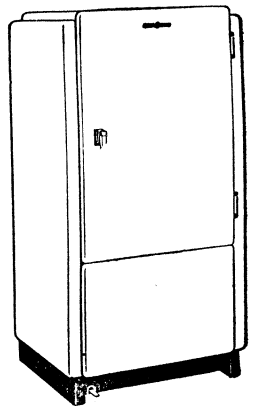
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of five years to meet the rapidly growing expenditures for the rearmament program. Opposition leaders call attention to the serious import of such an unprecedented proposal in time of peace.

The rebels claim complete control of the strategic Madrid-Valencia highway and the government is said to be feeling the effects of diminishing supplies as trucks are routed over the dangerous Guadalajara road. In Malaga some 150 loyalist leaders are executed. The evacuation of the city by thousands of noncombatants is described as having been horrible as defenseless people were bombed on the open road and in places where they had congregated at night for rest.

## Astronomical Data for March, 1937

By the Weather Bureau



### Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	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.	6:03 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 the 21st at 8:45 a.m.

### Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
March 1	9:18 p.m.	8:25 a.m.
March 2	10:08 p.m.	9:06 a.m.
March 3	10:57 p.m.	9:48 a.m.
March 4	11:48 p.m.	10:32 a.m.
March 5	12:38 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
March 6	12:38 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
March 7	1:27 a.m.	1:01 p.m.
March 8	2:16 a.m.	1:55 p.m.
March 9	3:03 a.m.	2:49 p.m.
March 10	3:49 a.m.	3:44 p.m.
March 11	4:33 a.m.	4:39 p.m.
March 12	5:17 a.m.	5:36 p.m.
March 13	6:02 a.m.	6:34 p.m.
March 14	6:48 a.m.	7:33 p.m.
March 15	7:36 a.m.	8:34 p.m.
March 16	8:27 a.m.	9:36 p.m.
March 17	9:22 a.m.	10:39 p.m.
March 18	10:20 a.m.	11:40 p.m.
March 19	11:19 a.m.	12:38 a.m.
March 20	12:17 p.m.	1:32 a.m.
March 21	1:16 p.m.	2:21 a.m.
March 22	2:12 p.m.	3:06 a.m.
March 23	3:05 p.m.	3:48 a.m.
March 24	3:56 p.m.	4:28 a.m.
March 25	4:46 p.m.	5:06 a.m.
March 26	5:35 p.m.	5:48 a.m.
March 27	6:23 p.m.	6:23 a.m.
March 28	7:12 p.m.	7:03 a.m.
March 29	8:01 p.m.	7:44 a.m.
March 30	8:51 p.m.	8:28 a.m.
March 31	9:41 p.m.	

### Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter	on the 5th at	5:17 p.m.
New Moon	on the 13th at	3:32 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 19th at	7:46 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 27th at	7:12 a.m.
Apogee	on the 3rd at	4:00 p.m.
Perigee	on the 15th at	11:00 a.m.
Apogee	on the 31st at	9:00 a.m.

### The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY RISES AT 5:43 a.m. and sets at 5:25 p.m. Immediately before sunrise, the planet may be found very low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

VENUS rises at 8:02 a.m. and sets at 8:40 p.m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found about 40° above the western horizon between the constellations of Cetus and Arie.

MARS rises at 10:43 p.m. and sets at 10:01 a.m. After rising the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Scorpius.

JUPITER rises at 2:26 a.m. and sets at 1:38 p.m. In the early hours of the morning, the planet will be found in the eastern sky between the constellations of Sagittarius and Capricorn.

SATURN rises at 6:16 a.m. and sets at 6:08 p.m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.

### Principal Bright Stars at 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Arcturus in Bootes	Spica in Virgo
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 Rigel in Orion

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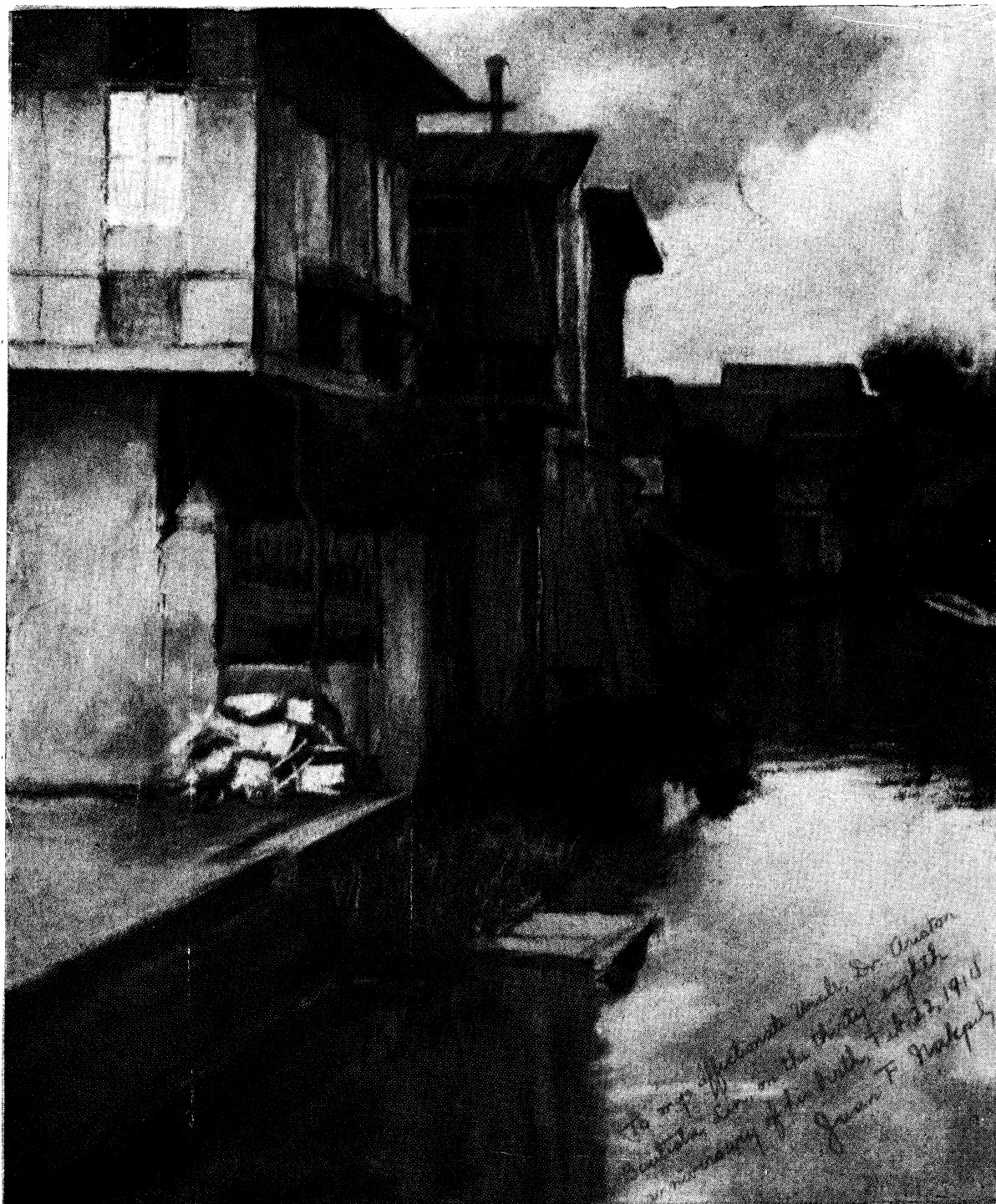
MAY 13 1937

# PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXIV

April, 1937

No. 4 (348)



*To my affectionate uncle, Dr. Anston  
 Anston, Sr. with love and respect  
 on the anniversary of his death, Feb. 2, 1911  
 Juan F. Nakpil*

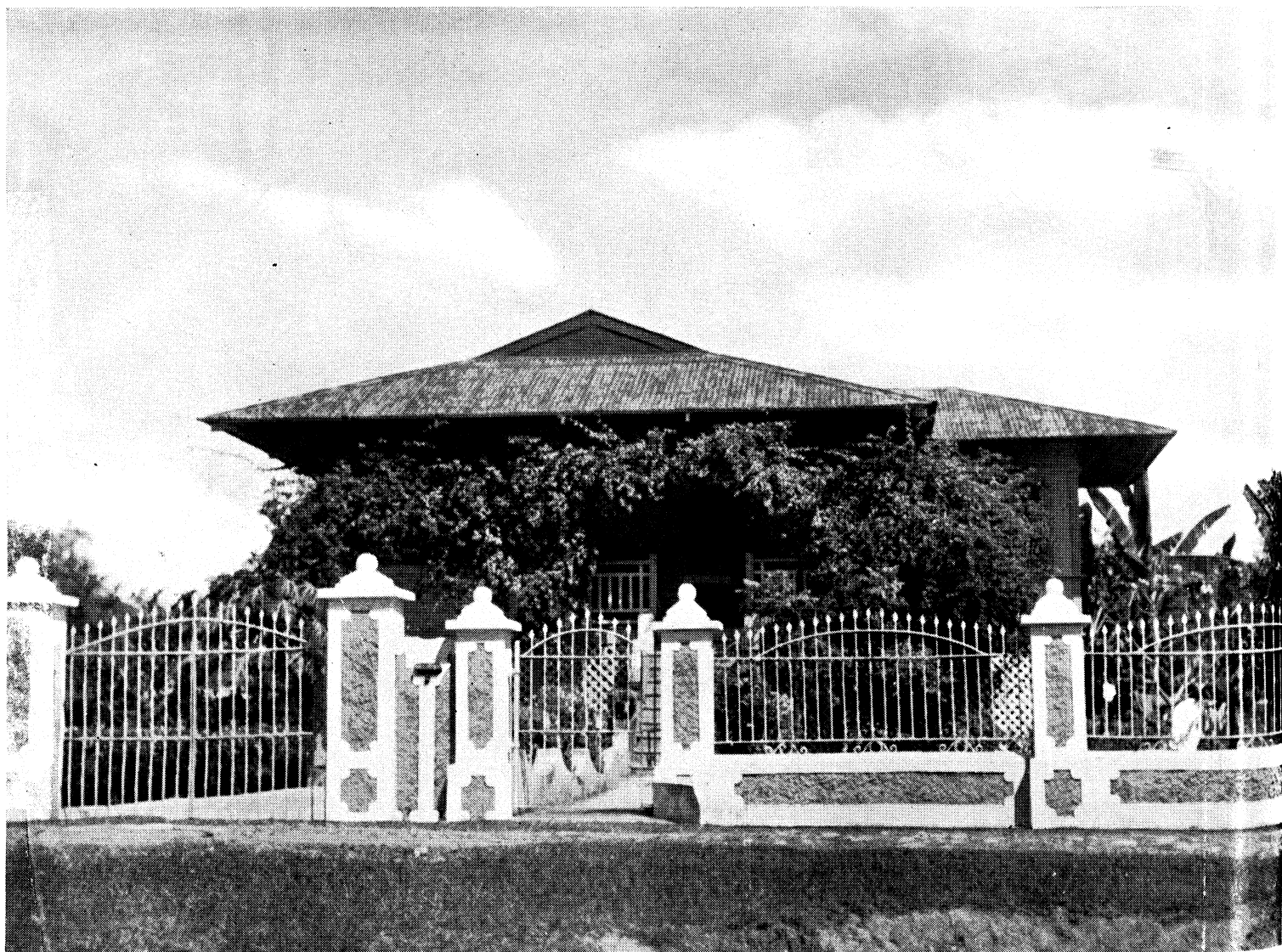
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VOL. XXXIV

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No. 4 (348)

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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have been substantially greater than in January, although still somewhat below normal due to continued shortage of ships. Sugar exports were considerably increased and only slightly below those for February, 1936. No copra was exported but coconut oil, cake and meal and desiccated coconut were exported in fairly good volume. Abaca exports were a little lower than in January or in February last year. There was a fairly good shipment of leaf tobacco to Japan and Korea but this is not likely to be repeated for some months and tobacco exports will continue at a low level until Spain is in a position to buy. Log shipments to Japan improved somewhat. Lumber exports were good to Europe but light to the United States. Gold shipments were lower than in recent months. The price of sugar was easy but prices of other export products were fairly substantial.

Export sugar prices were weak in the first half of the month, falling about 50 centavos per picul, but remained steady in the last half. The current crop appears to be more than sufficient to cover all quotas.

Copra arrivals continued very light and a local situation caused prices to increase sharply. Oil prices increased more moderately and fell off toward the latter part of the month as a result of competition from other oils in the American market. With the alleviation of the local shortage, copra prices followed oil prices down and closed the month at approximately the opening level. There was no copra exported in February, Europe being out of the market and shipping facilities lacking to the American Pacific Coast. Oil shipments were fairly good, however, and exports of copra cake to Europe were a little better than in January.

Abaca prices fell off a little in the first half of the month but regained most of the losses before the end of the month. The higher grades preferred in the American market showed net gains, as did all of the Davao grades. Both balings and exports fell off a little from the January level, possibly due to the shorter month. Balings exceeded exports and stocks increased by 24,000 bales although they are still lower than last year.

The leaf tobacco market was steady but dull. There were some sales of La Union leaf tobacco for export and export shipments showed a temporary increase due to ordering by the Japanese and Korean monopolies. Cigar shipments showed a marked improvement over January and were about the same as in February last year.

Rice prices continued steady throughout the month. The crop just harvested appears adequate for domestic requirements this year.

Gold production fell below ₱4,000,000 for the first time since August. It is expected again to exceed the ₱4,000,000 mark in March, however, with a longer month and some mines anticipating increased production. Iron ore shipments to Japan were below average and there were no exports of base metals to the United States.

Import collections increased in February and are expected to show a further substantial increase in March due to the resumption of normal shipping and the longer month. Domestic credit conditions also continued good in Manila and throughout the Islands, although cash payments declined due to higher prices of imported goods and a tendency to accumulate large stocks in anticipation of further price increases.

Stocks of imported goods increased substantially in February and demand fell off in most lines, although prices generally continued firm. Flour imports from the United States were a little better and are expected to increase heavily in March. No canned fish was exported from the United States in February.

Imports of American textiles increased but few new orders are being placed. Japanese textiles continued to be imported in fair volume, but it is expected that arrivals will be sharply reduced in the next few months as the quota is nearly exhausted. There was little competition from Europe or Japan on iron and steel goods during February.

Imports of automobiles by dealers were heavy in February but still insufficient to keep up with the demand. Stocks were increased somewhat, imports exceeding sales by a fairly good margin, but there is still a shortage of cars. Truck imports were comparatively light in February and were exceeded by sales, reducing stocks to a low level. Sales of tires, parts and accessories were very good.

Railroad carloadings were considerably improved due mainly to sugar, lumber and manufactures. Increased freight rates on hemp, coconut products and other commodities were announced by steamship companies.

Consolidated bank figures showed an increase of about ₱8,500,000 in loans, discounts and overdrafts, offset by declines in cash and in balances abroad. Demand deposits also fell off ₱3,000,000 while other deposits were practically unchanged.

Government revenue was about the same as in February last year, an increase in collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue being approximately offset by a decline in Customs collections.

Real estate sales fell off only slightly in February amounting to ₱1,315,939, about 30 percent over the figure for the previous February. For the first two months of 1937, sales have totaled ₱2,760,668, compared with ₱2,353,312 in the same period of 1936. With several important transactions not yet reported, it is believed almost certain that real estate sales in 1937 will substantially exceed those reported in 1936, which were in turn greater than for any year since 1919.

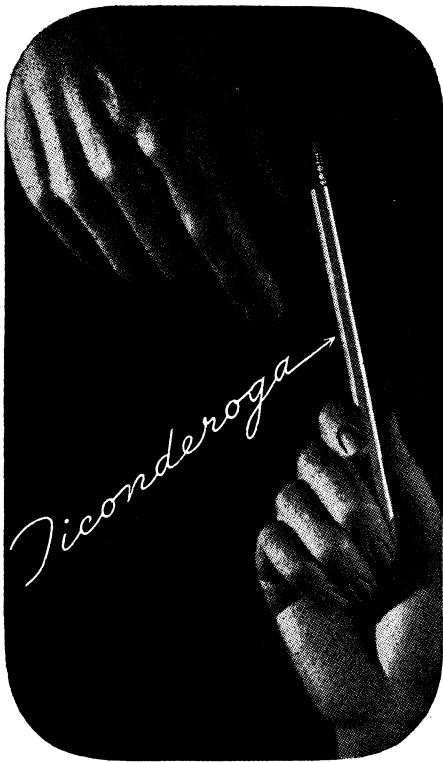
New building permits were again comparatively moderate in February, permits for new construction totaling ₱459,300. For the first two months, permits for new construction are about 35 percent lower than in the same period of 1936. There are a number of projects under consideration, however. Permits in February and for the first two months of 1937, compared with those for last year, as follows (in pesos):

	February 1936	February 1937	Total 2 Months 1936	Total 2 Months 1937
New construction	878,880	459,300	1,373,600	859,580
Repairs	34,170	17,210	73,300	37,270
Total	913,050	476,510	1,446,900	896,850

There were 444 radio receivers sold in January and 83 cancellations, compared with 426 sets and 100 cancellations in January last year.

There were 49 corporations newly registered in February, with ₱11,727,000 of authorized capital, of which ₱2,868,000 was subscribed and ₱1,209,182 paid-up in cash and ₱181,039 paid-up in property. Eight of the new corporations were controlled by Americans; one by Chinese; one by Greeks and the balance by Filipinos. As usual, most of the new companies are concerned with mining and investments. There were 24 mining companies incorporated, with ₱1,854,400 of subscribed capital, of which ₱451,125 was paid-up in cash and ₱85,000 in property. Of these companies, 20 were controlled by Filipinos and four by Americans. There were five investment companies incorporated with ₱380,000 subscribed capital, of which ₱265,508 was paid-up in cash and ₱53,668 in property. One of these was American, the balance Filipino. One large distilling company was formed with authorized capital of ₱1,900,000, of which ₱387,800 was subscribed and paid-up. There was also a fishing company registered. It was merely a reincorporation, however, its ₱40,000 capital being paid-up mainly in property. Two mine management companies were registered with ₱90,000 of capital subscribed, of which ₱32,500 was paid-up, all by Filipinos. One Chinese merchandising company with ₱32,000 capital subscribed and paid-up was registered by Chinese interests. Of the total subscribed capital of corporations registered during the month, ₱2,772,400 was subscribed by Filipinos; ₱62,600 by Americans; ₱32,000 by Chinese; and ₱1,000 by Greeks.

There were 12 general partnerships registered during the month with paid-up capital of ₱466,600. Of these, six, with ₱411,000 authorized capital, are engaged in the brokerage business.



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# News Summary

## The Philippines

Feb. 16.—Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez is reported to be seeking authority to organize a coconut products board authorized by an old and apparent forgotten act of the Philippine Legislature.

Police are rushed to the Sabani Estate, owned by the National Development Company, where trouble has arisen over the division of the harvest

with the tenants.

Feb. 17.—News of the appointment by President Roosevelt of Governor Paul V. McNutt as U. S. High Commissioner in the Philippines is generally well taken in Manila although regret is expressed that the appointment did not go to Acting U. S. High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones. Mr. Jones himself expresses his satisfaction and telegraphs his congratulations.

The Philippine Coconut Planters Association after a meeting at the Manila Hotel sends a telegram to President Quezon asking him to make representations on behalf of the industry in Washington, declaring that the revenue tax on Philippine coconut oil is a "tax on poverty and an unfair burden on 4,000,000 Filipinos who are dependent upon the industry for a livelihood". The Association backs the Dockweiler bill which would abolish the tax.

Secretary Jorge B. Vargas announces that the ten sugar centrals fined nearly P500,000 for producing sugar in excess of their quotas have offered satisfactory explanations and have been exonerated, and the fines cancelled. The surplus sugar will be turned over to charitable institutions.

Feb. 18.—General Emilio Aguinaldo states he may go to the United States to confer with leaders of the Washington administration regarding the need of granting the Philippines early independence. Friends of Judge Juan Sumulong state he may accompany the General to personally present the resolutions recently adopted by the "National Socialist Party". James H. Keefe, Assistant Chief of the Customs Secret Service, is reported to have been sent to northern Luzon to check up on reports of rampant smuggling of foreign merchandise through closed ports.

Officials find that the old coconut board law went into the discard as unconstitutional after the Board of Control was declared unconstitutional by the Philippines and the United States Supreme Courts. The creation of an advisory board by executive order is now being studied.

Feb. 19.—Judge Quirico Abeto, former Secretary of Justice and an opposition leader, declares he does not favor the plan of General Aguinaldo and Judge Sumulong going to the United States at this time and that he will do his best to dissuade them.

Announced at Malacañang that President Manuel L. Quezon had pardoned twenty more prisoners, most of them convicted of sedition during the Minerva Tobacco Factory riots and in various uprisings.

U. S. High Commissioner Jones transmits to Malacañang dispatches received from the State Department suggesting that the Philippines send delegates to the International Sugar Conference to be held in London shortly.

Feb. 21.—Tenants of the Sabani Estate reject the offer of the Company to reduce the land rent from 35 to 25 per cent of the annual harvest, asking that it be reduced to 20 per cent. They also demand the dismissal of Guillermo Francisco, estate administrator, and of two foremen, claiming that these men are working to prevent the planned subdivision of the estate for sale to the tenants. Local authorities claim that the tenants are well treated and that tenant leaders are stirring up trouble to gain prestige for the coming election. Soldiers armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs are supervising the present threshing.

Feb. 22.—Malacañang announces, following a radio-telephone conversation between President Quezon and Secretary Vargas that Joaquin M. Elizalde ("Mike") has been selected to head the delegation to the London international sugar limitation conference opening on April 5.

The Rev. J. F. Hurley, new Superior of the Jesuit Order in the Philippines, announces that the long-standing controversy with the tenants of the Lian Estate, property of the Colegio de San Jose, Inc.,

has been settled, the Order having granted all tenant requests, condoned all delinquencies in the payment of instalment fees, and reduced the price per hectare at which the land is being offered to the tenants from P250.00 to P200.00, payable in ten years, 30% off for cash. Since the signing of this new contract, he states, 60 per cent of the hacienda has already been sold. Tenants who do not wish to purchase the land will be permitted to continue to rent their respective lots. Father Hurley states: "The low price is an attempt to put into execution the principles of social justice of Pope Pius".

The old red and gold flag of the Spanish monarchy is hoisted at the Casa de España in Manila in connection with the induction of the new directors and it is declared that the flag will hereafter be the official flag of the Club. The Spanish Consul-General who formerly had his offices in the building, has moved out.

The corner stone is laid at Kawit, Cavite, of a monument in commemoration of the foundation of the first Masonic Lodge in the Philippines in 1856.

The Philippine Industrial Fair and Exposition closes.

Erlanger & Galinger, Inc. announces the early establishment of a powerful short-wave radio station to be ready for operation about June 30. The installations will enable the station to cover adequately the entire Far East and, under favorable, conditions, Europe and America also.

A new Sikorski S. 43, sixteen passenger amphibian plane recently acquired by the Iloilo-Negros Air Express Company, inaugurates its service between Manila and the Visayas after a number of preliminary flights.

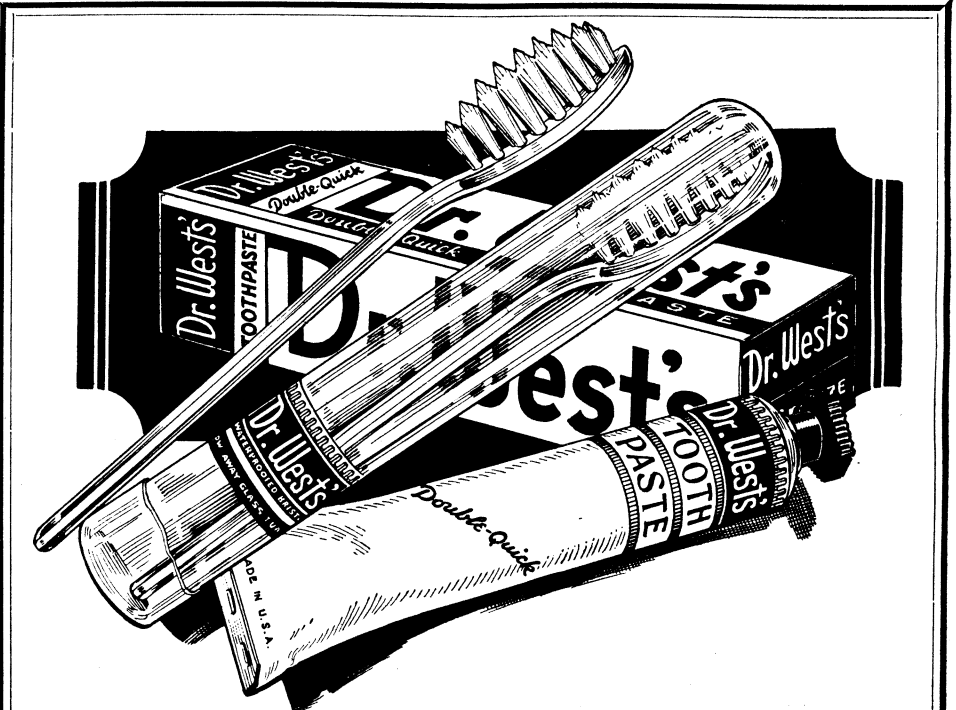
Feb. 23.—Bureau of Customs figures released show that Philippine exports for 1936 amounted to P272,896,106 and imports to P202,252,349, a gain of P84,404,746 and of P70,643,757, respectively over 1935.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Philippine Scientific Society opens under the auspices of the National Research Council, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña delivering the opening address. Other

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speakers during the day warn against the effects of the exodus of scientific workers from the government service, induced by offers of greater remuneration from private enterprises.

The Manila Harbor Board rejects all bids submitted for the operation of pier haulage in Manila. The firms were the Manila Terminal Company (present operators), the Philippine Terminal Company, the Insular Arrastre Service, and Santos & Co.

Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, a major in the Philippine Army reserve, is called to active duty, and a number of other assemblyman reserve officers to conduct a campaign of public information on the defense program.

Feb. 24.—The annual report of American Trade Commissioner J. Bartlett Richards in Manila shows that the inclusion of gold exports amounting to some P42,000,000 and approximately P6,000,000 in sugar benefit payments, which may be considered as equivalent to exports of sugar, gives the Philippines a favorable 1936 trade balance of P118,000,000—a record figure. This augments the official Customs figure of P70,643,757, the visible balance of merchandise.

The new city government of Cebu is inaugurated with Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino representing President Quezon. Similar ceremonies will be held at Zamboanga on February 26 and Davao on March 1.

Malacañang announces that President Quezon approved last Saturday the designation of Gregorio Anonas, Manager of the Metropolitan Water District, as acting Manager of the National Power Company.

Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas announces that the arrastre service will be transferred from the Manila Terminal Company to the Manila Railroad Company, a government corporation, as after the Manila Harbor Board has rejected all bids and the terms offered have been made public, it is inadvisable to call for new bids. No time has been set for the transfer.

Judge J. W. Haussermann, after speaking before the science congress in Manila and advocating a steady raising of the Philippine standard of living, is reported to have donated P10,000 through the National Research Council and the Philippine Scientific Society for the furtherance of research.

Seven British destroyers from Hongkong arrive in Manila for a visit.

Feb. 25.—Reported that the government-owned companies did better in 1936 than in 1935, the Cebu Portland Cement Company making a profit of nearly half a million pesos and the Manila Hotel a profit of P200,000. The National Rice and Corn Corporation made a profit of over 100 per cent from its sales of imported rice, but the gains will be added to the organization's capital. The Manila Railroad Company showed a loss of about P1,500,000 as against P1,840,000 in 1935, largely due to burdensome conditions in connection with the payment of interest on loans.

A group of anti-administration leaders, meeting in the house of Gen. Jose Alejandrino, send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking him to veto Act 2336 because it seeks to grant "excessive delegation of power to the President of the Commonwealth". The Act which would empower the President to raise tariff schedules by not more than 400 per cent and lower them not more than 75 per cent and also appropriate P50,000 for the establishment of an advisory tariff commission, was signed by President Quezon in December and is now before President Roosevelt for his approval. Those signing the telegram are General Aguinaldo, Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, Celerino Tiongco, Sakdal head, Judge Sumulong, Judge Abeto, General Alejandrino, and former Senator Emiliano Tirona, executive secretary of the so-called "Popular Alliance."

proprietors of the Lian Estate institute an action in the Court of Industrial Relations, it being stated that proprietors in the region are taking advantage of the sales terms offered by the Jesuit Order and buying up the land for themselves.

U. S. High Commissioner Jones, speaking before the Manila scientific congress, warns against an undue fear of "duplication" in scientific work, against excessive government regimentation, and against a spirit of nationalism in scientific work.

Feb. 26.—Rev. Hurley states that the trouble brought before the Court of Industrial Relations by the tenants of the Lian Estate was brought about by a decision of the Jesuit Order to sell the land to others after the tenants had failed to take advantage of the terms of sale offered in 1931. "We gave them until January 15 of this year," he declares. "That the prices asked are reasonable (P300 for first-class sugar land, P250 for second-class, and P200 for third class, with 25 % off for cash) is shown by the fact that we sold about a quarter of a million pesos worth of land to farmers from Balayan and neighboring towns". Father Hurley claims, however, that the annual rents collected have not been enough to pay even half of the taxes paid the government.

Reported that the Philippine government has been informed of the intention of the British Imperial Airways to seek permission to extend its lines to the Philippines and that a Japanese company is planning to ask for a similar permit.

Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos urges the construction of roads leading from the provincial highways to the various military training camps throughout the country, the cost being estimated at P230,000.

Assemblymen criticize the opposition of General Aguinaldo, Judge Sumulong and others to the act now before the President of the United States for approval which would give the President of the Commonwealth power to alter Philippine tariffs within certain limits. Assemblyman Maximo Kalaw states the act would give the Philippines virtual tariff autonomy and that the projected visit to Washington of some members of the opposition would be "ill-advised, illogical, unreasonable, and destructive of democratic principles".

Feb. 27.—Reported at Malacañang that President Quezon in a radio-telephone conversation with Secretary Vargas informed him that the London sugar conference is to be attended only by government officials, a member of the Cabinet to represent the United States, and that he may therefore appoint Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo to represent the Philippines, J. M. Elizalde, now on the way to Washington on the *Philippine Clipper* to go as adviser. President Quezon is also reported to have asked for an explanation of the rejection of all bids in the arrastre matter, having stated that only very strong reasons would justify such action.

The Fourth Philippine Science Convention closes after adopting a number of resolutions urging the sending of more government pensionados abroad, more adequate funds for Philippine representation at international scientific conferences, stronger support of the government's industrialization projects, an appropriation of P30,000 by the Manila city government for the study of the algae nuisance, funds for water power studies, more adequate funds for maintenance of the scientific library, etc. The conference opposed merging the science library with the National Library. Dr. Arturo Garcia is elected president of the Philippine Scientific Society, succeeding Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing.

Director of Science Angel S. Arguelles is elected Chairman of the National Research Council, succeeding Dr. Manuel L. Roxas.

Five foreign steamers with heavy cargoes being due, and a dispute having arisen relative to the turning over of the arrastre service from the Manila Terminal Company to the Manila Railroad Company, Secretary de las Alas is reported to have threatened the use of the Philippine Army to operate the pier haulage. It is finally agreed that the Terminal Company will continue the service until the Railroad Company can take over, the latter having declined to take over immediately.

The Supreme Court rules that provincial sheriffs are not empowered to destroy tenants' homes when tenants are delinquent in rental payments and issues a permanent writ of preliminary injunction in such cases. The matter was carried to the Court by the lawyer of the owners of some 450 tenants whose houses were demolished on the Tunasan Estate a year or two ago.

Feb. 28.—Budget Commissioner Serafin Marabut points out that the proposed creation of a coconut board would violate the Congressional excise tax law which prohibits any subsidy to be paid to copra producers.

In a scuffle over a loaded revolver during an indoor baseball game at Parañaque, Corporal Alejandro Flores of Camp Murphy accidentally shoots and kills Feliciano Caguioa, another soldier.

March 1.—Lian Estate officials agree before Judge Francisco Zulueta of the Court of Industrial Relations to mill the sugar cane of the tenants at P4.50 a ton, the tenants having for some time refused to mill their cane in order to force the owners to desist from selling the land to outsiders. Judge Zulueta informed the tenants he could not cancel the sales of land already made, as they requested, but promised to use his influence to have the owners sell the land only to tenants.

Corporal Flores and a number of other soldiers are reported to have assaulted a reporter of the *Philippines Herald* when he questioned them for his paper at the Philippine General Hospital, allegedly in the presence of some officers who failed to interfere.

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March 2.—President Vicente Carmona of the Philippine National Bank reports at the annual meeting of the Bank's stockholders that the institution made a net profit of ₱9,582,519.75 in 1936, as compared with ₱3,719,996.87 in 1935, due largely to recoveries from previously charged-off assets, balances of loans to various sugar centrals written off some years ago which were later reinstated at full face-value. The entire Board of Directors is reelected and the executive officers also remain the same.

Corporal Flores having reportedly resisted arrest by Parañaque policemen and to have surrendered to his officers instead, the question is taken up by the Cabinet which rules that the civil authority is supreme over the army. A complaint for homicide is filed against Flores in the justice of the peace court of Parañaque.

March 3.—An investigation is begun of the Insular Psychopathic Hospital as a result of the recent deaths of two inmates who are alleged to have been mistreated by the Hospital attendants.

March 4.—Due to a dispute over the election of officers of the Philippine National Federation of Labor, the Confederacion Nacional Obrera de Filipinas is organized and it is reported that some forty labor organizations have already agreed to join the new body.

March 5.—Local sugar men are reported to feel that the loss of some 70,000 short tons from the present quota, as specified in the new sugar quota and tax plan now being considered at Washington, would not seriously affect the Philippine industry because most of this represents the dutiable portion of the quota which it is not contemplated to fill anyway.

March 8.—The Board of Directors of the National Power Corporation authorizes the drafting of plans for an auxiliary Diesel power plant in the Port Area, supplementary to the so-called Angat project, which would supply light and power to the piers, Engineer Island, the Manila Hotel and other government institutions. Gregorio Anonas of the National Development Company states that the Company contemplates establishing cotton yarn, spinning, and food factories and that it must have cheap power to push these projects through.

Judge Ricardo Nepomuceno, Exchange and Securities Commissioner, promulgates a set of new rules supplementary to and modifying those issued by the Bureau of Commerce, in accordance with the new Securities Act. Short selling and trading on margin is prohibited, except under certain conditions.

Secretary Vargas states, in reply to criticism of the government for putting a stop to the privilege granted some government employees to teach in private schools, which policy is being blamed for certain resignations from the government service, that the action is the outcome of studies of an economy and efficiency committee and that the privilege of outside teaching has seriously interfered with the government plan of frequent provincial inspections, temporary provincial assignments, etc.

March 9.—Secretary Vargas announces the opening of a nation-wide contest for the best book-length biography of Jose Rizal. The contest is open to every Filipino citizen and substantial monetary prize awaits the winner. The bringing to light of obscure or hidden facts in the life of the hero is principally encouraged.

March 11.—Secretary Rodriguez and a party representing four different departments visit various places in Nueva Ecija to investigate the growing unrest among the tenants. It is stated that provincial and municipal officials are showing partiality with the landowners against the tenants.

March 12.—Angry farm tenants resort to incendiarism and looting in several places in Nueva Ecija and jails in Cabiao and San Antonio are overcrowded. Tenants say justice of the peace do not investigate persons brought to them by landlords before throwing them into jail. Faustino Aguilar, Under-Secretary of Labor, states he will bring charges against landlords who are defying the new tenancy law.

At a meeting of government and aviation company officials at Malacañang a committee is formed to study the airport question headed by Captain Harvey W. Frosser, Chief of the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Public Works and Communications.

March 13.—Reported that twenty-two farm tenants have been arrested in Pampanga and charged with "robbery in band", their bail being set at ₱6,000 each, which they can't pay, because they were caught harvesting rice planted by them but upon land from which they had been evicted.

Manila authorities announce they will investigate the charges brought by the Chinese Consul-General that certain police officers are blackmailing Chinese residents by framing cases against them and planting false evidence, and that upon payment of certain amount of cash an enemy may be falsely arrested.

Judge Sumulong announces he will reenter politics. "I thought I was through, but recent events force me to take active part once more in the discussion of questions vitally affecting our country."

Earlier in the day he was quoted as warning against mixing political with economic questions in Washington, stating these should be taken up separately. While he would favor the shortening of the transition period, he states he does not believe an early grant of independence would solve Philippine economic problems. He asserts that President Quezon has now so modified his commitments in Manila that it is difficult to ascertain just where he stands.

General Aguinaldo states he is delighted with the present trend toward earlier independence and that in view of this he is giving up for the time being the idea of going to Washington. Various assemblymen are quoted commenting favorably on the new developments in Washington and others declare the people should have confidence in President Quezon.

**The United States**

Feb. 15.—Former Maj.-Gen. Johnson Haygood issues a statement that the United States should withdraw its military forces from the Philippines and give up the idea of defending them, and he also advocates the withdrawal of American forces from China. "We should confine our operations to our own frontiers, roughly from New Foundland to the Caribbean Sea, Panama, Honolulu, and Alaska. We have sufficient arms and ammunition to equip an army of 3,000,000. By use of a regular army of approximately the same size as the National Guard, our reserve divisions can defend America against any foreign nation or combination of nations. We should adopt a new military, naval, and diplomatic policy based upon the idea of keeping out of war rather than on winning a war when we get into one". Haygood was displaced last year after open criticism of the Administration's policy and shortly thereafter resigned.

Sen. S. Minton states that five Supreme Court justices have more power than Congress and the President, because of their veto power, and declares, in answer to charges that the Roosevelt program with regard to the judiciary would pack the court, "It is packed now, by appointees of administrations gone and repudiated. This bill would unpack it."

Feb. 17.—Questioned as to the effect on American naval policy of the British program, Admiral W. D. Leahy states that "the United States is committed to a policy of maintaining a navy second to none and that it is a fair presumption that the United States will follow suit if another power raises its sea strength. America, however, would welcome additional British ships in the Pacific Ocean".

Rep. F. L. Crawford, Michigan Republican, in a House speech opposes the negotiation of a reciprocal trade treaty with the Philippines. "Japan has made it clear to the thinking world that it will in the future be the guardian of the Philippines. If we are to concede to Japan guardianship over the Islands as soon as independence is granted, let us proceed on

such a basis in working out our economic and political relations with the Filipinos. Why should we be entangled in a set of policies which we could not support when Japan really says, 'If no reciprocal agreements are made with Japan, then why are they made with the Philippines?'" He contends that the sugar tariff "subsidy" would in six years cover the entire investment in centrals, lands, crop loans, etc., and



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that American sugar consumers will soon weary of such a self-imposed tax through subsidies granted to Philippine and Cuban sugar interests.

The executive committee of the Cotton Textile Institute at Washington approves the textile agreement initiated in Osaka last month under which Japan will export to the United States 155,000,000 yards of cotton goods in 1937. The President of the Institute states that the new agreement makes Congressional action to further restrict Japanese cotton piece goods unnecessary. Division of the Philippine market is a problem that still remains, according to him, but a committee has been formed to discuss this. It is revealed that the agreement provides for an increase of 180% over sales during the past two years, but that this is at least 250,000,000 square yards less than it might be in 1937 without the agreement.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt nominated Paul Voris McNutt, lawyer, until recently Governor of Indiana, and former head of the American Legion, U. S. High Commissioner in the Philippines. He declares he considers it an honor to represent the President of the United States among the "17,000,000" people of the Philippines and that he is vitally interested in their affairs. Regarding Philippine military preparedness, he states: "I favor preparedness for any people who have their heads up, and that includes both them and us." Former High Commissioner Frank Murphy terms the appointment "splendid" and states he is "singularly qualified." He was born at Franklin, Indiana, July 19, 1891; has an A.B. degree from Indiana University and from the Harvard Law School, 1916; honorary law degrees from the University of Notre Dame and Indiana

University; was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1914; became assistant professor of law, Indiana University, in 1917, later professor, and from 1925 to 1933 was Dean of the Indiana University Law School. During the World War he was commissioned captain in the field artillery reserves in 1917, major, 1918, lieutenant colonel, 1919, later full colonel. He was National Commander of the American Legion in 1928 and 1929. In 1933 he became Governor of the State, his term having just expired. He is a member of many societies and clubs, a Mason, Elk, Methodist, and Democrat.

Feb. 18.—Sen. D. I. Walsh, Chairman of the naval affairs committee, states that "if the British navy is to continue new building operations it will become necessary for us to adopt a new naval program." President Roosevelt confers with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy who is reported to believe that British bids for materials in the United States would hamper the government in getting materials for its own ships.

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth, on the way to Washington, states at Chicago, "I have never met the new U. S. High Commissioner, but I suppose it is a good appointment because the President made it." He tells the press also that he does not believe Japan presents a menace to the Islands or that a "Japanese situation" will arise after Philippine independence in 1946.

Dust storms which have been blowing intermittently for the past ten days spread over many parts of the Middle West.

Feb. 19.—Sen. J. T. Robinson states that the court reorganization program is a mild one, but that a

strong campaign is being organized against it.

Feb. 20.—President Quezon is welcomed in New York at the Pennsylvania railroad station by some two hundred notables and over a thousand members of the city's Filipino colony. After official ceremonies on the steps of the City Hall, with Mayor F. H. La Guardia officiating, he attends a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria, attended by nearly a thousand civic, political, and army dignitaries, including Maj.-Gen. Frank B. McCoy, James G. Harbord, and Roy W. Howard. He brands as absurd all rumors that the Philippines is training an army to assist the United States in an invasion of Japan. "We are training our men because whether the Philippines can resist all attacks or not, it is the duty of every man to resist conquest to the last ditch. We want every nation to think twice before entertaining any thought of invading the Philippines... Our people have never been so prosperous and happy as now... Of course, when independence comes the American flag will give way to the Philippine flag, but friendship will live in a new and more stable relationship." According to press dispatches, his remarks were "wildly acclaimed".

Feb. 21.—Sen. G. P. Nye proposes that the government manufacture its own armor plate, American steel companies having reportedly refused to bid on furnishing materials for the navy's building program as they do not wish to comply with the Walsh-Healey Act fixing minimum wage and hour standards for firms working on government contracts, the construction program being seriously endangered thereby.

Former President Herbert Hoover states in a speech at Chicago that "the greatest constitutional question in seventy years has placed the nation face to face with the proposition that the Supreme Court shall be made subjective to the executive. That is the heart of the proposal. It reaches the very center of human liberty. The ultimate safeguard of liberty is the independence of the judiciary... The real issue is whether the President by appointment of additional judges shall revise the Constitution or whether a proposed change in the Constitution shall be submitted to the people as the Constitution itself provides..."

F. J. Libby, Executive-Secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, issues a statement asking the President to withdraw the appointment of McNutt as his appointment U. S. High Commissioner in the Philippines "would add to General Douglas MacArthur's militarization of the Islands".

Feb. 23.—The Senate confirms the appointment of McNutt after some questioning as to his record in regard to his relations with labor, it being stated he called out the National Guard on a number of occasions during labor disputes.

Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins reveals that the administration has prepared a series of measures designed to restore the labor provisions of the defunct National Recovery Administration, including flexible control over wages and hours and the establishment of standards in the various industries.

Feb. 24.—Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson reveals he has asked for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the construction of a dry dock in Pearl Harbor in addition to the \$10,000,000 already appropriated.

General MacArthur has an interview with President Roosevelt.

President Quezon reviews army troops at Governor's Island as guest of General McCoy.

Feb. 25.—Sen. W. E. Borah introduces a constitutional amendment that would limit the "due process" clause in the Fourteenth Amendment so as to permit the respective States to deal with social and economic problems within their borders, making constitutional such laws as the New York minimum wage law, recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Deputy sheriffs at Waukegan, Illinois, drive some sixty "sit-down" strikers out of a steel plant by means of a one-hour barrage of tear and knock-out gases. A strike at Santa Monica California, halts work on a \$24,000,000 government airplane construction program. Various strikes are reported in progress throughout the country and dissatisfaction is reported in automobile, aviation, ship-building, shoe, printing, bread-baking, steel, electric equipment, wall paper, electric power, rail-road, and coal industries.

Sen. H. C. Lodge of Massachusetts introduces a bill granting an \$1,800 annuity to Frank W. Carpenter who rendered the nation "distinguished and conspicuous service" and who is now totally disabled and a patient in the Soldiers' Home, Washington. A similar bill is introduced into the House by Rep. B. Wiggleworth of Massachusetts. A plea on behalf of Governor Carpenter was previously endorsed by the late General Leonard Wood, Henry C. Ide, and General John J. Pershing. Governor Carpenter played an important role in the Philippines as head of the Executive Bureau, Governor of Mindanao and Sulu, and in various other capacities. When he retired from the Philippine service, the Legislature granted him a bonus of P50,000 in appreciation of his outstanding work.

Feb. 26.—President Quezon arrives in Washington, the American and Philippine flags being flown at the railroad station, and proceeds to the executive offices of the White House where he has an informal tray luncheon with President Roosevelt. Later he tells the press that he is very much satisfied with the preliminary parley. In answer to questions, he states he is not establishing "a legal dictatorship" in the Philippines. "I believe in democracy; I believe in the ordinary man and in the soundness of the reactions of the masses. However, it is true that I also believe in a strong government in accordance with the Constitution that gave life to the government". He declares that the Filipinos are determined to achieve independence according to schedule, regardless of any trade or neutralization agreements or the lack of them. He also states, "We have never

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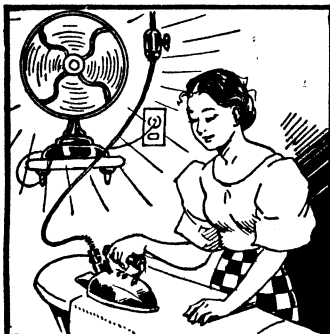
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doubted Japan's good intentions. We have never feared that Japan will conquer the Philippines". He declines to comment on whether the United States will retain naval bases in the Islands, pointing out that under the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Law, this is to be taken up after independence has been declared.

Reuter's reports that the prevalent feeling in Congress is that the Philippines can not have both independence and trade preferences but will have to take a chance with other nations in negotiating reciprocal trade pacts. William Simms, foreign expert of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, states that if the United States scorns the Philippines in the matter of trade, Quezon might strike a bargain with Britain whereby the British fleet based on Singapore might be utilized in Manila in time of emergency while Britain would "absorb the exportable surplus".

John S. Farnsworth, former naval officer, is sentenced to from four to twelve years imprisonment on charges of having sold naval secrets to the Japanese.

Paul V. McNutt takes oath of office as U. S. High Commissioner for the Philippines in the presence of President Quezon and others. He declares he will "stay in the Philippines as long as the President wants me to". Previously he stated in reply to press questioning, "six months is not very long, but a year is quite long".

President Quezon, accompanied by Secretary of War Harry Woodring, calls on Secretary of State Cordell Hull. In an interview with the United Press, he denies he has any intention of seeking a second term as president. "I am out of politics when my term is completed and I am not running for reelection", he declares. As to the tariff act, passed by the Philippine Assembly and now before President Roosevelt for approval, and opposed by some minority leaders in the Philippines, he states: "I am in favor of the measure. I believe it is more in the interest of the United States than the Philippines. The Philippine chief executive could use the power it gives him to place America in a position to obtain a better balance of trade which at present is predominantly favorable to the Philippines. It would empower the Philippine president to give the products of the United States preference in the Philippine market. It may provide a point of discussion in the coming American-Philippine trade conference, where it may be necessary for the Philippines to make certain trade commitments".

Feb. 28.—The new "sit-down" strike technique imported from Paris, is reported to be arousing stiffening opposition from state and local officials who are advocating arrest and the use of force for the eviction of "sit-downers". The Governors of Illinois, Connecticut, and New Jersey all have uttered warnings they will not tolerate sit-down strikes. The unions have answered defiantly. Loyal employees of a leather company in Michigan, unionized under the American Federation of Labor, are reported to have planned to divide into shifts and sleep in the plant each night in order to forestall a possible sit-down strike sponsored by the Committee for Industrial Organization, rebellious offshoot of the A.F.L., headed by John L. Lewis.

March 1.—President Roosevelt signs the bill extending his authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations for three more years. He also signs the bill permitting Supreme Court justices to retire on full pay at the age of seventy. In a special message to Congress he proposes a sugar quota system to be financed by an excise tax on raw sugar of not less than 3/4 cents a pound and providing for a control that would eliminate child labor and establish minimum wage standards.

March 2.—Subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corporation which has for fifty years refused to recognize any but company unions, are negotiating with the Committee for Industrial Organization, and a number of plants announce adjustments in wages and hours, a Steel official declaring this was necessary to enable bidding on government steel contracts.

The proposed new sugar program would have some 70,000 tons from the Philippine quota bringing it to the Tydings-McDuffie Act level, while other quotas are boosted, but Philippine growers are not expected to oppose the program except for its exclusion of them from the projected benefit payments. Cuba is vigorously objecting to the proposed law of 3/4 cent a pound on raw sugar.

General MacArthur tells the Washington press that "there is nothing that will tend to keep peace in the Pacific as much as a secure, strong, and neutral Philippines. . . They are a strategic key in the Pacific . . . and this key will be in the hands of the Filipinos, a wholly peaceful people." He states the defense program is "wonderfully exceeding all expectations and is rapidly progressing".

March 3.—The Senate passes the Pittman neutrality bill, 62 to 6, providing for the mandatory embargo on arms and munitions and implements of war and presidential discretionary powers to prohibit shipment of additional articles or materials which might be used for war purposes; prohibition of loans

and credits to belligerent nations; prohibition of travel by American citizens on ships of belligerent nations; and discretionary presidential application of all provisions to both sides in a civil war. Sen. Hiram Johnson and Senator Borah bitterly opposed the bill as "forcing the United States to become an ally of Britain in the Atlantic and Japan in the Pacific because these nations possess the strongest navies" and asserted the measure would "result in contempt and assault".

Lewis wins a number of other automobile strikes and reveals plans to organize the textile industry following completion of the present negotiations with the automotive, steel, and coal industries.

President Quezon is the guest of honor at a formal White House luncheon and later expresses himself as "very hopeful" over the prospects of the trade mission. "I have been impressed with the sincere desire of American officials to find means whereby the national economy of the Philippines can be stabilized". A number of farm organizations are reported to have privately entered into a gentlemen's agreement to resist any alterations in the Tydings-McDuffie Act which would be disadvantageous to American farmers, particularly to sugar and vegetable oil producers.

March 4.—President Roosevelt speaking at a Democratic "victory dinner", appeals to agriculture and labor for support, stating that majority decisions of the Supreme Court have made impossible administration aid to farmers and workers and have imperiled the programs outlined for the Tennessee Valley Authority and by the Social Securities Act. . . I

defy anyone to read the majority opinion invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and tell us with any reasonable certainty what we can do in the present Congress that will not be nullified". He states that the administration made a "gallant and sincere effort to raise wages, reduce hours, abolish child labor, and eliminate unfair trade, but you know who assumed the power to veto and did veto our program, invalidating in quick succession the Railroad Retirement Act, the National Recovery Administration, and the Guffey Coal Code. . . It pleased the personal economic predilections of a majority of the Court that we should live in a nation where there is no legal power to deal with the most pressing practical problems—a no man's land of final utility. . . Widespread refusal to obey the law incited by the attitude of the courts endangers the whole administration program, including helping the unemployed, insurance for old age, security against monopoly and against speculation, protection for investors, slum clearance, and cheaper electricity".

President Quezon in speaking before the National Press Club states that the great work of the United States in the Philippines will be wasted unless something is done to correct the present "absurd" Philippine-American commercial and political relations, and that a reciprocal trade agreement similar to that with Cuba would be beneficial to both countries after the Islands become independent. He also states that the power given to the High Commissioner "to over-rule the Philippine government" is unfair and that the tendency of present relations has been to divide sovereignty and has resulted in confusion.

(Continued on page 192)



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# Editorials

The slump in the Manila stock market immediately following publication of the joint statement of President Manuel L. Quezon and Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre to the effect, principally,



**Philippine Independence in 1938**

that the former had suggested that "the date of Philippine independence might be advanced to 1938 or 1939", is indicative of the nervousness that has been engendered by the perilous position in which the Tydings-McDuffie Act has placed the Philippines and of the fear that something even worse may take the place of that Law.

The shock-reaction in the Philippines was in part due to the fact that President Quezon's suggestion was so generally unexpected, and he might, indeed, have done more to prepare the country for such a move. It is a fact, however, that on a number of occasions President Quezon had indicated that earlier independence is possibly the only alternative to amending at least the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law under which the country faces nothing more than slow economic strangulation.

An analysis of the Quezon-Sayre statement shows that if it is found possible and advisable to adopt President Quezon's suggestion, a condition worse than that obtaining under the Tydings-McDuffie Law need not necessarily follow; quite the contrary, in fact.

The Quezon-Sayre statement read in part: "Inasmuch as the Independence Act [the Tydings-McDuffie Act] provides that complete political independence of the Philippines shall become effective on July 4, 1946, and inasmuch as President Quezon has suggested that the date of independence might be advanced to 1938 or 1939, it was agreed that the joint committee of experts [a committee of American and Philippine experts to be appointed shortly] would be expected, in making their recommendations, to consider the bearing which advancement of the date of independence would have in facilitating or retarding execution of the program of economic adjustment of the Philippines. It was further agreed that preferential trade relations between

the United States and the Philippines are to be terminated at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines reasonable opportunity to adjust the national economy. Thereafter, it is contemplated, trade relations between the two countries will be regulated in accordance with a reciprocal trade agreement on a non-preferential basis".

Not a word in this statement supports the fear-interpretation that preferential trade relations would be abolished upon the Philippines becoming independent. On the contrary, the statement makes it very clear that such relations would be terminated only at a time consistent with affording the Philippines reasonable opportunity to adjust the national economy. It is only *thereafter* that such preferential trade relations would cease.

Practically all experts have agreed that the ten-year transitional period provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Act is not long enough. It would seem that a period twice that length would hardly be long enough.

The interpretation that preferential trade relations would not be cut off immediately if the Philippines were to be declared independent, is borne out by a statement by Secretary Sayre after a second conference with President Quezon. He said: "We agreed that the common objective of the joint committee should be to work for the best interests of the Philippines during the Commonwealth period *and after complete independence* in order to set the Philippines on their feet and give them a proper chance to maintain their freedom". Even the Tydings-McDuffie Act contains a provision that "at least one year prior to the date fixed . . . for the independence of the Philippine Islands, there shall be held a conference . . . for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to *future trade relations. . .*"

But why suggest—Mr. Quezon said in his message to Vice-President Sergio Osmeña that he had *recommended* it—the advancement of the independence date? Would it not be more logical to expect that the Philippines could

better maintain preferential trade privileges as a part of the United States than after it achieves a more or less independent status?

Paradoxically enough, this may be less logical. As the situation stands, the Philippines has already lost its former free-trade position with regard to the United States, not only by "virtue" of the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act which are to go into effect within a few years, but because of what may almost be called a constant warfare waged against Philippine interests by American pressure-groups which exert a strong influence in Congress.

In spite of the fact that when the Tydings-McDuffie Act was approved there was an understanding with the President and the leaders of Congress that if the economic provisions were found too onerous they would be amended, and the Philippine Legislature accepted the Law on that basis, it is quite possible that the Philippines will not be able to secure such amendments because of the opposition of groups in the United States which *will* not be convinced that the economies of the United States and the Philippines are complementary rather than competitive. Furthermore, it would seem that the Philippines will continue to be constantly exposed to the sniping activities of such groups. Congress has already legislated against rather than for the Philippines in a number of instances during the brief time the Tydings-McDuffie Law has been in effect, although this Act, which did not become law until it was formally accepted by the Filipino people, was generally looked upon as partaking of the nature of a compact that would not be violated.

Were the Philippines to achieve the status of a more or less independent nation, a treaty could be entered into between the United States and the Philippines (impossible now) that would establish relations that could not be changed during the term of the treaty, thus providing a period of economic stability and security which the Philippines so greatly needs if it is to realize its rich potentialities.

Is there a risk that sovereignty might be surlily flung at the Filipino people and their independence balefully granted under conditions that would insure their defeat and ruin—in other words, without a treaty that would, in the words of Secretary Sayre, "give them a proper chance to maintain their freedom"? Apparently President Quezon has based his suggestion on the belief that this is not the American way.

Recently, in an address before an American audience, President Quezon said that the natural, human desire of the Filipinos for independence does not mean a desire for complete separation from America, and he further expressed the hope that some way might be found by which the two peoples could go on together. Perhaps some special treaty relationship between the United States and the Philippines would be the answer.

Such a treaty, which the President of the United States could be authorized to negotiate in the act of Congress which would declare the Philippines independent, would not be one-sided in its benefits, for any privileges granted one of the parties would be granted reciprocally to the other. Preferential treatment of Philippine products in the American market would mean preferential treatment of American goods in the Philippine market. If the

United States would decide to maintain a naval base in the Philippines—as it must do if it is to retain its influence in the Far East, lessen the danger of an upset in the status quo, and avoid an ultimate war in the Pacific—, this would entail certain limitations on Philippine sovereignty which would no doubt be willingly accepted by the Filipinos in exchange for the security from aggression such a base, plus their own land forces, would give them. Special terms for American loans and investments would have to be agreed upon. Special civic and even political rights might be provided for Americans who live in the Philippines. Provision should also be made for those who have invested capital in the country on the basis of the ten-year transition period laid down in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act is a blind-alley leading nowhere but to ruin. Even if the economic provisions were amended to make them less severe, the Act comprehends a period of only ten years, and after that, what? A special treaty relationship between the United States and an independent Philippines could provide for almost any desired set-up, and could be made practically permanent.

Independence, however, could probably not come as early as 1938 or 1939, for the present commercial treaties of the United States with foreign nations do not all expire or come up for renewal until 1941, and until then, therefore, it would not be possible to revise them in such a manner as to make it possible to extend preferential treatment to an independent Philippines, at least without the consent of the nations concerned. It is most significant, however, and encouraging, that the reciprocal trade agreements which the American State Department has recently negotiated with a number of foreign nations contain a clause to the effect that the terms of these agreements shall not preclude "advantages now or hereafter accorded to the Philippine Islands notwithstanding any change that may take place in the political status of the Philippine Islands".

Other facts that make immediate action unlikely are that various committees are still to study and report upon the various questions involved and President Roosevelt's desire to visit the Philippines before formulating his conclusions.

All the indications are that President Quezon's dramatic proposal has aroused a new interest in Philippine affairs, definitely breaking up the apathy that reigned in Washington when he arrived there, and has called the general attention to the in fact impossible position in which the Philippines has been placed by the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Politically, this Law meant a decided advance in local autonomy, which the past year of the Commonwealth has shown has been wisely exercised; but economically the Law is a garrote that will, unless there is a change, choke the life out of the country.

While the proposal of President Quezon is therefore to be definitely interpreted as a move toward the establishment of a possibly more propitious régime than that established by the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the immediate effect has been to greatly add to the fear and uncertainty that has underlain the superficial optimism of the past year in the Philippines. Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act

the country was guaranteed relative stability for five years and the worst that might happen during the rest of the ten-year transition period was definitely known. Now that it seems that President Quezon's suggestion for earlier independence will be given serious consideration, only the greatest uneasiness can exist until it will be known under just what conditions it would be granted, and what the terms of the treaty would be to be concluded between the United States and the Philippines. Everything would depend on that. While it is probably to be expected that the Executive arm of the United States government would treat with the Philippines in a more responsible and realistic manner than Congress, which is more subject to purely local influences, shortsightedness might still prevail, and the Philippine leaders might be placed in a position where their natural aspirations to independence would cause them to accept even more ruinous conditions than those in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. For the United States, too, withdrawal under such conditions would be most unfortunate, for, even if such withdrawal might seem to be to the immediate advantage of the United States, a ruined and helpless Philippines would before long be certain to bring about a Pacific war that would be certain to involve the United States.

Whether there shall be an American High Commissioner in Manila or an American Ambassador is less important, practically, than whether the future of the Philippines and the interests of the United States on this side of the Pacific are secured economically and politically by some sort of permanent partnership between the United States and the Philippines, no matter how established and even if it takes independence to do it!

Because of the significance of the Philippines historically as the only Christian and democratic nation in the Far East, because of its geographical position, of key importance from the military and naval point of view, because of the political advancement of the Filipino people, and because of America's own traditions and policies, the Philippines could not much longer have been held as a "colony". The Commonwealth status promised more, but the present government is definitely limited to a meagre ten years by the Tydings-McDuffie Act and burdened down by stupid and cruel economic impositions, and even so Congress has continued its short-sighted, discriminatory policies with reference to the country. As stated many months ago in these columns\*, a partnership, voluntarily entered into, instead of the persistence of a connection begun under the compulsion of the accident of war, on the one hand, and the bitterness of defeat, on the other, is ultimately the only possible solution to what has come to be known as the Philippine problem.

President Quezon said recently that the Philippine question can not be dismissed with a wave of the hand. The larger issues that are involved are clearly in the minds of at least some of the persons who have been delegated to deal with the issue. Secretary Sayre was quoted as saying that the "committee of experts to be appointed by both countries should be personalities possessed of sufficient foresight and knowledge to prevent the major issues becoming submerged in minor details".

Those the most vitally interested in the ultimate fate of the Philippines could not ask for more than such an attitude.

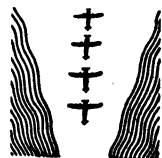
\* See editorials in the March and July, 1935, issues, Philippine Magazine.

## Portugal and Spain Today

By Marc T. Greene

PORTUGAL, once a mighty world force, rich in Oriental possessions, renowned in a long line of explorers that included the great Magellan, discoverer of the Philippines, even yet the fourth colonial power, finds itself in a difficult and uncertain position as a result of the Spanish civil war. Whatever the ultimate result of that may be, the effect upon Portugal will be marked and perhaps vital. Should a soviet state by any possible chance be set up in Spain, or anything approaching one, it will almost certainly bring an end to the Salazar régime which has meant to the little country several years of well-balanced peace, amicable external relations, and an internal stability that has achieved a steady improvement in economic conditions, under the highly efficient leadership of the dictator and one-man brain trust, Professor Oliveira Salazar.

Out of Portugal's once far-flung possessions, gained by intrepid pioneers of empire, it still possesses large tracts in different parts of the world, mostly in Africa, but sufficient in the Far East to make the changes and turns in its



national fortunes of interest and perhaps of ultimate significance there. Portugal owns half of huge Timor, where Bligh, captain of the *Bounty*, landed after the epochal small-boat voyage across the Pacific; that airy little isle of unrestrained pleasure-seeking on the China Coast, Macao; and a small colony on the Indian coast. Rumors as to the disposition of Portuguese Timor, in the possible event of a colonial realignment have, of course, not been lacking.

But until the Salazar régime, Portugal's colonies, instead of being the asset they might have been, were for a long time rather more of a liability by reason of the fact that, in the disordered civil state of the homeland, they were incompetently and dishonestly administered and exploited by self-seeking officials. One of Salazar's first moves was to end all that and, even as he reorganized the financial system of the empire, to restore order in colonial affairs.

Oliveira Salazar is, as a matter of fact, a new and unique personage in the history of dictators and dictatorships.

He departs from the tradition thereof first of all in his intense dislike of the limelight and determination to stay out of it. He has forbidden anyone to call him dictator, *fuehrer*, *duce*, or any such megalomaniacal appellation. He will give no interviews, pose for no photographs, receive no honors of any kind, and the only financial honorarium he will accept is less than \$5000 a year. He lives in the utmost simplicity, attended by a single old servant. He is a veritable Cincinnatus among modern leaders, unmarried, and beyond any manner of doubt sincere and unselfish in his desire to improve the affairs of his country.

No fair-minded person questions that unselfishness, however much he may dislike the Salazar methods and however bitterly he resents governmental authoritarianism in principle. And, as I discovered myself when I was in Portugal not long ago, most of the Portuguese people approve of him and trust him. And that is a good deal more than can be said for other dictators, once you gain the people's confidence sufficiently for them to tell you what they really think.

However, whatever the merits of the Salazar régime, it stands now, and will stand until the Spanish struggle is settled for or against authoritarianism, at the parting of the ways. In all the present chaos and uncertainty of Europe, no country, perhaps, finds itself in a more difficult position. In such a dilemma one can hardly withhold sympathy from Portugal which, so far as the régime which has so greatly benefited it is concerned, is almost in the position of fighting for very existence.

It is true, of course, that Salazar and his government strongly favor the Franco side in the Spanish struggle. It is also true that every kind of indirect aid, if not direct, has been given that side and still is being given it. The Salazar régime being what it is, one could hardly expect it to withhold some measure of implementation of its desire to aid the Rightist rebellion in the neighboring country. Trotsky was not thinking of Spain alone when he prophesied a "Europe red at both ends by 1937," and a "red" Spain would impart a very pronounced crimson tinge to the political affairs of Portugal, barring definite foreign intervention.

It is that which has withheld Portugal from joining in any European non-intervention pact as to the Spanish war, at least further than "in principle," which means little more than nothing at all. Authoritarianism in Portugal can easily stand or fall by the result in Spain. And what the effect on it of a very liberal Spain might be, became evident immediately the Spanish elections of a year ago reestablished the left parties which had lost power in 1934. The Portuguese communist group, by no means negligible even if kept strongly in leash by Salazar, derived much encouragement from the Spanish results and at once commenced plans for activity. Moreover, any number of Portuguese liberals, exiled by Salazar, found their ways from various places back to Spain and took up positions close to the frontier so as to revive if possible, with the aid of extreme elements in Spain itself, the flagging and somewhat discouraged Portuguese opposition. Their determination grew apace as the newly-elected Spanish Government swung rapidly toward the extreme Left, and there was every reason to fear a weakening, if not a fall, of the

Salazar régime should radicalism finally dominate in the neighboring country. That fear, of course, still exists, but not so greatly because there is little reason now to anticipate anything more than a moderately liberal government in Spain, at the most, in case foreign intervention ceases and the Franco party is, therefore, unable to gain a complete victory.

Portugal has, then, been in a very uncomfortable position and that position has been a good deal accentuated by the existence of the commercial and partly political pact with England, one of the oldest European alliances, which dates from 1703 and really unites the two nations very closely. It includes a defensive alliance in military concerns which was really what brought Portugal into the World War on the Allied side.

Thus had real pressure been exerted by Britain to keep Portugal from rendering aid of any kind to Franco, that pressure must have been too strong to withstand. No such pressure has, of course, been applied, partly because British conservative circles are sympathetic to the rebels in Spain and have fought, secretly so far as was possible, any definite or decisive move by Britain for the purpose of compelling non-intervention, partly for other reasons. So Portugal has had to move warily, rendering such aid as was possible to a Spanish cause whose defeat would be a serious matter for it, without so flagrantly taking sides as to outrage popular sentiment in England and France.

But where Salazar himself stands is declared unequivocally enough by this recent utterance to the British press: "A state is based on the concepts of nationhood and its values, the citizen and his rights, the purpose of life, and the nature and limitations of authority. And since it is of the essence of power to maintain itself, there must be a certain number of principles and tendencies which can not possibly be accepted, and which must be considered as being beyond the pale of liberty as sanely understood."

This, daintily wrapped in professorial language, is of course precisely the position of Mussolini, Hitler, Napoleon, Caesar, Rameses II, or any other dictator or authoritarian leader in any land in any epoch of human history. In adroit words, but nevertheless definitely, it throws down the gauntlet to communism, or even to true liberalism, anywhere. "Principles and tendencies which can not be accepted—" or rather, will not be—"essence of authority to maintain itself," "liberty as sanely understood," and so on. The last phrase, indeed, might well serve as a slogan for the "Key Men of the Republic", in America, or some other of the organizations established in the hope of defeating Franklin Delano Roosevelt and which failed ignominiously of their purpose.

But there are still in Portugal a few who entertain principles and exhibit tendencies—when they dare—that "can not possibly be accepted," and against these Professor Salazar, ruthless foe of radicalism as either of his dictatorial colleagues in Germany and Italy, has now and then taken severe measures. During the past decade he has made short work of any radical movements, however weak, and early in his régime he established a kind of Portuguese *Ogpu*, a secret service organization which spreads all over the country and keeps him thoroughly informed of any

(Continued on page 187)



# Danse Au Sol

By Edith Emmons Greenan



Their great golden bell-like flowers  
Turn their faces to us as we sit  
In the warm dusk;  
The dainty *dama de noche*  
Spreads its sweet fragrance  
Through the garden,

And the air is heavy  
With its permeating cloying scent.  
Blue velvet is the night  
And the stars let fall a veil  
Of silver radiance.  
Out between the canyon walls  
A sickle moon drifts serenely.  
Up from the canyon  
Comes the steady beat  
Of the mill on the still air,  
And the lights of the mine village  
Make small shining spots  
Against the dark lift of the mountains.

(*appassionato—a piacere*)

Men, white clad,  
Mingle with filmily gowned women  
Under a soft glow of shaded lights.  
The garden's intoxicating fragrance  
Is heavy about me,  
It enters into my blood,  
Dizzies my brain,  
And I am submerged  
In this silvered dusk,  
In this lazy  
Scintillating, swooning, odorous  
Tropic night.

## LARGO

(*con basso ostinato*)

Rain! Rain! Rain!  
Heavy, grey, drowning,  
Dull, leaden,  
It drips and patters,  
Falls in soft showers,  
Beats in heavy squalls,  
In sheeted downpours,  
Torrential,  
Steady, insistent, incessant,  
Days of rain  
Nights of rain  
Beating  
Beating. . . .

(*un poco pesante*)

The paths ooze mud,  
The gardea is saturated,  
All the delicate flowers  
Are beaten and torn;

## PRELUDE

(*moderato*)

**T**ROPICAL islands  
Burning suns  
Nights of incredible splendor  
Lashing rain  
Smothered isolation  
Lurking death  
I am drunk with warm glittering scented nights  
I am sunk in a stupor under the beat of endless rain.

## ALLEGRETTO

(*quasi scherzando*)

In my garden  
Tall tree ferns  
Weave a misty lace  
By the mouldering moss-grown walls;  
Papaya trees sway silently  
Like frilled and tripled umbrellas  
From a Khymeer ceremonial;  
An enormous spreading mango tree  
Tips its branches heavily  
Over the red tile roof of my house;  
Up the path to the verandah  
Blue-globed hydrangeas grow  
In low interlocking clusters.

(*cantabile diminuendo*)

Beside the steps  
Are tall gardenia bushes  
Lacquered, metallized, dazzling white,  
Interspersed with coral hibiscus;  
Under the tree-ferns  
Little violet beds  
And patches of mint  
Seek dim corners  
Close to the cool mossy stones.

(*poco crescendo*)

Great white spider lilies  
Droop heavy heads at the top of the path,  
Starry jasmine,  
Waxy-white and sweet  
Hedge the rock borders.

(*crescendo assai, grazioso, triunfo*)

Orange trees and lemon trees  
Incense the heavy air,  
Round beds of cannas  
Multi-colored, flamboyant, incroyable;  
Thick bamboos where the wind whispers;  
Roses and flaming bougainvillea  
Fill my garden.

(*tranquillo, e poi accelerando*)

On the long verandah  
Are trellises  
Supporting matted *copra de oro* vines;

The shrubs bend  
 Under the heavy surges of water;  
 Out of the canyon  
 The road is blocked  
 With the sliding unstable earth  
 Returned to its primal, amorphous state.  
 The odor of mold and decay,  
 Of putrefaction, of death,  
 Floats on wisps of air;  
 Down in the canyon  
 Dark flood waters  
 Race furiously.  
 Mold, decay, death. . . .  
 The odor seeps through the house,  
 It fills the nostrils,  
 And a clammy dampness  
 Hangs in the air.

(*recitativo a sotto voce*)

Strange diseases,  
 Sinister, malignant, hidden,

Seem to spring up overnight;  
 The earth,  
 The air,  
 Seem to the sodden brain  
 To be filled with contamination.  
 I shrink in dread,  
 In fear;

(*diminuendo, morendo*)

No color  
 No fragrance  
 No sunlight sprinkling the paths,  
 No moon-silver flooding space,  
 No sky, no horizon, no earth, no air,  
 No day, no night,  
 Only the rain, rain, rain,  
 Endless, insistent. . . .  
 Lethargy, suffocation,  
 Death.

## The Socialists

By Manuel E. Arguilla

ON a windless, white-hot day in May, a man stood upon the western slope of Mount Arayat, under the broiling sun, reciting Edwin Markham's "The Man with the Hoe." The brown suit he wore fairly smoked with the heat, and in a moment tiny streams of perspiration ran crookedly from behind his large ears down his thin, red neck. He was without a hat. At the back of his head where the hair was short, bright beads of moisture gathered and gleamed in the sun.

Near him, a little farther up the slope, another man, leaning on a hoe, stood gazing down on the dry brown sod at his feet. A piece of red cloth bound his shaggy head, leaving the top exposed. The ragged cotton shirt on his shoulders appeared ready to fall to pieces. One leg of his *kundiman* trousers was rolled up to the knee, the other sagging loosely to his ankle. He gripped the bamboo handle of the hoe with bony hands, and the emptiness of ages was on his face, and on his back the burden of the world.

*Is dis da Ting da Lord God made and gabe  
 To habe dominion ober sea and land;  
 To trace da stars and sitch da hibens for poweh,  
 To feel da passion ob eternitee?  
 Is dis da dream He dreamt who shaped da suns  
 And markt der ways upon de ancient deep?  
 Down all da caberns ob Hell to der last gulf  
 Der is no shape more ter-rible dan dis—  
 More tongued wid cries against da world's blind greed—  
 More filled with signs and portents for da soul—  
 More packt wid dangeh to da uniberse.*



The reciter's voice was bad and his pronunciation worse. But he made up for these obvious defects by a great deal of sincerity. Coming to the last three lines of the stanza, he swung around dramatically to face the sun, throwing wide his arms, and at the top of his voice shrieked out the words. From his two front gold teeth, the sun's rays struck lurid flashes, and the man with the hoe, bowed down with the weight of centuries, sweltered mutely in the baking heat.

There was also a third man on the slope, a dark man, powerfully built, pock-marked, blind. He sat on a rock, mindless of the heat, and on an ancient-looking guitar made accompaniment to the recitation of the poem. His short-cropped, rounded head swung jerkily to his strumming, and his eyes, blueish-white, glared sightlessly at the burning sun.

Below the three men on the heat-flooded slope, under a tall and leafy camachile tree was gathered a motley crowd. There were young women in the country costume of thin, gauzy *camisa* with gay silk *pañuelo* tied around the head or draped over the shoulders, and bright-coloured skirt under brighter-hued tapiz. They were most of them dark-brown, looking more so because of the contrast of their sun-burned skin with the brightness of their apparel. There were older women, fat and heavy around the hips, with breasts sagging opulently against loose white bodice, or thin as sticks, withered, sapless, wrinkled,—lips smeared with buyo stains. Some of these women wore on their heads the *salacot*, large, wide-brimmed hats made from anahaw

leaves. There were mothers with babies astride their hips suckling well-filled breasts. There were children in various stages of undress, dark, wiry creatures, full of shrill noise and restless movement. The majority of the men wore homespun *barong Tagalog* with trousers that bagged easily at the knees since every man sooner or later squatted on his heels, tired from standing. Some of the younger men wore cheap, Japanese-made polo shirts that revealed thick, tawny arms and chunkily-muscled chests, which, with their plucked eyebrows and shaven foreheads, gave them a sinister, withal comic appearance. Scattered among the crowd were a few in white drill coats and one or two in wool. These had the look of office workers on their faces—pale, pasty brown, pimpled, and two showed around the eyes traces of having lately heavily powdered themselves. At the foot of the camachile tree was an isolated group of some ten persons about whom more anon.

As the reciter came to the end of the poem, while he shook aloft a clenched fist and strained his shrill voice against the midday silence of Arayat, three women with baskets on their heads came down the path that lay between the crowd and the performers upon the slope of the mountain. Glancing to neither the left nor right, the three women filed one behind the other, the shuffling of their bare feet and the rustling of their skirts audible beneath the impassioned recitation of Markham's masterpiece.

The three women were lost in a clump of dry reeds into which the narrow path vanished. The reciter reached the end of his piece. From the crowd arose prolonged cheering in Tagalog, Pampango, and English. They clapped their hands and raised their voices against a blue, blue sky that stretched full of light from east to west and from south to north. From the towering brown dome of Arayat not an echo was awakened. The enervating heat seemed to have all things bound under its spell. But as the people's shouting died down and the heat-ridden silence closed in again, there was suddenly heard, incredibly cool and sweet, the purling of the little stream that circled the base of the mountain, its clear waters lapping the great roots of the camachile tree that spread its branches over the crowd.

Wiping his flushed, sweaty face with a large red handkerchief, the reciter descended from the slope. A young man, immaculate in perfectly creased white wool trousers and glossy double-breasted coat of first class alpaca, with a gleaming straw hat on his head, now detached himself from the isolated group seated on two long wooden benches near the foot of the camachile tree, behind a small, square table. Throwing away a half-smoked cigarette, the young man sauntered over to meet the descending reciter. Held against his chest under his left arm, the young man carried a thick red book the title of which in bold black letters could plainly be seen: *DAS KAPITAL* by Karl Marx.

The persons composing the groups at the foot of the camachile tree were ten in all, including the young man with the double-breasted coat. There were five girls,—two unmarried, tall slender mestizas, with fine, well-bred features, thin, shapely lips rouged blood-red. They looked very chic. The other three girls were the wives of three of the young men in the group. One, the smallest, thin, brown, and pretty, wearing a sport suit of English wool, was married to the young man now shaking hands with the reciter of the poem.

"Congratulations, Comrade," the young man was saying, smiling graciously.

The other clutched the hand within his own and smiled fatuously, continuing to wipe his neck with the red handkerchief.

"Tank you, Mr. Lirios," he said, his voice harshened by his recent exertions. "Tank you—, Comrade," he repeated, shyly. His two front gold teeth flashed brightly. He drew the young man under a banana tree, saying: "Let's get in da shade. Let's get in da shade. It is bery hot out dere."

"Yeah, hot, isn't it?" the young man said, lifting his straw hat, fanning his face. He replaced the hat on his head, taking care to tilt it more rakishly to one side.

From where they stood, they could see over the heads of the people under the camachile tree. Comrade Lirios, the well-dressed young man, caught his wife's eye, and he raised the book, "*Das Kapital*," to her. She smiled affectionately, dimpling the right cheek.

"I wish to meet the man with the hoe," he said, turning to Comrade Bautista, for that was the name of the reciter. "He is a good actor."

"Ah, Comrade Esteban. I'll call him. Wait here. I'll call him here."

Left alone, Comrade Lirios watched the proceedings below him. A barrel-chested individual with round, prominent eyes, a bullet head scarred whitely on the sides, was announcing the next number of the program. He spoke in Pampango. His voice was pugnacious and his round eyes bulged fiercely. Comrade Lirios, not understanding the words, felt an irresistible desire to laugh. He opened "*Das Kapital*" and ransacked its pages feverishly. The sun's rays striking the smooth white paper threw a glare upon his eyes. He desisted and listened once more, the impulse to laugh gone.

When Comrade Bautista returned, he had in tow besides the impersonator of the man with the hoe that was Comrade Esteban, another, a slight, sparsely-mustached person wearing a white closed coat that emphasized his narrow shoulders and hollow chest. He was introduced as Comrade Manacis, legal adviser to the *Frente Popular*, as the gathering called itself.

There were now four of them in the scanty shade of the banana tree. Comrade Lirios turned his back to the sun, and, pressing close to the back of his neck his straw hat, pretended not to mind the heat. However, since in that position he could not see his wife, he turned around now and then to give her a quick glance. She was chatting animatedly with the other married women in the party. The two very chic young women sat at one end of the bench with long legs gracefully crossed, red-nailed fingers putting cigarettes to red mouths, the while thick-lashed eyes were turned up interestedly toward the four males of their party now engaged in a heated debate.

Meanwhile, a young, dark-looking girl, dressed in pale-green skirt and camisa with a red-striped pañuelo, had been helped atop the little square table by the muscular toast-master. Followed a clapping of hands, then silence. The girl who had large, extraordinarily alive eyes, darted swift, flashing glances over the crowd, then with a quick lift of

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# The Ilocos Pot Industry

By Noe Ra. Crisostomo

Photograph by the Author

**I**N the Ilocos, if a pot is broken, it is taken philosophically, the argument being, "If no pots are broken, how can the potters live?" This attitude may be explained by the fact that there are many pot makers in the Ilocos provinces.

Most of the potters in the Ilocos, however, engage in the industry merely as a sideline, and are able to supply only those around them. But it is different with San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, where the industry is so developed that students from there who go to the Laoag High School are derisively called *banga* which means "pot". Fully seventy per cent of the workers in San Nicolas are engaged in the pottery business.

Earthenware from San Nicolas is sold in nearly every nook of the province, and also finds its way to the Cagayan provinces and Mountain Province. In a recent visit to Claveria and Aparri, Cagayan, the writer found that many former residents of San Nicolas have established flourishing pot stores, their supply coming from the home town. They claim that pots can be sold in Cagayan at double their price in Ilocos Norte.

The potters of San Nicolas market most of their wares in Laoag, however. Every Sunday morning, San Nicolas vendors bring their product to the market there, some carrying the pots in big baskets balanced on their heads. People from adjacent towns flock to Laoag to buy what pottery they need.

Other vendors do not wait for their customers to come to them, but walk all day long shouting their wares, and cash being scarce, they are frequently willing to take rice or *palay* in exchange. In some places such products as salt, betel nuts, fish, and even logs are accepted in trade. The Tinguians from the borders of Ilocos Norte come down from the mountains and exchange rattan, tobacco, and deer meat for earthenware. Truckloads of rice which pot vendors barter for their ceramics, are brought from Claveria and Aparri to Ilocos Norte during the harvest season.

Strangely enough, the increasing use of modern kitchen utensils in the Islands does not seem to have damaged the pottery industry, at least not that of San Nicolas. As a matter of fact, even in the homes of the rich of the province, clay stoves and clay pots are still very much in evidence. It is not only the spirit of the "NEPA" (National Economic Protective Association) that holds the people of Ilocos loyal to native utensils, but the belief that rice and other dishes cooked in the old-fashioned clay pot taste better than those cooked in aluminum or iron pans.

It is not only pots and jars that the San Nicolas potters manufacture. Tubing for wells, stoves, basins, flower pots, wall and flower vases and even inkstands are also fashioned out of lowly clay.

Visits to the schools in Ilocos Norte will disclose that every classroom is decorated with native-made flower pots and flower vases, all of which had their origin in San Nicolas.

Small earthenware basins, jars, and pots are widely used by primary teachers as teaching devices too.

During the visit of Director Cornelio Balmaceda of the Bureau of Commerce to Ilocos Norte, he bought a hundred pesos worth of earthenware in San Nicolas. This he brought to Manila to be displayed at the Government Trading Center and Exchange. Manila buyers claim that the earthenware manufactured in San Nicolas compares favorably with that made in China and Japan.

Progressive as the industry is, there is a great need for its further development in order that it may meet the increasing demands of the public.

Recently, the pioneer manufacturers of earthenware of San Nicolas, Luciano Bonilla and Flor Anama, asked the aid of the Bureau of Commerce in seeking improvement of the antiquated methods of manufacture, as even the local demand can now hardly be supplied. Director Balmaceda assured them that he would endeavor to help them in the advancement of the industry. At present, there is no really organized production of pottery in San Nicolas, the industry being carried on by individuals or groups of only two persons at most.

The rice fields of San Nicolas furnish an unlimited supply of the plastic clay needed in the manufacture. The clay is dug from the fields, placed in big wooden basins, moistened, and thoroughly mixed with a fine sand which is likewise plentiful in the locality.

The potters, with nothing but their hands, wooden paddles, and smooth stones, fashion the mixture into all sorts of shapes. The "raw" vessels are, after being patted into the desired shapes, placed under the house to be "retouched" at night when the temperature is low and there is little fear of cracking. Far into the night, workers fill the air with the sound of patting, patting, patting. They do not stop working until every pot has been retouched.

The vessels are then placed on mats laid on the floor in the *sala* (main room) of the house to dry. After a lapse of four or five days, they are taken to the outdoors and placed in the sun. The dried earthenware is then colored by

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# The Philippine Verb

By H. Costenoble

THESE notes on Philippine languages were initiated by a discussion of individual sounds; this was followed with an article on whole words; in the present paper I shall take up the sentence.

The attention of the reader is again called to the fact that in every case I have picked out only a few items from the infinity of interesting material.

What constitutes the typical grammatical characteristics of the Indonesian languages spoken in the Philippine Islands, that set them apart as a group from other Indonesian languages?

The most important characteristic, and one which I shall take up here, has been interpreted in different ways by various writers, each investigator's views being determined by his own knowledge of particular Indonesian languages. It has been described as consisting in the extensive use of the passive voice, where other Indonesian (and Indo-European) languages employ the active voice. It has also been considered to lie in the absence of the transitive series of the personal pronouns, a series which exists in most non-Philippine Indonesian languages and is used as subject in conjunction with the active transitive verb.

Some writers, finally, believe to have found the outstanding characteristic of Philippine languages in the use of the genitive (possessive) series of the pronoun in conjunction with the passive form of the verb. This may, indeed, be something that distinguished Philippine from Indo-European languages like English and Spanish, but it is a very widespread phenomenon among Indonesian languages and therefore not typically Philippine.

I would say that the particular that all Philippine languages have in common, and in which they differ from nearly all other Indonesian languages, is the complete absence of active, transitive forms of the verb. The various points stressed by other writers are but the logical result of this fact—where there is no active form of the transitive verb, the passive must of necessity be employed to take its place, and the pronominal series usually connected with the active form has no reason for existence.

For the sake of readers who have forgotten their grammar I shall digress a little here and explain the terms active and passive, transitive and intransitive.

In the sentence "I killed the chicken", the subject is "I"; the action, as expressed by the verb "killed", was executed by the subject; the verb is said to be active. In the sentence "The chicken was killed by me", the subject is "the chicken"; it suffers the action, and the verb "was killed" is called passive. The subject of a sentence is the word that stands in the nominative case.

In the sentence, "I killed the chicken", the action of killing passes over to and affects an object, "the chicken" which is ruled by the verb directly without intervention of



a preposition (of, to, by, etc.); such a verb is called transitive. In the sentence, "I walk", the action of walking has no object—it is called intransitive. If I say: "I walk along the seashore", "the seashore" is an object, but it is ruled by the preposition "along"; "walk" is thus still intransitive.

Intransitive verbs may also be said to be those which describe an action that is being undergone by the subject (instead of being consciously and intentionally executed by it) such as "sleeping", "breathing", "dying", "living," etc. They may be said to describe a state, a condition, in which the subject finds itself. In Indo-European languages the boundary between active verbs, even if they are intransitive, on one side, and passive verbs, gerunds, and adjectives on the other side, is very marked, formally; in Indonesian verbs this border line does not exist. This fact is responsible for many wrong conceptions of Philippine verb forms by various writers.

Philippine grammars were written by people who may have been good students of Spanish or other Indo-European languages, but not so in the line of Indonesian linguistics. These writers used terms applicable to Indo-European languages and thoughtlessly applied them to certain phenomena in the Philippine dialects they described, without first investigating thoroughly whether they would be justified in doing so. We find for instance that all grammars claim the existence of active transitive verbs. As such, are described in Tagalog, for instance, the verbs formed with the elements *ma-*, *man-* and *mag-*; yet these verbs are not transitive, but intransitive.

In English we have the expression "to be cognizant", "aware", or, to use a provincialism, "aknowing". These are intransitive expressions; they rule their object by means of the preposition "of". The Tagalog sentence, "*Nakikilala ako nitong tao*", does not literally say that "I know this man," but "I am aknowing of this man," or "I am familiar with this man". True, the *ma-*, *man-*, and *mag-* verbs may have an object, but it is always ruled by a preposition—*n* (*-ang*, etc.) *sa*, *kay*, or others. This object is usually considered only of secondary explanatory importance; the fact that the subject is in a state of being engaged in the action being the primary point to be emphasized, as in, "I am ashooting, namely, of snipes"; or else action and object form a single conception, as "chopping wood," "catching fish," "building houses," etc., in which case again it is the occupation that is being emphasized.

The formative elements employed to make intransitive words out of the word bases are in Philippine languages usually the prefixes *n-* (or *ñg-*), *r,\* a-*, and *ma-*, or combinations of these, such as *ag-*, *mag-*, *man-*. The exact shades of meaning these formatives give the word vary; in Tagalog *mag-* generally implies temporary occupation, *man-* permanent avocation, *ma-* ability

or accidental happening. Kapampangan has *mag—*, *man—*, *mi—*, *a—*, *ma—*, and *n—*; of these *mag—* was probably borrowed from the neighboring Tagalog, because according to the rules governing the sound *r* in Kapampangan *mār* should have become *may* and then *mē*; this *mē*, it may be assumed, has been changed to *mi*, because another formative, *tar*, appears in Kapampangan as *ti—*, showing identical development. Bisaya shows *ma—*, *mag—*, *maga—*.

The English active transitive sentence, "I killed the chicken", can be translated in most Indonesian languages by sentences of equivalent construction, as follows: Chamoro, "*Hu puno i manok*"; Toba Batak, "*Hu bunu manuk*"; and Karo Batak, "*Ku bunuh manuk*."

Chamoro is spoken on the Mariana Islands, Batak on Sumatra. The sentence, "I dug up the tree" is in Chamoro, "*Hu hali i hadju*"; in Toba, "*Hu hali hau*"; and in Karo, "*Ku kali kayu*."

These sentences contain the hypothetical original Indonesian, and incidentally original Filipino words: *ku*, "I"; *bunu*, "kill"; *manuk*, "chicken"; *kali*, "dig"; *kayu*, "wood, tree". *Bunu* in the Philippines does not mean "to kill", but "to stone", "to kill by throwing something at", "to spear", "to throw in wrestling," (sham killing). For the article "the", of which several seem to have existed in the probable original Filipino, we may set down the form most extensively used today—*ang*.

Now, if active transitive verbs existed in the Philippine group, the above sentences would be: "*Ku bunu ang manuk*" (or to use the Philippine word for "killing" "*Ku patay ang manuk*") and "*Ku kali ang kayu*." Instead of that the prototypes of these sentences are: "*Binunu (pinatay) ku ang manuk*", and "*Kinali ku ang kayu*." These sentences are passive. The literal translation of these sentences into English would be: "Killed mine the chicken", and "Dug-up mine the tree", where "killed" and "dug-up" must be conceived as passive verb forms.

Since the passive voice is used so much more widely than in Indo-European languages, it is but natural that it has been developed much further than there. Not only do we have special forms to show past, present, and future tenses of the passive, but one can express whether the action was intentional or accidental, or in what connection the subject suffers the action, that is, whether directly, whether purely in a locative sense, or whether as cause or reason thereof.

Philippine languages have what grammarians style the three passives, which denote the connection in which the subject suffers the action. These three passives are characterized by the formative elements—*ən*,\*—*an*, and *i—*. (Readers who have read the previous articles of this series will remember that—*ən* remains unchanged in Iloko, Pangasinan, certain Bisaya dialects, and others; becomes—*an* in Kapampangan and Ibanag;—*in* in Tagalog,—*on* or *un* in most Bisaya dialects and Bikol.) The difference in meaning given to words by these three formatives may best be seen in an actual example; as such we take the Tagalog word-base *akyat*, which has the meaning of "raising", "rising", "going up", "lifting."

"*Akyatin mu ang bata sa bahay!*" "Lift the child up into the house!"

"*Akyatan mu ang bahay!*" "Go up into the house!"

"*Iakyat mu ako nang bata sa bahay!*" "Lift me up the child into the house!"

In the first sentence the subject "child" directly undergoes the action of lifting—the formative—*in* (—*ən*) is used; in the second the subject "house" is the place at which the action of going up is to be performed—*an* is the proper formative here; and in the last sentence the formative *i—* is used, because here the subject "I" is the cause or recipient of the action.

It must be mentioned that frequently the use of the formatives does not follow the rules here given;—*an* or *i—* often take the place of the—*in*, and—*in* or—*an* that of *i—*. Just which formative to use with a particular verb can only be learned by experience.

The three formatives sometimes give to verbs shades of meaning other than those they have in the sentences I have given. So *i—* may indicate that the subject is the instrument with which the action is to be performed, and—*an* that the subject is an indirect sufferer of the action upon the logical object—"Pinatayan nila ako nang aking kalabao; itak ang ipinatay nila," "They have killed my carabao; they killed it with a bolo." The literal translation would be: "Killed theirs (am) I of my carabao, bolo the with-which-killed theirs."

In Indo-European languages we have three main tenses—past, present, and future; Philippine languages usually have only two main formal subdivisions, which I shall call preterite and future. In the preterite the action has already been executed or is going on; its subdivisions are past and present. In the future the action is still to be done; the future term proper, the imperative and future infinitive may be its subdivisions.

The three passive elements—*ən*,—*an*, and *i—* when alone are future formatives. The preterite is formed by addition of the formative—*in*, which may be a prefix or an infix.

This—*in*—is supposed to be the original Indonesian formative for the expression of the passive. In the Philippines its function in the future tense must then have been absorbed by the above named three elements—*ən*,—*an*, and *i—*; as a result the formative—*in*—today has acquired a secondary preterite meaning it did not originally possess. This secondary value as a preterite has in some languages even become its primary meaning, so much so that it may be used not only with transitive verbs, but also with intransitive ones. So from the Kapampangan word *muli*, "return home", we can form the sentence "*Minuli ya*", "He has gone home".

Originally, as I have stated,—*in*—was purely passive in nature; so is today the formative—*ən* without any other shade of meaning. When we form the preterite of a verb formed with—*ən*, we would thus have in one word two formatives of purely passive value; most Philippine dialects in this case drop the—*ən* as being superfluous. The two formatives—*an* and *i—*, however, can not be dropped upon addition of—*in*—, because their particular shade of meaning would then be lost. The preterites of *akyat* in Tagalog are thus: of *akyatin*, *anakyat*; of *akyan*, *inakyatan*; and of *iakyat*, *iniakyat*.

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# The Beetle

By Consorcio Borje

LEAVING for the rice fields of Don Tinoso that morning, her mother had said, "Gela, my child, keep watch until I return. For your noon meal, there is the left-over rice and the fish stew in the kitchen."

So, that morning and afternoon, Gela has been playing house in the front yard. Some mud in a can represents cooking rice, a few santol leaves represent vegetables. The front yard is a square patch of violent-red earth, with a bamboo fence around it to keep the neighbors' pigs out.

Now, it is late afternoon but Mother has not yet come home. Already, under the house the chickens are going to roost, and men and women are coming up the road, their feet caked with mud and on their broad, anahaw-leaf hats bundles of fragrant, newly-harvested rice.

Gela squats on the ground, digging her big toes into the fine crust made by the rain. The men and the women glance at her.

"Na-ay, look at the daughter of *Kaka* Sibbi, widow of Cuan, may the priest see his soul to heaven."

"How quiet the child is! What a good child!"

"Has your mother come home yet, Gela?"

The answer is "No, *Nana*," or "No, *Tata*," or "No, *Manong*"; and, "Mother has not yet come home."

"Gela, we go on."

Gela watches the harvesters go by, their long, brown arms swinging wide at their sides, the sweat glistening upon the back of their necks.

"Ay, you, Gela. What are you doing there?"

"Nana Basiang, waiting for Mother."

"Your mother has not come home? She started home before me. Your mother said, 'My child Gela is alone at home waiting for me.' Have you cooked the rice?"

"No, Nana. Mother has told me I must not cook rice."

The old woman contemplates the girl in her muddy little dress, then turns on her heels and ascends the path that leads to a cogon-grass house that stands in a thick grove of santol trees on the rise across the road. Soon smoke seeps through the wet grass roof.

It is twilight. The slow, lambent tolling of the church bell announces the Angelus. Men and women pause and cross themselves piously.

"Gela."

On the child's face the eager look of welcome becomes one of disappointment.

"Has your mother still not come home?" Nana Basiang asks anxiously.

"Nana Basiang, not yet."

"What has happened to that woman? Never mind, I shall cook some rice for you. Where do you keep it?"

The rice is in a basket on a bamboo shelf over the fireplace. That is to keep the *bocboc* out. "Where is Pitong, Nana Basiang? He did not come to play with me."

"That boy? Ha! I think he went swimming in the river again, the rascal."



Nana Basiang cooks the rice on the broad, shallow box, filled with earth and set on a level with the bamboo floor, that serves as a hearth. The potful of rice soon boils merrily. Red light and shadows chase across the sooty bamboo rafters and sooty bamboo walls, and across the dark, thin face of Nana Basiang.

There is a noise outside, then feet scurry up the bamboo ladder of the kitchen. A boyish face, split by a wide, big-toothed grin, hair tumbled down the wet forehead, pokes from the darkness into the red, wavering light.

"It is Pitong!" exclaims Gela.

"Aha! so you are here, at last!"

Pitong steals sheepishly into the kitchen, accepts his mother's scolding meekly, and sits down besides Gela on the floor. He keeps his hand closed behind his back.

"What do you have in your hand, Pitong?" asks Gela.

Pitong closes his hand tighter and shakes his head uncommunicatively.

Gela edges closer to him and smiles. "A/a, Pitong, let me see it."

Pitong shows her his big teeth but clenches his fist more firmly.

Gela puts all feminine wile and charm in her smile and, failing to impress, she crouches and dives at the hand, but clutches only empty air.

"We are friends, Pitong. Why don't you show me what you have in your hand? Just a little peek."

Pitong starts to shake his head, but on second thought reconsiders the matter. "Give me a kiss, then," he says, placing a finger on his cheek that is faintly powdered with the mud from the river.

"No!"

"I'll show it to you then!"

Gela ponders a moment, then says, "No".

"All right," says Pitong, thrusting his fist into his pocket, "you shall never see it."

Gela gives a yell and bursts into tears. "Wah, wah, wah."

Nana Basiang fixes a red, truculent eye upon her son. "Now, what have you done to her? What have you done to her, you son of the devil?"

"Nothing, Mother", Pitong protests. "Nothing at all."

The rice bubbles over and, as Nana Basiang turns away to take the lid off the pot, Pitong kicks sideways at Gela, who gives another yell and starts crying afresh.

"Come here, you; come here," shouts the woman, preparing to take Pitong's measure.

"But, Mother", expostulates Pitong, who views his mother's preparations with alarm.

"What did you do to Gela? Come here!"

Nana Basiang rolls up her sleeves and selects a fair-sized stick from its pile near the hearth. "Come here."

Pitong gives Gela, who is watching the proceedings with interest, a devastating look and edges toward the door. "Na, Mother, Gela is crying because I wouldn't show her

the thing in my hand because she would not—". He stops short.

"What wouldn't she do?"

"She would not—" Pitong racks his facile brain in vain.

"Because he asked me for a kiss," Gela puts in.

The woman glowers upon Pitong. "What! You son of the devil!"

"Just a little kiss, Mother," says Pitong.

"And when I would not kiss him, he kicked me," Gela adds.

The mother glares at Pitong. "What! You son of the devil!"

"Just a little kick, Mother", says Pitong. "The kick would not have hurt an ant."

The woman's eye rests upon Pitong's closed hand. "What is that in your hand?" Pitong, with a backward glance at Gela, opens his hand before his mother near the fire and closes it again as Gela steals up behind him.

"Ay, just an *abal-abal* (edible beetle)," exclaims the woman. "Have you been quarreling just because of that?"

The secret is out. "Ay, just an *abal-abal*," says Gela deprecatingly.

"Na, but you wanted to see it," Pitong retorts derisively. He opens his hand and the beetle crawls up one of his fingers. It is fat and grayish-brown, and the fire-light gleams on its wings-covers. A length of thread secures it by two hind legs to one of the boy's fingers.

"So the *abal-abal* came out this afternoon, Pitong?" asks the mother. "Yes? Have you caught any for supper?"

"Yes. Father is already boiling them in vinegar." He turns around and sticks his tongue out at Gela who is watching the antics of the beetle enviously. "*La!* We shall have *abal-abal* for supper tonight."

"*La!* I do not like *abal-abal*," lies Gela weakly, her eyes still glued to the beetle, noticing which, Pitong puts it in the center of his palm and closes his fingers over it.

In the happy anticipation of a meal of beetles boiled in vinegar, Nana Basiang neglects to castigate the errant Pitong and occupies herself with cooking the rice. She rests the pot on a bed of embers on one side of the fireplace and replaces the lid, first putting a piece of green banana leaf over the cereal. The escaping steam fills the air with a fine aroma.

"What have you for supper, Gela?"

"The fish stew in the little pot, Nana Basiang."

The woman takes down the pot and examines its contents in the glow of the embers. She sniffs it.

"It is spoiled. *Hoy*, Pitong, run up to our house and get some of the boiled beetles. For Gela. Hurry, you son of the devil."

Pitong tarries to give Gela a baleful look, then disappears into the velvet night which is full of the smell of flowers. Silence settles upon the kitchen. The deep red glow of the embers pulsates among the soot-black pots, the row of shiny, battered tin plates and the black coconut bowls on the bamboo shelf hanging from the dark loft, and one or two five-gallon cans filled with water. Nana Basiang, squatting before the fireplace, stirs restlessly.

"Are you lonely, child?"

"Oh, I am lonely, Nana. Won't my mother come home soon?"

There is the noise of bare feet outside. The two look at each other with a glad light in their eyes. "Your mother is home now." Angela rushes to the door, crying, "Mother, Mother."

But it is Pitong standing outside in the dim light coming from the door. He looks at Gela foolishly, holding something wrapped in a green banana leaf in his hand. On his shoulder the gray-brown beetle is resting, its white string falling away.

Pitong delivers the boiled beetles with a grand gesture, and his mother sends him back. "Tell your father," she says, "to see if your Nana Sibbi is anywhere among the neighbors."

While Gela eats on the floor, Nana Basiang stares over the low wall of the kitchen after the figure of her son disappearing in the dark. Later on she descries her husband hurrying down the path with a lantern in his hand. He vanishes down the road, the lantern casting huge, swinging shadows. Nana Basiang sits down on the floor beside the girl, only to start up at the sound of voices on the road. A party of men and women are passing by on their way home from threshing rice at the mill of the rich man Don Tinoso. In reply to Nana Basiang's shouted inquiry they say they have not seen the missing woman.

Gela finishes her meal, drinks from the coconut dipper, washes the plates, throws the dish-water into the night, warning away the spirits lurking nearby with a "*cayo-cayo*" lest they get drenched. Someone outside calls for Nana Basiang. It is Tata Iban, her husband, looking tired and pale in the dubious light of the lantern. He beckons to Nana Basiang to come out quietly.

"She is in the house of *Lacay Bansiang*. She is dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes," the man whispers. "Dead. Bitten by a rice snake."

"I did not see her when I passed by the old man's house."

"There was no one in the house when she got there. I arrived with *Lacay Bansiang* himself and his wife. They had just come from threshing rice at the mill of Don Tinoso. We found her there, lying on the floor."

"And—Gela?"

They glance back at the kitchen. Gela is sitting on the small wooden mortar, solemnly watching fireflies at play around the *gumamela* bushes.

"People are bringing the body over," says Tata Iban. "What shall we do?"

Nana Basiang decides promptly, "We'll take her home with us."

Outside the door, Gela sits newly washed and solemn in a clean white dress, stiff with starch. Strange men and women, men and women in black, come in and out of the door. There are men talking, drinking the sweet sugar-cane wine, chewing *buyo* and spitting red out of the window. There are women playing *panguingue* with decks of Spanish cards on mats spread on the floor.

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# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

## The Ronda

A READER of the Magazine wishes to know how to dance the Ronda. The inquiry struck us at first as very refreshing, but later it proved to be very embarrassing. We found ourselves saying with St. Augustine, "If you do not ask me, I know; if you ask me, I know not." Frequent visits to world centers of learning and culture such as the University of the Philippines Browsing Room and the Round Table at Tom's Dixie Kitchen, where we delved deep into the wisdom of the ages and the aged, did not yield satisfying results.

Ourselves, when puzzled did eagerly frequent  
Elder statesmen and heard great argument  
About it and about: but evermore  
Came out by the same Door as in we went.

*Rhubarbiyat, Omar Kawayan.*

At last, light dawned on us. What one woman has done, two men can do and do better. Mrs. X gave us her Philippine folk dances. Why can't we give the readers of the Magazine—nay, to the whole world, yes, to Professor Eddington's "expanding universe"—the Ronda?

"De dust moest er afgeveegd, hier en daar een bur wat aangeticht,  
de kussens een weinig opgefikt, en de bells vooral nauwkeurig onderzocht."

It occurred to us that the Ronda is like M. Jourdain's prose. He had been speaking it for forty years without knowing it. The world, too, has been dancing the Ronda for more than 4000 years without knowing it. Many centuries before General Santos, Cleopatra danced it before Caesar, who liked it. She danced it before Anthony, who liked it, too. But Octavius, who was no reader of this page, nor of the Four O'Clock column and therefore no admirer of women even when they wore hats, did not like it. "One man's meat is another man's poison."

Says Havelock Ellis in the "Dance of Life", "I hear from a physician, a gynecologist now practising in Egypt, that a dancing girl can lie on her back, and with a full glass of water on one side of her abdomen and an empty glass on the other, can by the contraction of the muscles on the side supporting the full glass, project the water from it, so as to fill the empty glass." This, says Havelock Ellis, is not strictly dancing. Yes, but it is the Ronda.

The Eighth Henry danced the Ronda to perfection. So did the Pope of his day. But they did not like to dance the Ronda together. Henry elected to dance the Ronda with the girls.

It should be noted that the Ronda is best danced to the *rondo*. Many composers of the *rondo* were incurably addicted to the Ronda. Mozart himself frequently danced the Ronda with his wife's sister.

During the Victorian era the English were the champion Ronda dancers of the world, although they did not want the world to know it. Like trousers it was unmentionable, and therefore should be unknowable. But the way Oscar



Wilde—he did not belie his name—danced the Ronda was too much for the B.P., and you know what happened. How strongly the British hold on to the conservative style of Ronda dancing was seen by the controversy between Edward Windsor and Baldwin over the Ronda. Edward *would* not dance the Ronda in the Baldwin High Church style, and so he said, "Let George do it."

In these days the Ronda has thrown out grotesque mutations with the result that as the poet says, "One man's Ronda is another man's undoing."

"Quanno me scietate, me trovaie ncopra lu marciepiedi cu nu pulizio vicino che diceva; *Ghiroppe bomma!*"

Or as Lewis Carroll puts it,

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves  
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;  
All mimsy were the borogoves  
And the mome raths outgrabe.

Consider Mussolini. All the world knows that Mussolini's Ronda is castor oil for the non-fascists and thumb-tacks for the Ethiopians.

"Mi laico mio contry! Mi laico Italia! Russia non gudde! Nglese non gudde! Ethiopia non gudde! Orre' for Italia! Orre' for il Duce! Wazzo marso Francia?"

In Germany they do not dance the Ronda, they dance the Rönnda. Man sagt auf ur-Deutsch: die first Schteppe ist, Heil Hitler! die sekönde ist Heil Hitler! die thärde ist Heil Hitler!

Der Vielheit ist Adolf feind;  
Drum zieht er uns so ein  
Das alle Deutschen soll'n  
In Hitler einer sein.

Here in the Philippines we have different styles of dancing the Ronda. The Assemblymen's style consists of only one step—Yes, sir! The Pros' version has two steps—No, sir! and Yes, sir! Prof. Abdon Llorente, we are sorry to say, bungled his Ronda and seems to be in trouble now.

Our own interpretation\* of the dance is simplicity itself. First step: sit down. Second step: remain seated. Third step: a glass of pick-me-up. Fourth step: another glass of the same. Fifth step: same glass refilled several times. Sixth step: raise the right leg. Seventh step: raise the left leg. Eighth step: hold both legs high. Ninth step: higher. Tenth step: still higher. . . . Eleventh step: we sing with Angelus Silesius,

Der Schlaf is dreierlei  
Der Sünder schläft in Tod  
Der Müd' in der Natur,  
Und der Verliebt' in Gott.

(Of sleep there are three kinds:  
Sinners are death-oppressed,  
The faint in nature lie  
In God true lovers rest.)

*Translation by Carus.*

\*The Editor refuses to allow us female partners for this dance. He is afraid of the S.P.C.A.

# When You Buy Mining Stock

By John Truman

**T**WO groups of buyers are to be distinguished on the stock market: those who desire to invest their money in solid enterprises in the hope of doubling or tripling the invested amount within some undetermined length of time, and those who are always on the look-out for "hot tips" in the hope of doubling or tripling their money within a week or two. The first are "investors"; the second "speculators". The investors prefer a steady market with prices advancing with growing production. The speculators like a booming market and many of them can not understand why the market does not continually rise. Many of them do not realize the fact that there must be a relation in the case of mining shares, for instance, between the market value of the stocks and the gold production of the respective companies. Indeed, it often appears there is no such relation. The production of a mine does not usually change very suddenly, but the value of the stock may go up or down very rapidly, following the old law of any market that the ratio between demand and offer determines price. But over any extended length of time, the price of a stock always returns to a certain point which is more or less the result of the production figure of the mine, or, rather, the profit figure of the company in question, or, in some cases, of the estimated actual value of the property.

A solid investor, who pays for his stock purchases in full, has therefore no reason to despair when prices drop, or to go insane when prices rise. He knows that in the long run, the shares he holds will be priced at the real value they represent: shares of the profit of the companies in which he owns stock.

The speculator, especially the one who gambles on the money of his broker, has to watch the market closely to avoid the danger of losing everything. Every time prices at the stock exchanges go down, a large number of such people are eliminated from the market. Brokers are forced to "sell out" their stocks in order to protect themselves against losses; or the speculators themselves are forced to sell their stocks, and their selling orders play a large part in breaking a weak market down completely. When, subsequently, the market shows signs of recovery, they again want to get in on the expected profits and buy without calculation, as much as they can with their own money and that of their brokers. Thus they drive prices to an unnatural height, far above the real value of the stocks. Then, when "profit taking" begins, prices must collapse, and many people who have bought at high prices lose large amounts and may be out of the market for years after.

It is therefore the speculators who make the market so unsteady and uncertain. That is one reason why I like the new regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for they fix a limit for the credit a broker



may give a client. No stock listed on the board of a stock exchange may be bought by a speculator unless he pays sixty per cent of the actual market value. If he wants to buy unlisted stock he has to pay down seventy per cent. This protects the buyer himself and makes the market steadier. With sixty or seventy per cent paid, most of the speculators are able to cover their debit balances when the market goes down and are not then forced to sell at unfavorable prices. They are able to hold their stocks until the purchase values can be recovered.

My first advice is: *Do not gamble on other people's money. Buy as much stock as you can pay for, so that it will be your property and you will not be forced to sell it when its market value drops.*

## From Whom To Buy

**T**HE reader will already have noticed that this column is not written for the speculator but for the investor. I can not give you any tips. No writer in a monthly magazine could, because a tip is a very short-lived thing and would be dead before the magazine is off the press. But I can and shall, through the Philippine Magazine, render the investor some service, and will begin by telling you *from whom to buy*.

If possible, do not buy stocks from—

- (1) good friends,
- (2) stock peddlers, and
- (3) those brokers who offer you a larger credit margin than the law permits.

To buy stock from friends is a sure way to lose them. Your friend would probably not sell if he really believes in the stock he has. If he needs money, let him sell the stock at the exchanges. If he offers you stock that is not traded in at the exchanges, keep away from it.

Such obscure stocks (most of my remarks are in regard to mining stocks as these are the principal offering on the Manila market) are also frequently offered by stock peddlers. They may tell you wonderful stories about the ore deposits of the property in question, about the intensive exploration work going on, about the unlimited profits in sight. But good stock does not need to be sold in that way, as good properties are always known to the various important financial groups.

It may be a different question, however, with new companies. These often call on the general public for the capital needed to start exploration work. They advertise the gold content of samples and tell you of their hopes of a bright future. I do not want to discourage the investing public in participating in new mining ventures, and I will come back to this matter later, but I definitely advise

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against buying obscure stock from already existing companies that is not traded at the exchanges. It is usually stock that somebody subscribed for or bought some time past and wants to get rid of. And do not buy stock from a mining engineer, as an "engineer" peddling stock is usually to be distrusted.

Do not buy from a broker who offers you more credit than the law allows. He takes his duties too lightly, and even if he does not intend to cheat you, he might himself be caught by a fall in the market and not be able to comply with his duties toward his clients.

### What To Buy

**T**HERE are only two types of mining stock an investor should buy:

(1) stock of mining companies that have already explored their holdings or are actually producing;

(2) subscription stock of newly formed companies, under the following circumstances:

(a) if the board of directors of such a company is made up of trustworthy individuals; and

(b) if the capital offered for subscription does not appear to be too high.

I need not say much about already explored properties or producing mines. The average value of stocks in such enterprises is already known to the public. Sometimes difficulties are overcome, improvements made, or new veins discovered, and the stock may be expected to go up. Generally, you may buy the stock of working companies

without much risk, especially if they are listed above par value for any considerable length of time. Bad surprises, however, are possible, as in the case of Gold River two years ago. If you wish to avoid such risks, buy only dividend-paying stock.

The matter becomes more complicated if you are thinking of subscribing to the stock of a newly formed mining company. Such a venture is always a gamble as even the directors and the engineers can not tell you what the future will be. That all depends upon the following factors:

(1) whether there is really a good deposit of commercial ore;

(2) whether the technical staff is composed of able men; and, most important,

(3) whether the board of directors is honest or crooked.

The ore deposits and their commercial possibilities can in no case be judged before exploration and development work has proceeded to a certain point. Most or nearly all mining companies sell their capital stock or a large part of it long before they can be sure that the venture will be a success. Therefore, any one who buys stock in a newly formed company should know that he is taking a chance.

As the number of capable mining engineers in the Philippines today is much too small for the steadily growing number of mining companies, not all of these companies are able to secure a competent technical staff. Before subscribing to stock in a new company, therefore, investigate whether the company in question has at least one competent expert to direct the exploration work.

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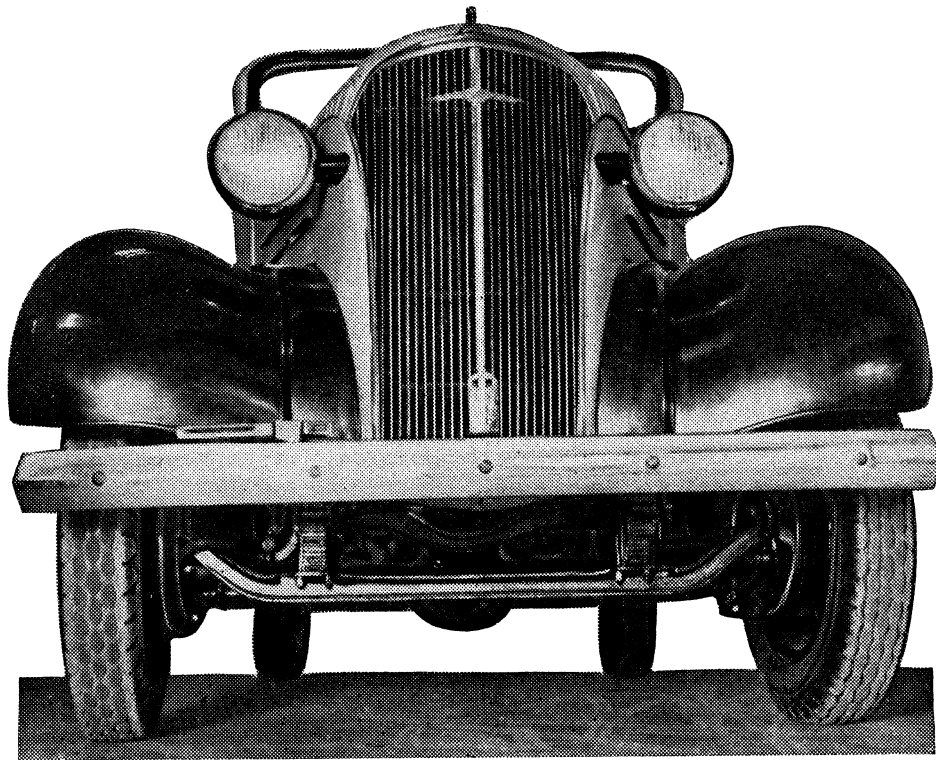
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It is hardly necessary to say that not all the men who suddenly appear as directors of mining companies are one hundred per cent honest. In some cases, so-called mining companies have been formed with the sole aim of mulcting the public for salaries for the directors, for the purchase of worthless claims from friends, for the payment of questionable bills, and so on. It is not sufficient to know that the president of a company is honest. You must get some information as to the honesty of the secretary and the other directors, and must also make sure that the company's auditor is independent of the board.

In addition to this, you must look to the total value of the shares the new company offers to the public. Keep away if the amount appears too high. No new company needs, for instance, a half million pesos to start work. And always make sure that the promoters have put down some substantial sum of money themselves before they offered stock to the public.

### Choosing Your Broker

**S**Tock is bought and sold for you at the stock exchanges by a broker. The new rules of the Securities and Exchange Commissioner have been formulated in an attempt to protect the public against dishonest brokers. But I give the following advice so you can do something for your own protection.

If a broker is personally well known to you and you have confidence in him, it may be all right for you to go to him in case you need a broker's services, but if you have to select a broker and do not know such a man, then pay attention to the following points:

A broker, as I have already said, who offers you more credit than the law permits him to do is to be suspected. He is allowed to advance you forty per cent on the purchase price of listed stocks and thirty per cent on the purchase of unlisted stocks. If he offers you more than that, his office may be closed some fine day by the authorities, which might result in great inconvenience for you.

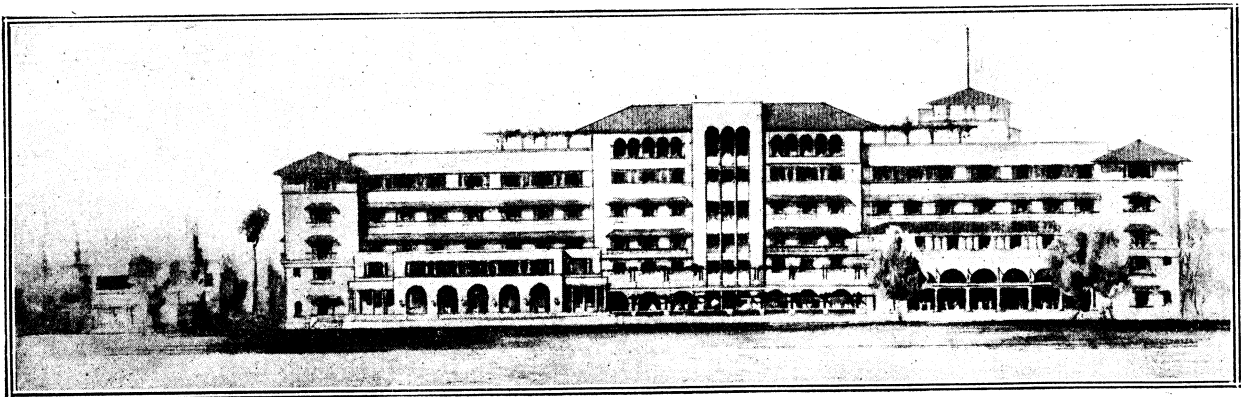
A broker who does not care to have your written authority for the transactions he handles for you, or who does not at least request you to sign your orders, is guilty of careless practice which may have dangerous consequences both for himself and his clients. For instance, if the market drops suddenly, some of his clients might refuse to accept the stock he has bought for them, and if there is some understanding between a group of buyers, he might be forced to take the loss himself and he might pledge or sell your stock to meet the situation.

I, personally, prefer the larger brokerage organizations in which the heads can not perform tricks with the accounts of fictitious persons or of good friends—for whom he buys your stock at the cheapest quotation to sell it to you at a better rate, or to whom he sells your stock at the cheapest rate to sell it on exchange for a better price—without too many of their employees finding out about such dishonest practice.

If you pay in full for the stocks you buy, and you do not have complete confidence in your broker, it is wise to demand that the stock certificates be transferred to your name and placed in your hands. Certainly, your

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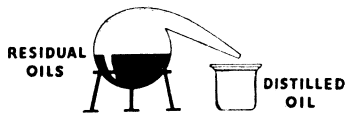


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broker would not transfer the certificates to you if you do not pay in full, for in that case he must, for his own protection, see to it that he can dispose of the stock at any time, when, for instance, it drops in value and reaches the amount he has advanced for you; or when your account remains inactive for a long time and you do not pay up your balance. You can not expect your broker to advance money for you for an unlimited length of time, especially if you do not give him additional business.

Some brokers want those of their customers who buy on margin to sign trading agreements. This, in my opinion, is a very good thing because such an agreement makes everything clear from the beginning. But you must read such an agreement carefully before you sign it, and you should pay special attention to those paragraphs which determine under what circumstances the broker may sell you out. He should have the right to sell your stock only—

(1) if you do not settle your debit balance within a reasonable time, which should be definitely fixed, say at one month or six weeks; or

(2) if the market price comes too close to your unpaid balance. As prices sometimes move very fast, it appears fair that the broker should have the right to sell your stock when its value is not more than 150 per cent of your debit balance.

If your broker insists that you deposit your signature with him, that you give him some information about yourself, and other formalities of that sort, do not be discouraged, and do not resent it if he refuses to accept your order by

telephone (which means an unsigned order). Just because he is careful in legitimately protecting himself, such a man is safer to deal with and may better be entrusted with the values you turn over to him, than a more careless man. Do you not prefer a bank which is very careful? I do. Well, it is the same with a broker.

In the May issue of this Magazine I shall take up the point, *When to buy stocks*.

## The Philippine Verb

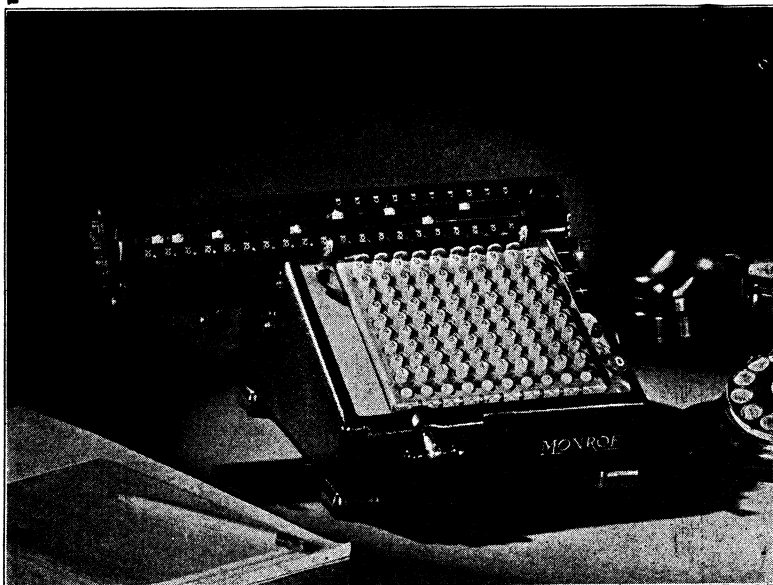
(Continued from page 170)

The various passive verb forms I have described are used when the action is intentional, when the actor is known or implied. If the actor is not mentioned or known, or if he is immaterial; if the action is accidental or if possibility is to be implied, then the formative *-in-* is substituted by another, usually *a-*, *ma-* or *mi-*, and in the future tense these formatives are used in connection with *-an* and *i-*, but not with *-ən*. Examples: Kapampangan, "*Ala keng apupul keti*," "Nothing mine can-be-harvested here"; that is, "I can raise no crop here." Tagalog, "*Nahigaan ang banig na ito*," "Been-*lied-on* the mat this"; "This mat has been *lain on*".

\*For this letter see "Tracing the Original Sounds in the Languages of Today," *Philippine Magazine*, January, 1937, page 39.

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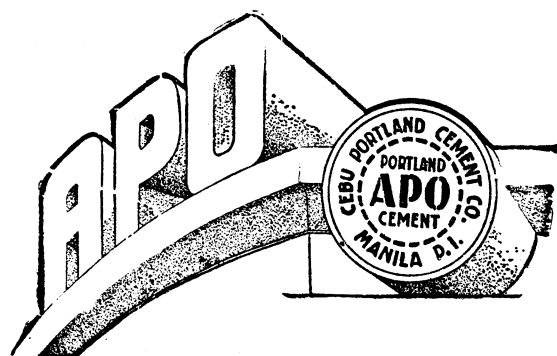
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## The Beetle

(Continued from page 172)

There is loud talking, much acrid smoke going up into the cobweb-festooned rafters.

"Poor child," says a thin sallow-complexioned young woman, stroking Gela's head gently. "Poor child. Where will you stay now that your mother is dead?"

"I don't know, Nana."

"You come to live with me, ha?"

"No, Nana."

Gela begins to cry softly. In the main room of the house, her mother lies very still and very white on her bed-mat upon the floor. Her wrinkled hands are clasped upon her breast, and a little black cross is stuck between the rigid fingers.

"Don't cry, child. Now, you make me cry also."

Gela sobs louder. Tears stream down her cheeks.

Nana Basiang takes Gela by the hand. "Let us go, Gela," she says. "That son of the devil son of mine will play with you."

Across the road, past the tin cans and the sticks and the dried shredded santol leaves with which she had played house yesterday, now piled into a heap on one side (for Tata Iban had come to sweep the yard); up the path, with the butterflies flitting among the aso-aso flowers; over the stones which the rains of years have washed smooth, Gela and Nana Basiang go. They arrive at the house of the woman.

"Pitong! Pitong! Now, where is that son of—ah, there

he is."

Pitong comes running around the house. In one hand is a string on which flies the beetle. "Pitong, come play with Gela."

Pitong sniffs obediently. He lifts up a bare foot to show that one of his toes is hurt. He has bandaged it with a piece of the cloth used for wiping sooty pots. Nana Basiang leaves for the house of the dead across the road. Gela is still sobbing.

Gela, sobbing tearlessly, stares interestedly at the beetle. The beetle alights upon her arm. "Oh, oh, oh."

"See, it is going up your arm," says Pitong.

"It scratches!" Gela's swollen face brightens, but still she is sobbing. "See, it is clasping its hands."

The beetle spreads its wings as if to fly away, but folds them again.

"It likes me," says Gela. She glances at Pitong hopefully. "It does not want to fly away from me."

"Ay, it did the same thing with me also."

"May I hold the string for a while, Pitong?"

Pitong considers for a moment, then grandly delivers to her custody of the beetle, which resumes its slow journey up her arm. Between her sobs, Gela giggles delightedly.

Pitong looks down the hill, across the road into the house of Gela. Lacay Doro the carpenter is carrying the newly finished wooden casket up the stairs. The casket is gleaming brown, but soon he will drape it with the black cloth that is flung over the sill of one of the windows. He will use the little nails which Pitong had bought for him at the Chinese store with his own mother's two centavos.

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"Oh, oh, oh!" sobs Gela. She blows lightly on the beetle, pursing her lips, crinkling her tear-stained cheeks.

"You may have the beetle, Gela," says Pitong, his small heart swelling with a new bigness. "You may have the beetle all for your own."

"Ay, Pitong! Do you mean it?"

"Ehm-m". Pitong nods his head vigorously.

"Ah, Pitong." Gela steals up to him and, still sobbing, suddenly gives him a hearty smack on the closer cheek. On the cheek of Pitong a wet little round "O" leaves a ring of brown on a field of grayish dried mud.

## The Ilocos Pot Industry

(Continued from page 168)

coating the surface with *pula*, a red clay sold by the Tinguians. This red clay is dissolved in water and rubbed on the jars with a piece of fine cloth. Except for jars, all earthenware is colored after it has been baked.

Cogon from old roofs, dried leaves, and ashes are next piled beneath and above the dried pots and then ignited. When thoroughly baked and still hot, the pots are drawn out from the pile and are covered with rice husks which are left to burn until the entire surface of each pot is black.

When the Spaniards came here, they found the Ilocanos already engaged in the making of pottery. In fact the inhabitants of the Philippines have made pottery from pre-historic times, probably for the last two thousand years at least, according to authorities.

## The Socialists

(Continued from page 167)

her head, started singing the "*Internationale!*" The people joined her, and those who were sitting hurriedly rose to their feet. Unbelievably, Comrade Lirios stared, his straw hat in his hand. His temples began to throb with a dull ache from the heat of the sun. He raised "*Das Kapital*" and shaded his head with it.

The song finished, the girl in the very next breath burst out into a rush of words that tumbled out of her mouth like angry waters through a break in a dike during the rainy season. Repeatedly the crowd interrupted her with enthusiastic clapping of hands.

Comrade Bautista, the reciter, clapped vigorously with the rest, in his eyes a proud light as he fixed them on the girl. Comrade Lirios remembered that during the singing of the "*Internationale*" Comrade Bautista's voice had shrilled to the breaking point, and he had had a glimpse of the man's flushed and sweaty face uplifted to the blue sky, the gold teeth in his open mouth flashing in the sun. He turned to him, saying: "I do not understand Pampango. What is she talking about?"

"She is discussing about da aims of da Frente Popular—"

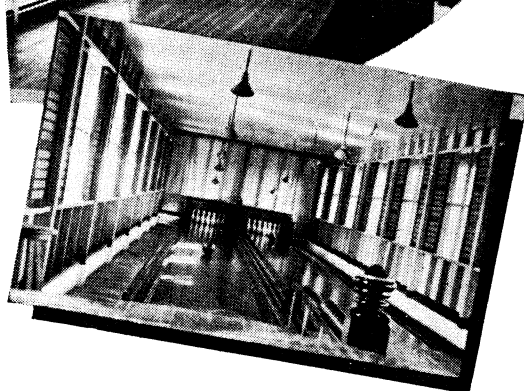
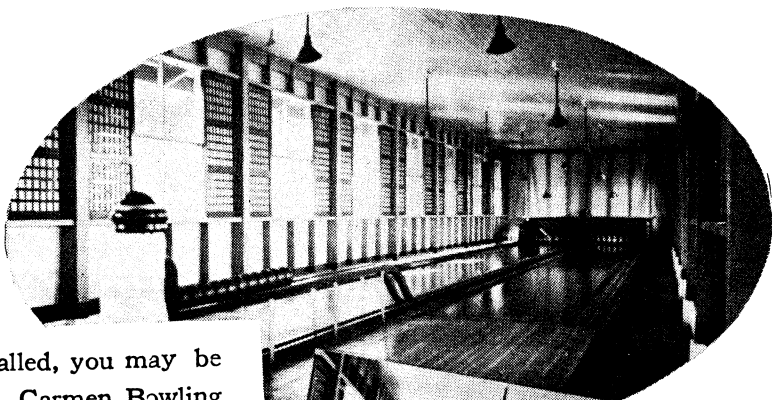
"Ah, and what does she say are the aims of the party?"

"She says why do we work and work and habe no mooney? Why do we slabe in da fields under da sun and habe notting to eat?"

"Is it as bad as all that? These people look quite robust and well-fed."

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"You do not know what you are talking about, Comrade Lirios. Dis people are suffering much dat you do not see."

"That is true," put in Comrade Esteban in a doleful tone, shifting his hold on the bamboo handle of the hoe.

"We know, Comrade Lirios," said Comrade Manacis, the lawyer, "we know, we know," nodding his big head on scrawny neck emphatically.

There was another outburst of clapping and voices raised in a shout, "*Mabuhay!*"

"And what did she say just now?"

"She said, 'Why do rich people become richer widout lifting a finger? Why do we see dem growing fatter and fatter as dey ride by in beautiful automobiles? Why do dey wear beautiful clodes and eat expensive foods when we are in rags and are dying of starbation? Dis is all wrong. It should be changed. Away wid da present order. We must have a government where ebbribody is rich and happy.'"

Comrade Lirios adjusted his straw hat carefully on the nape of his neck. His back felt smoking hot. His head was bursting. He unbuttoned his coat and, holding the lapels, tried to cool himself by waving the sides of the garment back and forth. But he only began to sweat more profusely from the effort. Besides the book, "*Das Kapital*," kept slipping and it was a job holding it under his armpit. He fixed his eyes on the sparse mustache of the lawyer and wanted to say that the theory of socialism as expounded so passionately by the girl was all wrong.

But Comrade Bautista was speaking again.

"We are so glad you came to dis meeting. When we sent da inbitation to da Socialist Club of Manila to come to da province to see der comrades here—"

With sudden animation, Comrade Lirios turned to Comrade Bautista and said, "You know, I am glad I came. This is all a complete revelation to me—a complete revelation. I am glad I came. Frankly, I did not think you people here—"

A voice interrupted him a complaining, disagreeable voice.

"Hey, why the hell did we ever come to this God-forsaken place? These people do not even know the ABC of socialism. It is treason they are proposing."

Comrade Lirios in turning to face the intruder dislodged his straw hat from his neck and while retrieving it from the dusty earth, he was aware of an uncomfortable silence that seemed to double the heat until he felt he would suffocate.

"Oh, it is you," he said without surprise when he was upright again and faced the newcomer. "Comrades, may I introduce Comrade San Diego. He is as you know the Secretary of the Socialist Club of Manila."

Comrade Bautista flashed his gold teeth and shook hands with Comrade San Diego. The lawyer, Comrade Manacis, shook hands with a slight bow. Comrade Este-

## Libby's Cooked Corned Beef

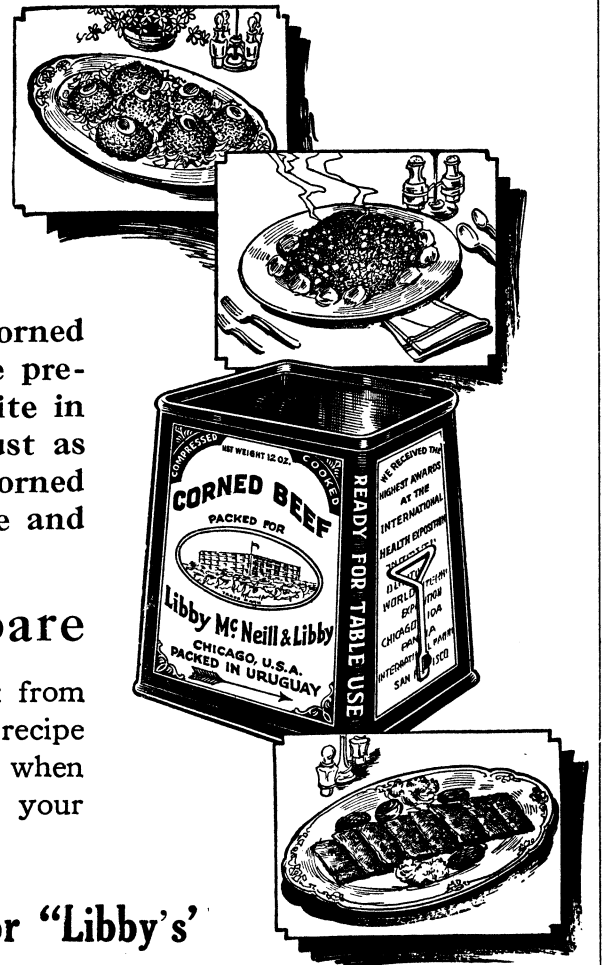
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ban detached one bony hand from the handle of his hoe and shook the hand of Comrade San Diego. That done he gripped the end of the bamboo handle with both hands, rested his sharp chin on them and was once more wrapped in doleful silence.

Comrade San Diego, who had a fair, yellowish complexion, with a wide expanse of forehead and small, quick-moving eyes above a large bulbous nose, now sent darting glances at each of the four. The immaculate Comrade Lirios was carefully wiping with a white silk handkerchief he had pulled out of his breast pocket, minute specks of dust still clinging to the band of his straw hat.

"Hell," said Comrade San Diego, "I am roasting." He looked back at the group he had left under the camachile tree seated on the benches. It was evident that he desired to go back, but was uncertain about just how to do it.

"I am glad you came, Comrade San Diego," said Comrade Bautista, with another flash of gold teeth.

Comrade San Diego turned his sharp gaze upon the speaker, but said no word.

"I was just telling our comrades here," said the immaculate Lirios, "how glad I am to have come. This is all a complete revelation to me—a complete revelation. I wouldn't have missed it for the world."

"Hell," said Comrade San Diego, moving his shoulders under his coat. "The whole thing is a farce. I am going back under the camachile tree."

"No, stay a while," said Comrade Lirios with his gracious smile. "Our comrades here are dying to hear the theories of socialism correctly expounded—"

"In this heat? In all this sun? Hell!" Comrade San Diego turned to go, but Comrade Lirios held his arm.

"The trouble with you is that you are all talk. When you are face to face with the real thing, you refuse to come to grips with it. You would rather sit in the shade and split hairs."

"Hell," said Comrade San Diego, wrenching free his arm. "When it comes to fighting for what I think is right, I am as ready as the next man." He reached into the waist of his trousers and brought out a seven-inch knife. With a flip of his fingers, he exposed a gleaming, dagger-like blade. He darted quick glances at the four, the opened knife in his hand catching the sun on the middle of its blade and sending out a myriad of fine rays in every direction. "Hell," said Comrade San Diego, closing the knife with a snap and pushing it inside his waistband again. "Under the new sedition law these people could all be sent to prison."

"And being present at this meeting, you are also liable to imprisonment," said Comrade Lirios.

"Hell," said Comrade San Diego, turning away. "I shall tell my wife we are going home."

Comrade Lirios allowed his glance to wander toward the group on the benches at the foot of the camachile tree. He caught his wife's eye and waved "Das Kapital" at her. She smiled and he thought he could see the dimple in her cheek.

A man, probably about fifty years old, with long tapering face—broad, shapely forehead, thick graying hair, firm cheeks marked with brown moles around the eyes and down in front of the ears—had been introduced by the belligerent toastmaster. This man stood beside the small

square table with a hand on its edge. With the other hand he held the lapel of his white drill coat. He was a tall man, thick-shouldered, erect, commanding. He spoke in low, measured tones, his words plain, without the usual flowery expressions that speakers in the dialect affect. And so strong was the personality of the man that everyone listened attentively and forgot to applaud. He spoke in Pampango and once more Comrade Lirios asked, "What is he saying? Who is he?"

"He is a Sakdal leader," Comrade Bautista whispered. "He does not belong to our party, but we invited him to come and speak."

"He is an extraordinary-looking man," whispered Comrade Lirios. "I know him. He sat beside me in the truck coming from San Fernando. I never dreamed he was a Sakdal leader. He dozed most of the way."

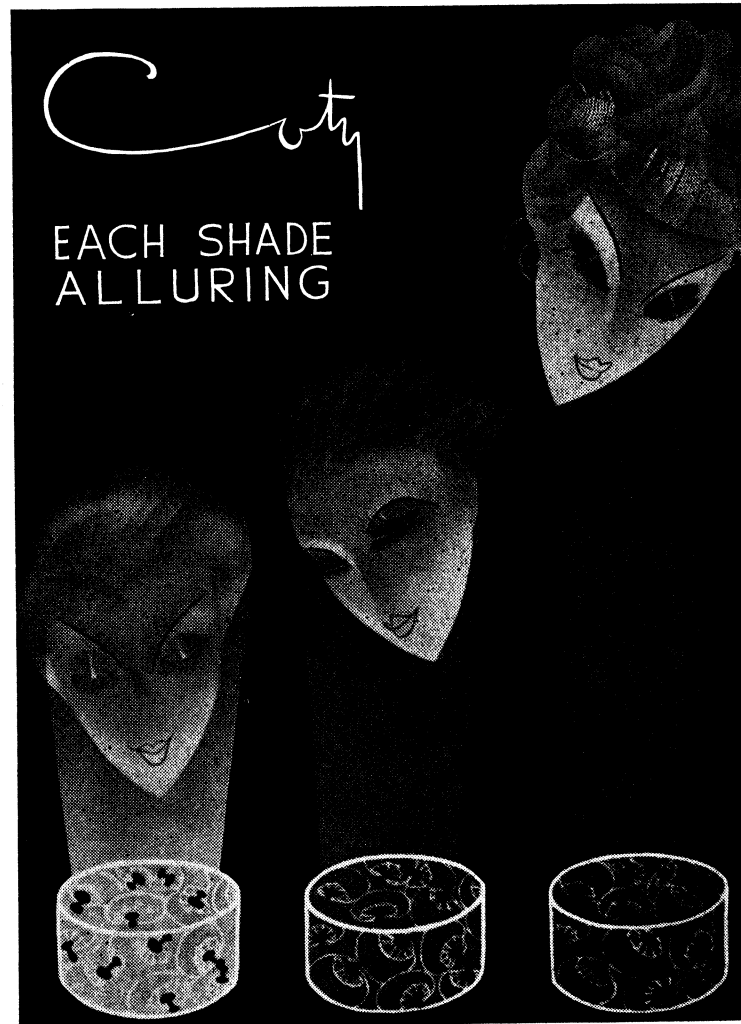
"He is like that," said the lawyer. "Quite. Sleepy. No words."

"Like dynamite," supplied the man with the hoe. He was watching the speaker with great interest, his chin for the moment raised from the back of his hands that held the handle of the hoe.

"He is now telling about da way how he was imprisoned in Manila," translated Comrade Bautista. "He says da Constabulary soldiers manacled him and he has neber forgotten de feel ob da cold iron around his wrists."

"Why was he imprisoned?"

"Because ob his connection wid da recent Sakdal uprising."



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"Why is he out so soon? Was he acquitted?"

"He was found guilty. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment."

"Then how is he here?"

"He was pardoned by da President."

"Ah, and what is he saying now?"

"He says da Sakdals do not faboh force as a means ob getting what day want."

"Ah," said Comrade Lirios, "so they do not favor the use of force." In another moment he knew his head would split. If only a breeze would start up. The shadows of the trees and shrubs were grotesque cut-outs pasted on the brown earth. The scorched ground underfoot sent up a strong musty reek that you could almost taste. Only the little stream purred on sweetly, maddeningly clear and cool. . . .

"No, but he says dey are forced to use force because—"

"Because of what?" He had almost forgotten Comrade Bautista.

"Many ob da followers are impatient. Dey can not wait."

"Wait for what?"

"For da help ob Jesus Christ."

"Jesus Christ? What has He to do with Sakdalism?"

"He is da hope of da Sakdals. Dey are told by dere leaders to depend upon His help to get what dey want. Dere is where we are diffrent from da Sakdals. We Socialists bealeb in cooperation. We must unite to be effectibe. We bealeb dat dere should be no separate societies. No Sakdals. No Antis. No Pros. We should all unite under da Red Flag and den go after what we want. We are trying to persuade da Sakdals to join us."

"And if they should join you, what then?"

"We shall see what we shall see," said the man with the hoe, very quietly. His half-shut eyes met those of Comrade Bautista, slid sideways to encounter the lawyer's, and a silence fell upon the three.

Comrade Lirios found the sudden silence of his companions disconcerting, and he let his eyes wander to where his wife still chatted with the two other married women under the cool shade of the camachile tree. Failing to catch her eye, he spread his gaze westward. Just across the little stream were fields green with young rice plants. Farther away were flat dun-coloured stretches, untilled, the grass burned up by the sun. To the right and left were dark-green areas planted to sugar. Not a soul was abroad. He thought he could discern the heat raining down like arrows upon the earth that seemed to quiver like an animal in pain.

The Sakdal leader finished his speech amidst loud applause. And now the next number of the program was a quartet singing the primary school song, "Planting Rice Is Never Fun," in English.

A strange sensation of being transported out of himself came over Comrade Lirios. In his ears rang the untutored voices of the four girls singing, "Planting rice is nay-ber fu-un. . . ." He looked at them, at their upturned faces on which the sun cast immobile leaf shadows; at the blind guitarist swinging his round head to his own accompaniment. How earnest they were! His eyes encompassed the crowd of listeners caught in varied poses of attention. They, too, were dead earnest. Not in a thousand years could it have

occurred to any one of them that they were—comic. Comic? Comrade Lirios had a sudden vision of 14,000,000 people of the same cast and mold, capable of the same direct, unself-conscious, child-like simplicity and earnestness. They till the soil and plant rice and they know the quality of rain and sun. The feel of pure honest earth is in their work-hardened hands; they stand on it with bare feet, toes spread apart. What then if they sang the Internationale and recited Edwin Markham's poem upon a burning hill-side under the midday sun?

Comrade Lirios now saw himself and his friends pouring beer down their throats in air-conditioned rooms in the city, biting into liverwurst sandwiches the size of shoe-heels and costing 25 centavos apiece. He heard his voice and their voices smoothly juggling with words and phrases: ideologies, planned economy, Marxian dialectics, the proletariat, the underdog, labor and capital, society of the free and equal, *et cetera, et cetera*.

There now under the camachile tree was San Diego munching a sandwich he had pulled out of a basket at his feet. They were all munching sandwiches. The fat Morales, his heavy jowls working busily, and the lanky Espiritu shaking a finger under the nose of the squat, baldish Cruz. His wife turned and saw him, waved a sandwich pertly, and he merely stared at her unseeingly, for in his mind had arisen a picture of himself standing there in the sun in all his finery, his shining immaculateness! For a moment Comrade Lirios stood very still. Then his shoulders shaking with silent laughter, he walked over to his wife: "Give me a sandwich," he said.

And as he bit into the flat triangle of white bread, there rang in his ears the words of the song, "planting rice is nay-ber fu-un. . . ."

### Portugal and Spain

(Continued from page 164)

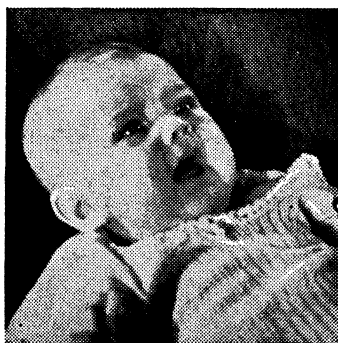
radical activities. Moreover, realizing that a dictator's strongest reliance is the army, he has humored it until it is entirely on his side. And he has disposed of extremist leaders by exiling them to some of Portugal's tropic isles at which no romance-seeking world cruises ever touch. He shows little mercy to recalcitrants.

Nevertheless, there has been great improvement in Portugal's affairs under the Salazar régime. He has inaugurated many public improvement and employment schemes, built roads, improved the seaports, reorganized and purged the colonial administration, and thoroughly overhauled the financial system. All that has cost a great deal, it is true, so much indeed that the tax-gatherer is still as detested a figure among the Portuguese masses as ever, and the always-low standard of living has not been materially improved.

But it was the Professor's hope that all that would come in time. He is a political economist and he believes that the paramount factor in any nation's welfare is sound national finance. In his view that means national debt kept at a reasonable level and expenditures within income. He thinks those things should come even before a reduction of taxation and he has brought them about, reducing the

heavy national debt by almost fifty per cent, and converting the annual deficit of countless years into a surplus during the past three. Having done that he considered that a foundation was laid upon which might now be erected a national economic structure sound and solid enough to endure and to survive possible future emergencies, while raising the living standard of the people gradually and evenly and free of the menace of international complications and uncertainties.

All that, of course, is threatened by the Spanish chaos and is almost certainly doomed in the event of a triumph of Spanish radicalism. A chaotic condition in Portugal worse than that in 1926 when, in May of that year, Portuguese democracy, so-called, terminated with the *coup* by General Gomez da Costa, would then result. In the face of that, then, it was hardly likely that Salazar could view otherwise than sympathetically the Spanish revolt against radicalism.



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# Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



**MARC T. GREENE**, whose able article, "Spain Today", was published in the October issue of the *Philippine Magazine*, follows it up with another very informative article on Portugal in this issue which will greatly aid the reader in understanding the present situation of that country in respect to its relations with Spain. Mr. Greene, who writes regularly for the *Philippine Magazine*, is one of the world's most noted correspondents. He recently had the honor of having an article of his in the *Manchester Guardian* on the Balearic Islands "categorically denied" by Premier Benito Mussolini, later developments fully substantiating his charges.

Manuel E. Arguilla's satirical story, "The Socialists," will probably bring a lot of wrath down on him—and on me, too, for publishing it, but I'm taking the chance because I think it is worth it. Also, he gave his friends, most of them members of the "Beer Club", fair warning at the time they all attended the meeting described in the story, saying he was going "to write them up". I have been assured that the story is, in the main, true, although it has been touched up in parts for the sake of literary effect. Mr. Arguilla is the author of "Midsummer", first published in the *Philippine Magazine* and subsequently in the American magazine, *Prairie Schooner*, of "How My Brother Leon Brought Home a Wife", first published in the *Literary Apprentice* and subsequently

in the American monthly *Story* magazine, and of other fine stories that have given him a high reputation among Filipino writers in English. He was born in Nagrebcan, Ilocos Sur, and after graduating from the University of the Philippines in 1932 tried his hand at various jobs as a proof-reader, magazine subscription solicitor, advertising solicitor, associate editor of a religious monthly, etc. He is at present a member of the faculty of the University of Manila. In 1934 he married Lydia Villanueva, with whom he had fallen in love during their college days. He wrote me once: "To marry Lydia, I had to show certain skeptical parties at the Bureau of Health documents to prove that I had been born and when and where. Up to that time I had been spreading the news that my birthday coincided with Rizal's—June 19. The Municipal Registrar of Bauang, La Union, sent me a birthday certificate which showed that I was two days older than I had believed. I was born on June 17 according to the town's records. But the church certificate which arrived soon after caused me to be born two days later once more: June 19, 1911. I thought it would be a fine thing to continue being born on June 19 so that I could go on telling folks that Rizal was born on the same day as I. But on second thought it occurred to me that I might be making a mistake. Why be born on the 19th when there is a chance of being born two days earlier? So many things can happen in two days. And, anyway, who wants to be born on the same day as Rizal? There is too much competition. Why not make another date famous, say the 17th? So I tore up the church certificate."

Consorcio Borje, author of the story, "The Beetle", explains in a letter that accompanied his manuscript, that Ilocano women of the type of *Nana Basiang* seldom use the epithet "son of the devil" for their sons (*anac ti diablo*) in any other than an affectionate sense, the literal sense having been lost sight of through long use.

Noe Ra. Crisostomo, writer of the article on the Ilocos pot industry, lives right amidst the pots in San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte.

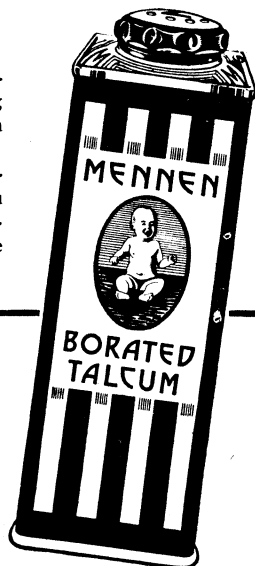
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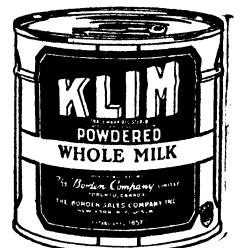


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Edith Emmons Greenan, author of the poem, "Dance Au Sol," is the wife of J. O. Greenan, one of the executives of Marsman & Company, Inc. She was also the author of the prose-poem, "Fagayan", published in the October, 1932, issue of the Magazine, the theme of which was an Igorot dance, and which was erroneously credited to Edith Macklin. Mrs. Greenan's poetry of the dance is especially interesting as she was before her marriage a member of the famous Denis-Shawn Dancers.

I received a radiogram during the month (through Amateur Radio Station KAIHR, 12th Signal Company, Fort Wm. McKinley) from J. C. Dionisio, who is now editor of the fortnightly *Filipino Pioneer*, published in Stockton, California, reading as follows: "Please announce Filipino Pioneer sponsoring poetry contest Island entries eligible first prize twenty pesos second ten third five no limitation subject matter or treatment". The aims of Mr. Dionisio's eight-page newspaper are according to a notice under the masthead: "To help develop in America a substantial and responsible Filipino citizenry; to make Filipinos in this country conscious of the problems they are facing and to offer suggestions on how to solve them; to work for improvements in their social and economic life; to fight through the proper channels, against racial discrimination, bigotry, and intolerance; to promote friendly relations between the Filipinos and other peoples in America." The subscription rates are \$1.10 a year, \$0.05 a single issue.

I received the following letter from my good friend Professor Frank G. Haughwout, specifically addressed "Dear Four O'Clock":

"With the arrival each month, of my copy of the Philippine Magazine, I turn first to your department for it is seldom that I do not find in it something suggestive, interesting, and, occasionally, stimulating. You have an excellent Clearing House for Ideas, and if your readers will only enter into the spirit of it, this column should become one of the leading features of the Magazine. Last month I found a note on December typhoons and in the near future, I shall send you a short article in which I shall hope to clear up the difficulties that seem to beset your correspondent. This month I find the letter of the Rev. V. H. Gowen of Mountain Province. He touches a not too tender chord in my heart with his remarks anent locally produced poetry. I have long thought as he does. The saccharine melodies Mr. Gowen scourges, have their place in the poetic literature of their day, and many of them represent fine work in versification if they are offered in appropriate surroundings. We all can recall charming lines by Herrick, Suckling, Crashaw, Lovelace, and Mark Akenside, not to mention many others of earlier or later date. Then, there are the stately mythological allusions of that arch-priest of mythology, Milton, the appreciation of which is a lost art to-day. These things were the product of a day that is not of the spirit of this age; a day when The Humanities were regarded with some esteem and, therefore, a day when people were brought up on them. The reading of Milton, accordingly, has become a problem in research where it was formerly a diversion for the mind that delighted in the beauties that may be expressed in mere words by master hands. With the decline and fall of The Humanities those figures of speech have become totally unintelligible to the general run of people. For that matter, they may even be a source of real peril to those who seek utterance in that mode, and fall a'foul of the Vice Squad of the Copyright Office or the Belles Lettres G-Men of the Police Department. Moreover, the scene having shifted, such style lacks the fine and skillful touch of the old masters and becomes just Copy-Cat Stuff. Some of the verse that has moved me most deeply—lines that seem to have literally been wrung from the hearts of the writers—appear in the non-literary journals, newspapers, and the like where one does not usually expect to encounter verse of real merit. In that way they are often born to blush unseen. For many years I have collected such fragments of this kind as seemed to me to possess especial merit and perhaps, some

day I shall put out an anthology of them. Mr. Gowen speaks of the 'terse, vital, authentic phrases of the poets whose work you publish.' Let me contribute three specimens of American verse, culled from my collection, which, to my mind, may well be designated terse, vital, and authentic. They are not 'great poetry,' though they are of the stuff out of which epics may be built; they are but thumb-nail sketches, but they are so true, so vivid, and so pregnant with the fires of our every-day life that there is no need to give them a conventional label:

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## SMITH

Smith died one day in 1927,  
He passed upon the turning of the tide,  
And there was silence in the heights of Heaven  
And Michael told them all that Smith had died.  
God said, 'Go bid him welcome by this token;  
True to himself and so to Me as well,  
He took the road, kept the faith unbroken,  
He sought for Heaven within him and found Hell.

'He strove, lost, struggled on, and naught could daunt him  
Who knew the end was good; at close of day  
Too late came all he sought as ghosts to haunt him,  
And ghosts were all his comrades on the way.

'Wherefore,' said God, 'Arise ye shining seven,  
Assemble all ye angels at the gate.'  
But Mr. Smith had lost the road to Heaven  
And couldn't find the way until too late.

*Denzil Bachlor.*

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'My heart is bad,' he said, and trembling  
Swayed a minute by the door;  
Then leaned down heavily upon the desk  
Where he will lean no more.  
Books drawn with shaking hands from a worn bag;  
The oft repeated search—each time he came  
He sought the card his many pockets hid—  
Week after week, and every week the same.  
'My heart is bad,' He never failed to make  
The self-same explanation as he stood  
With ever gracious thanks for trifling help—  
Kindly old soul—I think his heart was good.

*Veo G. Foster.*

Perhaps the gem of the three:

## HALL BEDROOM

He has been out of work these many weeks,  
She reads the ads and very seldom speaks;  
So day by day within this rented tomb  
They bark their shins against the edge of doom.

*Lucia Trent.*

"I leave it to the reader to place such significance as he chooses upon the fact that two, at least, of these poets appear to be women."

Amador T. Daguio sent me a letter of thanks for the cannister of tea I sent him after reading his essay on tea published in the February issue. "A million thanks for the TEA! It arrived yesterday evening—December 26. I rushed for the girls' dormitory and had one of my pupils make tea. You should have heard them exclaim at first: 'Tea, sir! Tea? There is no tea here!' I afterwards gave two of the packages to the girls and took the rest home. . . . I have some essays about ready. I have an ambition to print my first book under the imprimature of the Philippine Book Guild! My autobiographical novel is finished, but I am ashamed of the truths in it. . . ."

Daguio's claim in his essay "Tea" in the February issue of the Magazine to have caught a glimpse in my office of a "lady in a hat" who has become for him "forever a mysterious phantom of beauty, poised like an angel" (with a tea-cup in her hand), which was met by my statement in this column that I could not imagine whom he referred to, seems nevertheless to be creating no little scandal—which, of course, embarrasses and irks me greatly. I have even been accused of "hiding something" by the lady columnist of the *National Review*. Now everybody who reads this column knows that I hide nothing, not even my own vanities and frailties. And my statement with reference to Mr. Daguio's "mysterious and royal lady", alleged to have been seen by him here, only goes to show my utter honesty, for most men would let such a statement pass, even if untrue, for the sake of the prestige and glory of being believed to have entertained such a divinity. Who was the lady, "stately in bearing, dressed in cream lavender softness, with a hat"? As I said before, it's that hat that spoils everything, for I am

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not trying to hide anything and I have already confessed, nay, boasted, that occasionally women as well as men come for a cup of tea, and some very nice-looking ones, too! But none of them wore a hat, to my recollection. To have entertained a goddess like Daguio's and not remember it! Could it be possible? That, come to think of it, would be tragedy! What do I care about the scandal, really? That was only a joke. But alas! perhaps I did, unaware, entertain some paragon of beauty and goodness, too preoccupied with something or other—may be one of my famous editorials—to have realized or even noticed it! Aow! what a sap! Who was that lady "of statuesque allure—with a hat"?

I have now firmly resolved that such a thing will never happen again. I have caused a "Visitors' Book" to be made in which all those who come here will be asked to sign their names. They have such a book at Malacañang; why shouldn't I have one? They have them in various government offices, and even in Bilibid. In the old days they had them at all the government resthouses in the Mountain Province. People signed their names, professions, and sometimes told of experiences along the trail. I am sure that many besides myself whiled away the evening hours in front of a cheerful log-fire, leafing through those interesting and often dramatic pages. It is a pity that I didn't think of starting such a book long ago, for during the past eight or ten years we have entertained in the Philippine Magazine office some of the real notable of the earth,—statesmen and business executives, army officers, scientists, artists, writers, and adventurers of all sorts; local personages, too, including several governor-generals, well, one anyway, Malacañang advisers, provincial governors, professors, business leaders, school officials and teachers, students, rich and poor, important and some not yet so important, but most of them real people, well worth knowing. What wouldn't I give to have the signatures of them all, especially of those whom I know I shall, for one reason or another, never see again. Well, from now on, I shall make an effort to at least keep their signatures in my Visitors' Book. It is a specially bound affair of three hundred pages, so there will be plenty of room, for comments as well as names, if anybody should want to "say anything". And I hope that all of those who have visited this editorial office in the past and who are able to come again, will come again if for no other reason than to put down their names—including the divinity with the hat!

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## News Summary

(Continued from page 159)

He says that various economic measures enacted by Congress have made the Philippines uncertain regarding what the United States may do in the future regarding Philippine trade. "Sometimes we are considered a part of the United States and at other times a foreign country. It seems we are not a part of the United States when conditions are advantageous to the Islands, and we are a part of America when conditions are disadvantageous to us".

President Quezon tells Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace that the Philippines is satisfied with the present sugar quota which represents about 15/3 of United States consumption, but that the proposed excise tax of 3/4 cents a pound, raw value, would work a hardship on Philippine producers unless they also receive a share of the benefit payments. Some \$15,000,000 has been paid them under the original processing tax law.

Dr. H. Popper, "expert" of the Foreign Policy Association, states in a bulletin of that organization that the military program of the Philippine Commonwealth is "perhaps the greatest danger" to the future of the Philippines, and that the appointment of Governor McNutt as High Commissioner is "an ominous development because of his connection with militaristic circles in the United States which may cause him to exercise the vague powers of his office to foster a military program at the expense of much-needed social measures".

March 5.—The German Embassy at Washington protests against a speech of Mayor La Guardia of New York before a group of Jewish women in which he stated that a "certain shirted fanatic" would be the chief exhibit in a "chamber of horrors" at the 1939 New York World Fair. German newspapers call La Guardia a "dirty Talmud Jew". James S. Dunn, chief of the West European Affairs division of the State Department, states to the Counsellor of the Embassy that he earnestly deprecates the utterances which have offended the German government and that they do not represent the attitude of the American government to the German government, but he emphasizes the right of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen and cherished as part of their national heritage. La Guardia states: "I will stand by what I said and I repeat it again. Hitler and his government are quick to recognize I meant him. I don't know whether it was a guilty conscience or my powers of description".

March 6.—Chester Grey of the Farm Bureau Federation tells the United Press that present discussions of Philippine-American relations should include a shortening of the transition period to five years "in order that trade negotiations may be conducted as between two separate countries". He states that the Federation is not opposed in principle to a reciprocal trade treaty but is opposed to giving the Philippines preferential treatment over other foreign countries. "Meanwhile the Philippines should abide by the Tydings-McDuffie Law. Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre tells the United Press that there would be "no limit" to the subjects to be discussed with the Philippine chief executive." President Quezon meanwhile is spending the weekend in New York.

J. H. Marsman, Philippine mining magnate, tells the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers that he believes Philippine gold production will exceed \$25,000,000 in 1937 and will reach \$45,000,000 by 1945. He advocates extension of Philippine-American free trade for twenty or twenty-five years. "Britain, Japan, and the United States are showing an active interest in expanding

mining activities in the Islands", he declares.

A voice vote defeats an amendment to the naval appropriation bill offered by Rep. K. Stefan of Nebraska to prevent any funds being used for further improvement of naval stations in the Philippines. He reiterates that the American Army in the Philippines is "doing nothing and is a menace and real obstacle to plans for giving the Islands their independence."

March 8.—Reported that the United States Treasury has declined to approve the French suggestion that a New York bank be appointed agent in the United States for the projected billion dollar French loan. Senator Borah warns American and French bankers to avoid following a "dangerous road" by attempting to evade the provisions of the Johnson Act prohibiting loans to nations which have defaulted on the war debt.

The initial session of the conversations preliminary to the Philippine-American trade conference opens in Washington with Secretary Sayre presiding. No definite date is set for the next meeting.

Senator Robinson gives a luncheon in honor of President Quezon attended by Vice-President John N. Garner and others, most of whom witnessed the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth on November 15, 1935.

High Commissioner McNutt tells the press that he is highly enthusiastic about going to the Philippines. "What could be more interesting than to watch the emergence of a sovereign nation? Nothing more altruistic has been done in human history by a government than this government's decision to give the Philippines not only political independence but to go along with them meanwhile in an effort to get them started toward basic economic freedom, too." He states the biggest task is to try to help improve the economic situation of the Philippines and that to that end he hopes to see a greater diversification of agriculture. As regards the coming trade conference, he declares "there is no thought of either side seeking concessions or favors"; future trade relations must be determined and "neutrality pacts provided".

March 9.—In a "fire-side" radio broadcast, President Roosevelt states that the Supreme Court has improperly established itself as a third house of Congress—a super-legislature. "I want, as all Americans want, an independent judiciary, but that does not mean a judiciary so independent that it can deny the existence of facts universally recognized." He declares that for the past four years the Court has been acting "not as a judicial body, but as a policy-making body". "For the past half century, the balance of power in the three branches of the federal government has been tipped out of balance by the Court's direct contradiction of the high purposes of the framers of the Constitution. . . The Preamble expresses the intention to form a more perfect union and promote the general welfare. The framers went further and gave Congress ample, broad powers to levy taxes and provide for the common defense and the general welfare. . . It is my purpose to restore the balance. . ."

New strikes break out in the Chrysler, Hudson, Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants, with 70,000 men idle, climaxing two weeks of negotiations of the companies with union leaders who demand recognition of the United Automobile Workers Union and wage increases.

March 10.—At a hearing over the sugar bill, Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes clashes with a government expert who declared that the Philippines would be treated "as well as any other foreign country", Paredes retorting, "We are not

foreign yet!" He argues that Cuba would profit more than the Philippines under the measure. The Hawaiian delegates are insisting upon equality in every particular with mainland producers.

Secretary Hull gives a luncheon in honor of President Quezon. In the evening, at a dinner at which former Sen. H. B. Hawes is host, President Quezon, guest of honor, makes a "somewhat cryptic" remarks, according to the United Press in respect to future American-Philippine relations. While first stating, "When we have a new inauguration we invite you all again", apparently referring to the advent of complete independence in 1946, he later "wonders if some way can be found under which, while satisfying our aspirations, we can still feel that we are not parted from the United States." "Our desire for independence does not mean a desire to part company with you. I feel the Philippines should be independent. This desire on the part of the Philippines is only the natural desire on the part of all humans. . . I sincerely hope that in the future the United States will look on us as friends, as we will look on you as benefactors". Senator Robinson states that "the people of the Philippines are demonstrating their capacity and their right to self-government and are well governed. They are demonstrating their ability to take their place among the world's independent nations".

March 11.—The New York Times in a special dispatch from Washington states that President Quezon had said that the Philippines should be given independence soon and not be required to wait until 1946, and that American-Philippine relations should be governed by diplomatic treaty instead of the Tydings-McDuffie Act under which the President of the United States can suspend any law the National Assembly in Manila passes. Quezon is also said to have pointed out that the United States has altered the effect of some of the provisions in the Act by changing tariffs and that this has caused uneasiness. A State Department official reveals that President Quezon has submitted an early independence proposal, but refuses to elaborate further.

Speaking before the New York Advertising Club, President Quezon states that the Tydings-McDuffie Act is supposed to give the Philippines opportunity to lay the foundations for independence, but that "if we are to do this, we must have rights. Everything is too one-sided in favor of the United States". He reiterates that the United States has violated the spirit of the Act by taxing imports from the Philippines and that "the Philippines is not getting a square deal". He states that the United States does not seem to be interested in the Philippines as a customer but that it would be if it became aware of the possibilities of the Philippine market. He alludes to the present mining development and to the possibility of oil production and states that American business men and American capital is welcome in the Islands. He is roundly cheered during the address.

Rep. L. Kocialkowsky, chairman of the insular affairs committee, states that both the Senate and House insular committees may meet shortly to discuss some form of legislation shortening the transition period to Philippine independence. Senator Tydings states he personally favors it under certain conditions, declaring that "President Quezon had said that if he could negotiate a trade agreement he would then not be opposed to immediate independence". Senator Pittman states he does not see "any reason why the present independence law should be changed substantially". A number of other members of Congress state they favor independence, "the sooner the better". Rep. F. L. Crawford states that Quezon's leadership is "unstable".

President Quezon denies that he told the Times



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reporter he had come to Washington to secure independence "quickly or before 1946" although he did point out the difficulties in the present political and economic relationship.

The American Bar Association announces that a poll of its members has resulted in a vote of 16,132 to 2,563 against the Roosevelt proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court. President Roosevelt states that since his "fire-side" radio talk he has received 500 telegrams running seven to one in favor of reorganization.

March 12.—Sen. J. H. Lewis says he will oppose any immediate move to sever Philippine-American relations because of international conditions involving Japan, Russia, and other nations in the Far East, and that he is against relinquishing a naval base in the Philippines which might become America's first line of defense in case of war. "I feel this country is spending too much time in nonsensical talk."

Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins is reported to have proposed a permanent organization of the Works Progress Administration with a \$2,500,000,000 annual budget to be spent on federal undertakings and to absorb the nation's unemployed. Each worker would receive \$700 annually.

**Other Countries**

Feb. 10.—Mexican Catholics at Orizaba take over fourteen churches which had been closed for a decade and launch a crusade against the government's seizure of religious property and socialistic education, the police not interfering. The movement follows a protest meeting over the killing of a young girl when the authorities raided an alleged clandestine church service held in a private residence. Churches in Cordoba and other cities are also being reopened, it is stated.

Feb. 15.—German rearmament expenditures have risen from \$381,800,000 in 1934, to \$2,600,000,000 in 1936, according to a report of the American Foreign Policy Association, the latter expenditure being many times larger than that of any other country except Russia. During the same period, world rearmament figures doubled to a total of \$11,000,000,000.

Feb. 16.—The Catalan government charges that the disguised ship that shelled Barcelona Sunday and which was driven off by port batteries was an Italian ship.

A subcommittee of the International Non-Intervention Committee at London agrees that a ban on volunteers should be adopted simultaneously by all powers concerned at midnight, February 20, and that a control scheme providing for an international naval cordon around Spain to prevent the entry of fighters and arms from abroad should go into operation at midnight, March 6. Later the main Committee decides to put the recommendation of the subcommittee into effect. It is now estimated some 118,000 foreigners are participating in the Spanish civil war, not counting some 25,000 moors. It is said that 30,000 Italians, 24,000 Germans, and 5,000 men of

scattered nationalities are aiding the rebels, and that some 28,000 Frenchmen, 14,000 Belgians, 6,000 Russians, and 11,000 Italian, Czechoslovakian, German, and other anti-fascists are helping the government. Six Anglican Nonconformist clergymen returning from a tour of Spain state in London that the Spanish government is not "anti-God", "Our impression is that if leaders of the Catholic Church in Spain could frankly and sincerely adopt a policy separating the practice of religion from improper political activity, the toleration of religion would be assured".

The British government orders the construction of three new capital ships and seven cruisers in addition to the two \$40,000,000 vessels laid down recently, and it is announced in a White Paper that it is planning to spend the enormous amount of nearly \$8,000,000,000 during the next five years on armaments. It is reported from Paris that it is felt there that Britain's tremendous defense efforts will have a salutary world effect. The Italians express amazement and resentment. A German Foreign Office spokesman states Germany does not deny Britain the right to arm to whatever extent it deems necessary, but that it claims the same right for itself. Unofficial quarters in Washington are reported to presume that the United States will continue to maintain parity with the British fleet.

Germany and Italy both recall their ministers from Hungary following a protest that they had participated in the funeral ceremonies for two members of the out-lawed anti-Jewish "Iron Guardsmen" who had been killed in fighting with the rebels in Spain, and after Premier George Tatarescu declared in a speech in Parliament that the government could not permit anybody to meddle in internal affairs.

Feb. 17.—More than seventy-five government and rebel war planes fight a spectacular battle over Taroncon, 37 miles from Madrid, the rebel planes being finally driven off.

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that the £1,500,000,000 armament plans are not directed against any power or group of powers, but that it is the duty of the government to submit a program it considers necessary for safety and the fulfillment of obligations. Labor representatives are divided on the issue, a section opposing the program while another section declares it will support any program proven to be necessary. "The policy of the dictator countries makes a large expenditure, though an evil and dangerous thing, nevertheless an inescapable necessity".

The Chinese National government restores civil rights to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and may give him a high post to appease his followers, it is reported. The Central Executive Committee has received urgent requests from Yang Hu-chen, Pacification Commissioner for Shensi province, who is now considered chiefly responsible for the detention of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last December, to suspend the government's anti-communist campaign and to make war on Japan instead. Chinese communist

groups in the region also urge the cessation of civil conflict and preparation for an immediate war against Japan.

Anti-army sentiment again breaks out in the lower house of the Japanese Parliament and Yukio Ozaki, veteran liberal member, urges a Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact. "I can not understand how Japan can shake hands with such a country as Germany", he declares, in attacking a course of diplomacy "which is provocative of war".

Feb. 18.—The Spanish government claims that hordes of shrieking Moorish cavalry men followed by tanks and artillery units in the Jarama sector, southeast of Madrid, were repulsed with heavy losses. Government planes raid Cueta, rebel stronghold in Morocco, bombing arms depots and troop concentrations. Ex-King Alfonso conveys his "enthusiastic congratulations" to General Francisco Franco for his capture of Malaga recently and Franco replies with "cordial thanks".

The House of Commons votes 329 to 145 on a resolution approving the government's decision to raise a loan of £40,000,000 for defense purposes and its announced decision to spend £1,500,000,000 in the next five years for the same purpose. Sir Stafford Cripps terms the loan "the most magnificent subscription to a world suicide pact yet made public". Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Coordination of Defense, states, "You can never calculate safety on a narrow margin. Intimately the task of any British government worthy of the name must be that of making certain that no foreign foe will prevail over us". He declares thorough plans have been formulated in preparation for possible naval and air attacks against British territory. Military authorities in Hongkong announce the early construction of secret fortifications on Stanley Peninsula on the island of Hongkong.

The Japanese are reported to be worried about the effect of British armament plans in the Pacific. Ozaki declares in another speech in the lower house that "Japan has neither sufficient population nor wealth to compete with Soviet Russia, China, Britain, or the United States", and makes sarcastic references to the army's view of its own importance. He criticizes army leaders for having shown a tendency recently even to move against the wishes of the Emperor when they refused to cooperate with General K. Ugaki who had been ordered by the Emperor to form a cabinet.

Gregory K. Orjonikidze, Soviet Commissar of Heavy Industry and chiefly responsible for Russia's great industrial progress during recent years, dies at Moscow, aged 50.

Feb. 20.—The pact agreed to by twenty-six nations to ban further volunteers to Spain goes into effect at midnight tonight.

Reported that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Vice-roy of Ethiopia, was slightly wounded by hand grenades flung by would-be assassins during the celebration of the birth of a son to Crown Princess Maria Jose,

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the infant being the heir apparent to the new Roman Empire.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler issues a decree ordering German automobile manufacturers to turn out a cheap, serviceable motor car or cease operations.

Reported that all banquets held in connection with the sessions of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking will be limited to five dishes placed on the table simultaneously in contrast to the twenty-five or thirty successive courses usually served, in line with the campaign launched by Chiang Kai-shek some years ago for greater simplicity, frugality, cleanliness, honesty, and other Confucian virtues.

Feb. 21.—Reported that the left leg of Marshal Graziani has had to be amputated. Some 2000 Ethiopians have been arrested in connection with the attempted assassination.

A crowd of Italians, some of them in sailor's uniform, wreck the Isis Theater in Shanghai where a Russian film, "Abyssinia", was just about to be shown, driving out the audience with amonia bombs. The Russian film operators were injured. The film was to be run "under special government permission" after it has once been withdrawn because of Italian protest and the objectionable parts supposedly eliminated. The gang escaped before arrests could be made.

Feb. 22.—The Spanish government claims successes on the Jarama river and claims it has regained control of the Valencia highway. Meanwhile the rebels are blasting great holes in the Guadalajara highway, their next objective.

Austrian Nazis in Vienna give German Foreign Minister Baron Konstantin von Neurath a howling welcome. Soldiers are rushed to the scene when government supporters staged a counter demonstration and a number of persons are injured.

A spokesman for Marshal R. Smigley of Poland declares in a radio manifesto that the formation of a totalitarian state is the only means of guaranteeing the nation's existence and demands the cessation of all internal disputes. "Communism is completely foreign to the Polish spirit," he states.

War Minister General Sugiyama rescues Premier Senjaro Hayashi who was floundering under sharp interpellation in the Diet climaxed by a bitter attack by Ryoso Makino of the Seiyukai party who demanded to know why Japan's Manchurian expenditures were still steadily mounting, Sugiyama interposing and asserting that "the Soviet army is being rapidly increased and that therefore Japan must strengthen its army. He states that Russia has fifteen full divisions in Siberia. Japan has "no inkling of aggressive designs by China", he states. When the Premier expresses the hope that the people will cooperate with the fighting services in defending the country from aggression, Makino replies that the people do not place full confidence in the army, although they do in the navy.

A manifesto is issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang party ruling China declaring that China is ready to make the supreme sacrifice if driven to it, but prefers peace—this amounting to a decision not to change the present foreign policy.

Premier Benito Mussolini orders all Ethiopians connected with the attempted assassination of Marshal Graziani to be shot and death for all chiefs who continue to oppose the Italian government.

Feb. 23.—Reported from Ethiopia that only a hundred of the 2000 persons arrested for complicity in the attempted assassination have been released and that "all found with arms in their native grass house have been shot".

Feb. 24.—The rebels claim a crushing victory in Oviedo, the loyalist dead numbering 2,500 and the wounded 10,000. Government forces are reported to be inflicting heavy losses on the rebels in the Jarama sector, but the outcome of the battle is still undecided.

An Italian communique announces the capture and execution of Ras Desta Demtu, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie. Hundreds of natives are reported to have been executed in connection with the recent bomb throwing at Addis Ababa.

Feb. 25.—The Duke of Kent visits Edward in Vienna. It is now for the first time reported that Kent refused to sign the articles proclaiming King George VI.

Feb. 26.—Sixteen thousand loyalists and rebels are reported to have been killed in the terrific five-day battle for the possession of Oviedo which is expected soon to fall into the hands of the government. Serious government reverses are reported in the fighting around Madrid. It is stated that the rebels exceeded 300 of the 400 left prisoners captured in the fall of Malaga and prohibited their relatives from displaying any sign of mourning. Russia first and then Portugal withdraw from the agreement to perform their part in the proposed international naval control of Spanish waters, Russia being dissatisfied with the area assigned to itself. France, Russia, Britain, and Portugal were to patrol the north coast, the British the south coast, and Germany and Italy the east coast.

Feb. 27.—War Minister Sugiyama makes a strong plea for the greatest defense budget in Japanese history, although the total budget asked for is 223,200,000 yen less than that presented by the fallen cabinet of Koki Hirota.

The Mexican authorities clamp a press censorship on the Vera Cruz church-state issue.

Feb. 28.—The Paris *L'Humanite* alleges that Italy is using camouflaged submarines to transport Italian troops, aviators, and tanks to Spain, and that between December 25 and February 26 Italy dispatched 45,000 volunteers, including nine regiments of artillery. Russia warns the Non-Intervention Committee that a "certain power" is using submarines to maintain secret contact with the Spanish rebels.

March 1.—The Fascist Grand Council of Italy answers the \$7,500,000,000 British armament program with a plan for the "integral militarization of all active forces of the nation between the ages of 18 to 55, with periodical recalls of mobilizable classes"; "total sacrifice if necessary of civil to military necessities for the attainment of maximum military self-sufficiency with the full collaboration of Italian science". The Council however, reaffirms Italian cooperation with Britain in the Mediterranean, expresses satisfaction over Italian-German cooperation, and voices Italian "solidarity" with the Spanish fascists.

Spanish Foreign Minister Del Vayo bitterly denounces the "foolhardy pacifist policy of some countries in ceding to Italy and Germany one position after another in order that the eternal peace of Europe should not appear to be violated". "Madrid has been transformed into the last trench of European liberty."

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, in a speech at Berlin makes a strong plea for colonies, referring to the "intolerable state of affairs created by the abundant flow of milk and honey in some countries while others fight for the merest minimum of existence".

Alleged reinforcements of Japanese troops in the guise of replacements is causing alarm in China. In Peiping, 600 Japanese soldiers, shoes clattering, shoulder their way through sullen crowds of Chinese.

March 2.—Spanish government forces again attack on four fronts—Talavera de la Reina, Toledo, Torigon, and Madrid. According to an estimate published in Paris, fighting forces in Spain are now believed to be about evenly matched with 200,000 men on each side, the rebels, however, being slightly better equipped with artillery, anti-aircraft units, tanks, planes, and machine guns. Some 100,000 leftists and some 80,000 fascists have so far been killed in the fighting, it is reported.

Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai tells the Diet that if the navy program is carried out, "Japan need have no fear of the United States for three years". He declares Japan will be menaced if the United States increases its air force in Alaska, the Aleutians, Hawaii, and other Pacific possessions.

March 3.—Government forces retake Toledo after heavy fighting and also claim successes in cutting of rebel communications with Oviedo. Heavy concentration of rebel troops along the Valencia highway is thought by observers to be for the purpose of protecting a possible mass retreat to the Mediterranean.

The Non-Intervention Committee postpones the naval blockade of Spain from midnight, March 6, to March 20.

The British Admiralty submits a plan to Parliament for the construction of eighty new ships and for the addition of 11,000 officers and men to the navy, making a total of 112,000 men.

Transfer of units from the Northeastern Army in Shensi to Honan and Anhwei is begun as another step in the liquidation of the revolt begun when Marshal Chang Hseung-liang kidnapped Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. These violently anti-Japanese units refused to go to Kansu province to which they were at first assigned, but in Honan and Anhwei will form China's first line of defense against the Japanese.

Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to France, now in Tokyo, is named Foreign Minister. The post was first offered to Hiroshi Saito, Ambassador to the United States, but he declined.

March 4.—The Non-Intervention Committee announces that the blockade was postponed in order to complete the work of recruiting agents to guard the Spanish-Portuguese border and other details. Spanish rebels accuse France of fomenting disturbances in Spanish Morocco to create a pretext for invading fascist territory.

Estimates at London show that \$315,600,000 will be spent by the British army and \$525,325,000 for the navy during 1937, the latter amount being practically the same the United States plans to spend during the fiscal year in developing the fleet.

Reported that the German minority in Czechoslovakia are planning an insurrection with the help of German Nazis.

March 5.—Reported that the French treasury is almost empty. Premier Leon Blum announces that the budget will be sharply cut and a domestic loan floated to take care of immediate needs.

Reported that an understanding between the Chinese Nationalist government and the Chinese communist forces is imminent and that the Japanese are watching developments with deep suspicion.

March 6.—Further government successes are reported from Toledo, Oviedo, and the Tagus river below Talavera, the latter endangering Franco's center of supplies.

The lower house of the Japanese Diet passes the \$788,300,000 budget, over half of which is for military expenditures.

Reported that Italy has begun negotiations with Japan for economic collaboration in the development of Ethiopia. Some time ago Italy recognized Manchukuo and Japan Ethiopia and agreed to mutual trade privileges.

March 7.—Having received invitations from twenty-two members, Egypt is reported to have formally applied for membership in the League of Nations.

March 8.—Reported that the Spanish loyalist ship, the *Mar Cantabrico*, with a million dollars of munitions from the United States, has been captured by rebels and taken to a rebel port. It is said that the crew of 150 was immediately executed.

Reported that Italian reprisals at Addis Ababa following the attempted assassination of Marshal Graziani were "carried out with savagery almost beyond description, representing the worst atrocities in Africa since the Congo massacres".

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Foreign Minister Sato in a speech before the Diet states his policy will be based on a desire for he readjustment of the long-strained relations with China, economic necessity dictating such a course. "It is unwise for Japan to cause anxiety among other powers with interests in China and it will be best for Japan to follow a peaceful course and cooperate with other nations. "Japan respects Chinese interests and wishes to shake hands with the Chinese economically. That is the only way Japan can expand there".

Wang Chung-hui, China's new Foreign Minister, states in his first press conference that the aim of China's foreign policy is to maintain the country's territorial integrity and sovereign rights on a basis of reciprocity with other nations. He described his policies as firmly adhering to the policies of his predecessors.

Yup Shudo, Japanese representative on the League committee on the equitable distribution of raw materials, urges the abolishment of restrictions on export materials and states that the immigration of all races to undeveloped lands must be permitted.

March 9.—Rebel forces with large additions of Italian units, highly mechanized with Italian machine guns, motorcycles equipped with machine guns, tanks, and airplanes, are again advancing upon Madrid, and the government admits it is yielding ground. The Madrid commander states he has proof that "a whole Italian division" is taking part in the offensive. The French government instructs the French Ambassador in London to ask the Non-Intervention Committee to make the land and sea blockade effective immediately.

March 10.—Premier Mussolini starts for Africa where he is scheduled to open a number of new public works.

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies approve a defense loan of 10,500,000,000 francs to bear 4-1/2% interest and to be redeemable in 1947. The bonds will be issued at 98 beginning tomorrow.

The British Cabinet is reported to be discussing a scheme guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality, all available Belgian airfields to be made ready in the event of an emergency. British army experts to be authorized to supervise the installation of airplane detectors, and British forces to be employed in Belgian forts if necessary. The scheme envisages the transformation of the Anglo-Franco-Belgian defense alliance into an Anglo-Franco-German Guarantee of Belgian neutrality.

Press reports from Tokyo indicate that Japan's new friendly policy toward China does not include any intention to abandon Japan's so-called special claims in North China.

March 11.—Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, states in the House of Commons that the government is building 148 warships this year and bares the existence of a plan to "thwart attack in narrow seas on empire trade routes". He promises a fleet "strong enough to carry out its responsibilities in both the eastern and western hemispheres". "There can be no rivalry," he declares, "between the American and British navies, nor with German naval armaments."

Fascist forces, chiefly Italian and German, are reported to be making important advances along the Aragon and Guadalajara highway, and frantic loyalists, having suffered heavy losses, summon 100,000 young recruits to face the onrushing wave of tanks and motorcycles. Officials at Rome state that the charges of the "bolshheviks at Madrid" are false.

Premier Hayashi moves into a new assassination-proof residence costing 100,000 yen, containing bomb-proof rooms, secret entrances and exits, and hidden subterranean passages.

March 12.—Strongly reinforced government positions are reported to be halting the rebel advance on Madrid at Trujueque. The Spanish government decides to protest to the League against the presence of regular Italian divisions on Spanish soil.

The naval blockade of Spain goes into effect at midnight Saturday, two Dutch admirals to administer the whole scheme and a Danish army colonel to be in charge of the land blockade, the latter, however, not being expected to go into effect until the end of the month.

Italy and Germany are reported to have replied favorably to the British proposal for a new Locarno pact for western Europe.

French army experts assert that if Togo and the Cameroonian colonies in Africa, now held by France, are returned to Germany, they would give Germany power to cut communications between southern, eastern, and central Africa and western Europe, and that Germany's desire for the return of its colonies is military rather than economic.

A spokesman for the Japanese military group states that Foreign Minister Sato's proposals on Chinese policy are impractical and visionary and revive an objectionable ideology, displaying, too, a lack of knowledge of conditions at home.

March 13.—Spanish government forces are reported to be holding 30,000 Italians in check in the northeast sector, but an Italian prisoner is quoted as saying that Italy plans to send "more regular troops".

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# Astronomical Data for April, 1937

By the Weather Bureau



### Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
April 1.	5:52 a.m.	6:08 p.m.
April 6.	5:49 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
April 12.	5:45 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
April 18.	5:41 a.m.	6:11 p.m.
April 24.	5:37 a.m.	6:12 p.m.
April 30.	5:34 a.m.	6:12 p.m.

### Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
April 1.	10:31 p.m.	9:14 a.m.
April 2.	11:20 p.m.	10:03 a.m.
April 3.		10:53 a.m.
April 4.	12:07 a.m.	11:44 a.m.
April 5.	12:54 a.m.	12:37 p.m.
April 6.	1:39 a.m.	1:31 p.m.
April 7.	2:24 a.m.	2:24 p.m.
April 8.	3:07 a.m.	3:20 p.m.
April 9.	3:51 a.m.	4:16 p.m.
April 10.	4:36 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
April 11.	5:23 a.m.	6:16 p.m.
April 12.	6:14 a.m.	7:19 p.m.
April 13.	7:09 a.m.	8:24 p.m.

April 14.	8:08 a.m.	9:29 p.m.
April 15.	9:09 a.m.	10:30 p.m.
April 16.	10:10 a.m.	11:27 p.m.
April 17.	11:10 a.m.	
April 18.	12:08 p.m.	12:18 a.m.
April 19.	1:02 p.m.	1:05 a.m.
April 20.	1:54 p.m.	1:48 a.m.
April 21.	2:43 p.m.	2:28 a.m.
April 22.	3:32 p.m.	3:07 a.m.
April 23.	4:20 p.m.	3:44 a.m.
April 24.	5:08 p.m.	4:23 a.m.
April 25.	5:56 p.m.	5:02 a.m.
April 26.	6:46 p.m.	5:42 a.m.
April 27.	7:36 p.m.	6:26 a.m.
April 28.	8:26 p.m.	7:10 a.m.
April 29.	9:15 p.m.	8:58 a.m.
April 30.	10:03 p.m.	8:48 a.m.

### Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter on the 4th at.	11:53 a. m.
New Moon on the 11th at.	1:10 p. m.
First Quarter on the 17th at.	2:49 p. m.
Full Moon on the 25th at.	11:24 p. m.
Perigee on the 12th at.	4:00 p. m.
Apogee on the 27th at.	6:00 p. m.

### The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:47 a. m. and sets at 7:25 p. m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found in the western sky a little to the north of the constellation of Cetus.

VENUS rises at 5:45 a. m. and sets at 6:23 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.

MARS rises at 9:03 p. m. and sets at 8:19 a. m. At 2:45 a. m. the planet transits the meridian of

### Manila.

JUPITER rises at 12:40 a. m. and sets at 11:54 a. m. From 1:00 a. m. on, the planet will be found in the eastern sky between the constellations of Sagittarius and Capricorn.

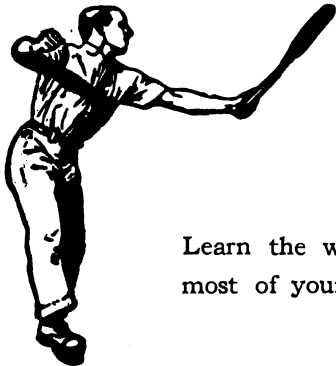
SATURN rises at 4:27 a. m. and sets at 4:21 p. m. Immediately before sunrise, the planet may be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

### Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
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 Rigel in Orion

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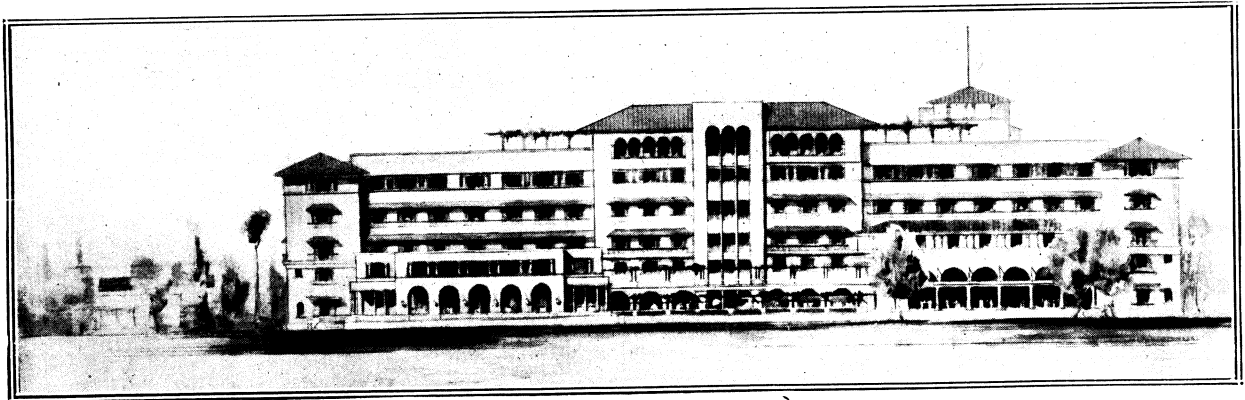
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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have increased substantially in March, with hemp shipments notably heavy in anticipation of freight rate increases. Sugar exports were about the same as in February and continue to run a little behind last year. Exports of copra continued small and coconut oil shipments were only moderate, but

shipments of copra cake and meal and of desiccated coconut were good. Exports of leaf tobacco were very moderate, but cigar shipments continue to improve moderately. Log shipments to Japan were apparently heavy and lumber to Europe very good, but lumber shipments to the United States continued small, due to lack of space. Gold shipments increased. Abaca prices were firm and prices of other export products steady, excepting for sugar, which was again a little easy. Exports should continue to increase in April as more ships become available.

Export sugar prices, although opening strong, were easy during most of the first half of the month. During the last half, the market was dull with no change in prices. The market for domestic consumption sugar continued weak due to the substantial carry-over from last year and the liberal domestic quota.

Copra arrivals continued very light, although slightly heavier than in February. Prices were firm during the first half of the month but fell off in the last half, when increased offerings of palm kernel oil depressed the American oil market. One fairly good shipment of copra was made to Los Angeles. Shipments should increase in April, as space becomes available. Production of copra is expected to be considerably better in the last half of the year. The supply of nuts to desiccating plants is improving and exports of desiccated coconut were very good in March.

Abaca prices for the higher Manila grades and all the Davao grades improved notably in March, due mainly to American demand. Balings increased, principally in Luzon. Exports were exceptionally heavy to all markets due partly to announcement of freight rate increases to become effective April 1 to Europe, May 1 to the United States and July 1 to Japan. Stocks were much reduced.

The leaf tobacco market was again very quiet. Exports were moderate, with fairly good shipments of leaf tobacco to Italy and scrap to the United States. Cigar shipments to the United States continue to improve but are still moderate.

Rice prices were a little firmer during the month, the crop having been fully harvested. The National Rice and Corn Corporation is understood to have large stocks of domestic rice which will be used to prevent excessive price increases.

Gold production again exceeded ₱4,000,000, but would have fallen very slightly below that figure but for the inclusion of the Tambis figures, which have not been generally reported in past months. Production is expected to increase further in April. Iron ore shipments to Japan were back to normal as ships were made available, but shipments of base metal ores to the United States have not yet been resumed. Exporters anticipate being able to get some space for chrome ore to the United States in April.

Import collections were 23 percent greater than in February and 39 percent greater than in March last year, due mainly, it is believed, to increased prices of most imported goods. The value of import collections is expected to continue to increase in April, with the arrival of a number of ships bringing heavy cargoes. The value of commercial letters of credit opened in March was 8 percent greater than in February and 20 percent greater than in March, 1936. Import collections continue excellent and

domestic credit conditions are generally very good.

Stocks of imported goods increased in most lines due to heavy March arrivals, but are not excessive. Prices continued steady to firm, excepting in the case of flour prices, which were affected by the heavy arrivals of flour purchased several months ago at much lower prices. Imports of canned fish were heavy but demand is good. Canned milk imports were normal and stocks continue moderate. Dealers are believed to be holding fairly large stocks of cotton textiles for speculation, but importers' stocks are small. Tire stocks are fairly heavy as a result of large imports in March but are not considered excessive. Stocks of automobiles and trucks continue very low, in spite of large arrivals and are insufficient to fill orders. Stocks of iron and steel goods are medium and demand is quiet at present, the high prices somewhat discouraging demand.

Railroad carloadings fell off seasonally as the sugar milling season approached completion. Steamship companies continued to be offered all the freight they could handle and with an increasing amount of space available, export shipments increased in March, particularly to Japan and Europe. Cargoes to the United States are expected to increase substantially in April, as more ships become available, but it is believed that the shortage of ships will continue for some time to come. Freight rate increases have been announced on several of the principal export commodities.

Consolidated bank figures showed a continued increase of about ₱4,000,000 in loans, discounts and overdrafts and a moderate increase in cash. There was a net decline of about ₱4,000,000 in the balance due from banks abroad and a moderate decline in demand deposits. These changes appear to have been due mainly to expenses in connection with the harvesting of sugar. Weekly debits to individual accounts continued to suffer due apparently to reduced activity on the stock exchanges, but circulation increased. The dollar continued firm on the exchange market due to the comparative shortage of sugar bills, unusual at this time of the year.

Government revenue improved, collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue being substantially greater than in March last year while collections of the Bureau of Customs were slightly smaller. For the first quarter, total collections by the Bureaus of Customs and Internal Revenue exceed those for the same period last year by about four percent.

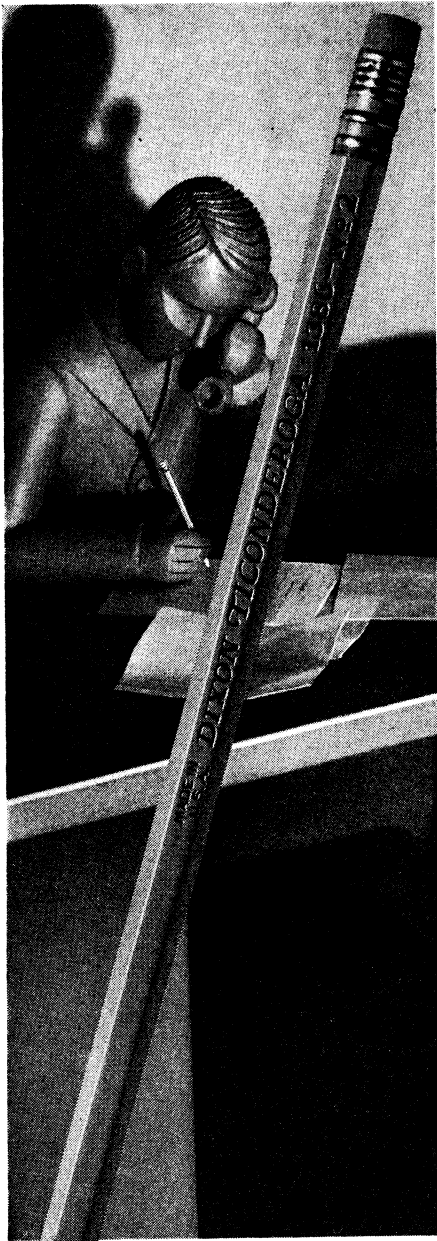
Power product totaled 11,508,569 KWH in March, an increase over the 10,202,401 KWH in February, due mainly but not entirely to the longer month. Production considerably exceeded that for March, 1936, when it totaled only 10,733,866 KWH. For the first quarter of this year, production totaled 33,255,391 KWH, or about 3 percent greater than in the same period of last year.

Real estate for the first quarter of 1937 totaled ₱5,143,955, a 43 percent increase over the same period last year. Trading in real estate continues active and it is expected that another very large transaction will be reported in April or May.

New building permits continued moderate, permits for new construction totaling ₱364,670 in March, compared with ₱345,040 in March, 1936. For the first quarter, permits for new construction continue about 30 percent lower than in the same period of 1936. There are a number of new projects under consideration but most of them are being held up by the greatly increased cost of construction and by stock market losses.

There were 470 radio receivers sold in February and 88 cancellations, compared with 438 sets and 152 cancellations in February last year.

There were 71 corporations newly registered in March, with ₱20,181,000 of authorized capital, of which ₱5,666,646 was subscribed, ₱2,836,046 paid-up in cash and ₱186,524 in property. Sixty of the new companies are controlled by Filipinos; 7 by Americans; 3 by Chinese; and one by Spanish citizens. As usual, mining companies predominate, with 37 incorporations having ₱2,013,350 subscribed and ₱579,175 paid-up. Of the mining companies, 34 are Filipino-owned. In paid-up capital, the lead is taken by recreation, with two companies having subscribed capital of ₱1,254,996 and paid-up capital of ₱1,218,277. Both companies are Filipino controlled. They included a race track which counts for most of the amount. There were nine investment companies registered, with ₱912,000 subscribed and ₱408,667 paid-in capital, and three management companies, with ₱700,000 subscribed and ₱221,650 paid-in capital, both concerned mainly with the



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mining industry. One stock quotation company was registered to give ticker service to members of the Manila Stock Exchange. Its subscribed and paid-in capital is P66,000. One Filipino-controlled savings bank was registered with P200,000 subscribed and paid-up capital. There were five merchandising companies, with P292,000 subscribed and P95,217 paid-up in cash and P146,524 in property. Of these companies, two were Filipino, one American and two Chinese. Only two manufacturing companies were registered, with total paid-up capital of P3,300, of which P1,800 is in a soap factory. One aeroplane transportation company was registered with P93,000 subscribed and P22,000 paid-up, control being American. Of the total subscribed capital, P4,992,346 was Filipino; P428,200 American; P180,000 Chinese; and P66,000 Spanish.

There were 17 partnerships registered in March, of which 13 were general and four limited. Paid-up capital totaled P546,500 of which P320,000 represents investment in two brokerage companies and P192,000 investment in nine merchandising companies. The investment in the brokerage companies was mainly Spanish and that in the merchandising companies entirely Chinese.

The Manila Stock Exchange is planning to increase its membership from 30 to 45, the additional seats to be placed on sale at a minimum of P45,000. A substantial dividend will be paid to the present members.

## News Summary

### The Philippines



March 15.—Nineteen girl workers are burned to death and others are injured in an explosion and fire in the Manila Hitt Flashcrackas Company at Pasay. Some sixty-two girls were employed in the place, owned by Chinese, who were paid about P2.50 a week. Various government agencies start investigations.

Juan Sumulong declares that a consolidated minorities party will be formed which will devote itself to helping in the establishment of an effective democracy under the Tydings-McDuffie Act and the Constitution, discouraging subversive activities of radical elements.

Coronation ceremonies are held at Jolo for Sultan Mohammad Amirul Umbra Amilbangsa.

Rafael Alunan, President of the Philippine Sugar Association, sails for the United States.

March 16.—Elisio Quirino, manager of the National Economic Protection Association, states that "Cebu, Davao, Zamboanga, and other regions", visited by him as a member of the party of Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino, who officiated at the inaugurations of the three newly chartered cities, "are prosperous, but it is lamentable that the trade in these flourishing communities is not in the hands of the Filipinos. This situation calls for an intensive and aggressive economic protectionism campaign. The future of these rich regions depends largely on the contribution of our nationals toward their further development".

March 17.—According to the annual report of Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas as President of the National Development Company, the Company has asked the government to close all iron and asbestos deposits to private exploitation and development on the expectation that the Company will shortly begin large scale development. It is also disclosed that the creation of a National Food Product Corporation has been approved. The Development Company is reported to have made a total profit of P1,075,174.08.

In response to statements in Washington that the Philippines would have to liquidate all its financial obligations if independence were to be granted before 1946, Secretary de las Alas states that the country is in a position to pay the American bondholders at any time although he sees no reason why this should be done as an amortization fund exists and the bonds are further guaranteed "with our property". He expresses the view that the talk of shortening the transition period is idle as he does not believe either President Roosevelt or President Quezon will permit themselves to be guided by radical sentiment on either side of the ocean.

March 18.—Lanao Moros are reported to be taking to the hills and building cotas in defiance of the government at Binidayan, Bacolod, Onayan, Taraka, and Macin.

March 19.—Judge Sumulong states at a meeting of the Popular Alliance leaders that "to be or not to be a protectorate of the United States is the paramount issue in Philippine-American relations and trade and defense questions are secondary to this. This fundamental issue can not be settled by the

coming trade conference." He repeats his opposition to the Assembly's tariff bill now before President Roosevelt, stating it is contrary to the Tydings-McDuffie Act and likely to lead "to a perpetuation of the present monopoly of the market by American products, thus curtailing Philippine economic free-

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dom, extinguishing trade with other countries, and insuring the "total absorption not only of our economic but also our political life by that of the United States."

The immediate effect in Manila of the afternoon news dispatches to the effect that independence might be granted in 1938 or 1939 is a near panic in the stock market and there is some agitation to close the Exchange. Averages drop 12.47 points. Vice-President Sergio Osmeña declines to comment "until he has received official advices from President Quezon." Secretary Jorge Vargas states "There is no cause for alarm. We have confidence in the ability and patriotism of President Quezon." Secretary de las Alas states, "If independence is to come in two years there would be need for immediate readjustment of the national economy, but after the first pains of separation, the country would pick up and rapidly regain normal. With the exception of the sugar industry, Philippine industry would be able to survive the shock, and even sugar eventually would be able to get on its feet again if producers would give up their present luxury. I believe there is no essential conflict in economic interests between the United States and the Philippines and whatever

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conclusion may finally be arrived at in Washington, I am of the opinion that Philippine-American trade relations will continue with or without independence." Secretary Eulogio Rodriguez states, "I am sure that if President Quezon has asked for independence earlier than after ten years he has good reason to do so." Assemblyman Tomas Oppus states he is a lover of independence, but that he believes the Filipino people should not be rash in their reaction toward the idea of shortening the transition period as "abrupt means of doing things usually result in loss of confidence". In general, opinion in government and political circles is cautiously expressed, but the indication is that while the plan is considered radical it would be acceptable if the existing economic relations with the United States can not be improved by amending the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Minority circles are quick to endorse the move and Vicente Sotto telegraphs President Quezon: "If the latest news that you are demanding independence in 1938 or 39 is true, the Philippine Civic Union resolutely supports your patriotic attitude which is in perfect accord with the invariable aspirations of our people". Judge John W. Haussermann issues a statement counselling against panic and declaring that Benguet and its affiliated companies are proceeding "along all lines as if nothing had happened." He reveals that he has recently cabled orders to the United States for equipment and supplies totalling more than P1,000,000 and that these orders had not been cancelled. "There was some agitation to close the stock exchange. I strongly opposed this and am very glad to know that it did not close. It is true that there was what may be called a selling wave of very short duration, but I am pleased that the public in general responded and supported the market so that the net results were that the Islands have taken the news in good grace and a willingness is shown to support the market in so far as mining shares are concerned. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the duty of all of us to keep our feet on the ground and rally around the wishes of the administration here and in Washington and do everything within our power to encourage the people to hold fast to their faith in the general welfare of the economic situation in the Islands. The economic situation is sound and unless the people disturb it by becoming panicky, all will come out well". Mrs. Asuncion Perez of the Associated Charities states, "I leave it to the politicians". Dr. Ines Villa says, "This is so sudden."

March 20.—Philippine financiers minimize the stock market slump of yesterday as most of the securities dealt in are gold shares and gold has its intrinsic value and will always sell despite disrupted trade relations with the United States. During the day, after some hesitation, prices tended upward.

Judge Sumulong states that the Washington dispatches are "nothing to get excited about. At this stage there is nothing definite. The announcement that independence would come by 1938 was mere misinformation. It should be known that Congress must pass any measure affecting Philippine independence". Attorney C. A. DeWitt states that the Quezon-Sayre statement is ambiguous and vague and "will engender uncertainty and anxiety and nothing else. Both Filipinos and Americans are entitled to a more definite statement of what is being planned and done in matters so profoundly affecting their future... How will this committee of 'experts' be made up? Will it be political in complexion or will Filipinos and Americans who have personal knowledge of the problems involved and who are directly interested in the manner of their solution be included in such a committee? There has been a proneness on both sides of the Pacific to exclude those vitally interested in such problems from participation in their consideration and to assume that the study and disposition of such problems is exclusively for the government and its officials at the moment in office." A meeting in Plaza Moriones organized by Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto adopts a resolution urging independence in 1938 or 1939. The Philippine Coconut Association telegraphs President Quezon: "While we believe the country is anxious for early political separation, the Philippine Coconut Association desires to know the preferential principal involved as touching the coconut industry".

Moros entrenched in the three Binidayan cotas open fire on a Constabulary patrol reconnoitering the region, and, encouraged by their superiority in numbers, also fire on the S.S. *Governor Blanco* on Lake Lanao. There are said to be some hundred

persons in the cotas, including women and children. They have been ordered to surrender and an attack in force is planned for tomorrow if they do not.

March 22.—The stock market, after slight recoveries on Saturday, takes a drop down to the lowest levels for the year, with the market closing "very weak and no buying support in sight".

Stated at Malacañang that a radiogram to Vice-President Osmeña from President Quezon confirms the press reports of his meeting with Assistant Secretary of State Francis Sayre and that he had with him at the meeting Speaker Gil Montilla, Benito Razon, Secretary of Justice José Yulo, Commissioner Quintin Paredes, Assemblyman Felipe Buenacamo, and Joaquin M. Elizalde, and that it was agreed that a joint preparatory committee of American and Filipino experts would be appointed immediately to study the trade relations between the United States and the Philippines and to make recommendations thereto. "In view of the fact that I have recommended that the period for granting complete independence be shortened to 1938 or 1939, it was also agreed that this joint committee of experts will be expected in making their recommendations to consider the bearing which this advancement of the date of independence would have on facilitating or retarding the execution of a program of economic adjustment in the Philippines. It was further agreed that preferential trade relations between the United States and the Philippines are to be terminated at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to adjust their national economy. Thereafter it is contemplated that trade relations between the two countries will be regulated in accordance with a reciprocal agreement on a nonpreferential basis. The holding of the conference provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act will be postponed until the joint preparatory committee shall have presented its report."

Under-Secretary of Justice José P. Melencio proposes that loans by landowners to tenants be suppressed and that the National Rice and Corn Corporation be required to make crop loans to tenant farmers.

The Philippine Aerial Taxi Company is granted a permit to extend its line from Paracale to Naga and Legaspi.

March 23.—Following a radio-telephone conversation between President Quezon and Vice-President Osmeña, Secretary Vargas tells the press that Mr. Osmeña is optimistic as to the outcome of the forthcoming conference which he believes will produce results that will assure Philippine economic stability. Mr. Vargas states that President Quezon will probably utilize the services of Conrado Benitez, who is on his way to the United States, and also of Arthur Fischer, scheduled to leave for the United States shortly, although he has not yet chosen the members of the Philippine group in the committee.

Prof. Abdon Llorente declares that it would be rash on the part of the Filipinos to endorse early independence even if no improvement can be obtained at present in the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, for the almost unanimous conclusion of economic experts on both sides of the ocean is that even ten years is too short. "It is, of course, very important that we seek changes in the independence law to remove inequalities, but failing in this effort does not justify our asking for a worse bargain. If we fail in our present efforts we should proceed with the ten year program and in the meantime make every effort to reach a better understanding". Other economists, including Prof. José L. Celeste and Dr. Andrés Castillo, hold that the effect of immediate independence would not be worse than the effect of the economic restrictions in the Tydings-McDuffie

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Act as an independent Philippines would be free from the baneful effects of the export taxes and limitations and would have full tariff and currency powers. The transitional period would be best if we are given the means to make adjustment possible, such as tariff and currency autonomy, but if no changes are obtainable in the present law, immediate independence is preferable.

March 24.—“High government officials” are quoted as saying that President Quezon is in dead earnest in his immediate independence proposal and that he discussed the plan with various persons before going to the United States as the only alternative to amending the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law.

Plácido L. Mapa, of the Financing Corporation of the Philippines and executive of three Occidental Negros sugar centrals, in a commencement address at the José Rizal College states that the “question of the hour is not to seek a shortening of the transition period, but whether in the face of present world conditions, the ten years provided, two years of which have already expired, is sufficient. . . . If at the economic conference no satisfactory trade arrangements between America and the Philippines is agreed upon to take effect after independence, I venture the opinion that in that case the only course open to the Philippines for the attainment of independence under conditions which will make reasonably certain the maintenance and perpetuation of that independence, is to prolong the transition period. . . .”

The Chinese-owned *China Press* of Shanghai, warns that the Philippines must not lose sight of events which have transpired in certain parts of China under “alien inspiration,” which is also possible in the Philippines when American protection is withdrawn.

Secretary of Finance de las Alas announces the establishment, sponsored and financed by the National Development Company, of the National Food Products Company with an initial capital of P500,000, to engage in fish canning and the manufacture of dairy products. Dr. Manuel Roxas will be the technical manager, Dr. Santiago Rotea, of the animal products division of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, will be in charge of the dairy products manufacturing, and D. Florencio Talavera of the Fish and Game Administration, will be in charge of the fish canning plant. The Development Company is also reported to be making a study of the advisability of starting a factory for the manufacture of cement and asbestos tiles and roofing shingles. Dr. Foster Bain, technical adviser, has been asked to make a study of the feasibility of smelting iron ore in the Philippines.

Reported from Sibul, Bulacan, and Pontevedra, Capiz, that several score of Philippine Army trainees have staged a walk-out to spend Holy Week in their homes.

The Department of Labor announces the terms of a contract it has drawn up for landlords and tenants to serve as a model and in an effort to put an end to the present misunderstanding of the new Tenancy Law.

Complaints for multiple homicide through reckless imprudence are filed against three Chinese officials of the Manila Hit Firecrackers Company of Pasay where an explosion and fire recently led to the deaths of twenty women and girl workers.

According to official sources, some 9,300 students will graduate from the public high schools this month and some 6,000 from private secondary schools.

March 25.—“Some officials” are reported to have stated that Mapa’s address shows the “manifest opposition of the sugar industry to independence”; others “in government and legislative quarters” voice objections to President Quezon’s “radical and illogical position”. Oppus praises Mapa’s speech and states: “We need more men like him. The country would profit by a frank and outspoken discussion of important public questions.”

Professor Lorente calls on Secretary Vargas to explain his statements quoted in the press in opposition to President Quezon’s policy, this having been called into question as he is connected with a government advisory board and should not have publicly opposed an adopted policy. Secretary Vargas is said to have asked him to make his explanation in writing.

Dr. Santiago Barcelona, noted figure during the Philippine-American fighting and personal physician to General Emilio Aguinaldo, dies at San Juan, Rizal, aged 74.

March 27.—General Aguinaldo states he has abandoned his plans to go to Washington as President Quezon is now working “for just what the Vteran’s Association has proposed”.

Assistant Solicitor-General Potenciano Pecson is reported to have filed charges against two justices of the peace in Nueva Ecija for having shown partiality in cases between landlords and tenants. He ascribes trouble in the province not only to disputes about the division of the crop between landlords and their tenants, but to questions involving ownership of lands.

March 29.—The stock market moves irregularly lower when trading is resumed after the holidays,

with trading light.

Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos states that the absence without leave of several hundred trainees in Laguna,



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Capiz, Albay, and Batangas camps, during Holy Week, was due to strong religious sentiment and the irresponsibility of youth. Some have returned voluntarily, others were brought back by their parents, and still others had to be sent after. He states the men were trainees and not soldiers, which would have been more serious. Corrective measures



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will be taken, he declares.

Four British flying boats arrive in Manila from Hongkong on a good will flight. They left Hongkong at 7:00 a. m. and reached Manila at 2:00 p. m. They will proceed from here to British North Borneo, Sarawak, and back to Singapore, their base.

Arsenio N. Luz, Director-General of the Philippine Exposition, Inc., in his report to the Board of Directors states that though the Exposition was a success and 495,598 persons paid admissions as against 433,579 last year, there was a net loss of P21,609.87 in operations, which he ascribes to substantial decreases in the receipts from auditorium balls, auditorium seats, stockholders' privileges, season's tickets, etc. The total receipts were P226,875.96. He again urges the acquisition of a permanent site and a clearer understanding as to government support.

Dr. Frank B. Morrison, noted Cornell agricultural economist, leaves for the United States after a six-week survey of the country as special adviser on animal husbandry to the Commonwealth, and tells the press: "I have seen the condition of your workers in the ricefields of Nueva Ecija and the canefields of Negros, and I do not blame them for feeling discontented. It seems that the hacenderos are more concerned about their carabaos than their workers. . . I read in a Manila magazine while I was in Cebu that the income of your farmers average only P60.00 a year. That is too meagre. One of the problems of the Philippines, if it is to survive, is the promotion of the well being of the masses. They must be helped to earn more and their standard of living must be raised considerably. . . Equally serious is the keeping of conservative, level-headed men in control of the government. If you allow disgruntled and self-seeking radicals to run your affairs, you had better look out. . . While the Islands can support a much larger population, there are already heavily overpopulated sections, and the population should be checked to some extent by means of birth-control."

March 30.—Stock prices continue to move lower, the average closing figure on the Manila Stock Exchange being 162.23.

C. J. Chancellor, manager for the Far East of the Reuter news service, arriving in Manila, states that the reaction to President Quezon's proposal of early independence is one of general bewilderment. The belief is that President Quezon "suddenly changed his mind".

Stated by Sakdal leaders in Manila that Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader in Japan, has telegraphed President Quezon endorsing his early independence plan.

Professor Llorente is reported to have asked for six-months leave of absence from the Philippine National Bank where he is employed as a special research worker, and from the advisory committee of which he is executive-secretary, as he wishes to study conditions in Germany, Italy, and Russia.

Jose Paez, President and General-Manager of the Manila Railroad Company, in his annual report to the Board of Directors states that the Company suffered a net loss in 1936 of P704,876.18 as compared to P1,838,285.88 in 1935. The loss, however, is not a cash loss as it includes depreciation and retirement charges and as the net profits of the Manila Hotel, owned by the Railroad Company, of P190,330.82, were not considered in computing the loss. He points out, too, that the accumulated profits since 1917, when the government purchased the Company, totals over P19,000,000. He states that the direct railway connection with Legaspi, Albay, will go into operation about the beginning of next year, and recommends the construction of a combined highway and railroad bridge over the Pasig connecting the San Nicolas District and the Port Area.

March 31.—Brig.-Gen. Vicente Lim leaves for Mindanao to make a study of special defense plans for Mindanao, including the establishment of a

system of army camps and roads focussed on the southern coast.

A commercial house in New York is reported to have telegraphed its Manila office: "Philippines statesmen causing little comment here. Considered preliminary fencing for trade agreement negotiations".

A reply is received from President Quezon to the telegram of the Philippine Coconut Association stating: "We are bearing in mind every interest of the Philippines".

The Supreme Court upholds the right of the Manila Railroad Company to establish motor vehicle lines, as it is authorized to do in its charter, and rules that the Public Service Commission exercises no supervision over the Company except in regard to rates.

Delfin Jaranilla in a brief filed with the Supreme Court on behalf of Petra Baltazar, retired teacher, questions the constitutionality of Act 187 which authorizes the liquidation of the old pension systems. Baltazar has petitioned for a mandamus to compel the Government Service Insurance Board to continue paying the petitioner's pension. According to Jaranilla, the whole case hinges on whether the government may disregard its contractual obligations. The case affects thousands of teachers and the petitioner is said to be backed by the Philippine Retired Teachers Association. Ramon Diokno, counsel for the government, asks for the dismissal of the case in a long memorandum, declaring that the government has already returned the amounts paid in by civil servants plus interest, and pointing out that the pension funds were all in an insolvent state and the time would inevitably have come when contributors would be unable not only to collect their expected retirement pay but even their own contributions. He states that Act 187 represents a valid exercise of the police power inherent in every government to adopt any measure for the protection of the public interest and that Baltazar's right to a pension existed only as long as the law granting it was in force. He denies that pensions are debts, liabilities, or obligations of the government.

April 1.—Registration for military service opens for all young men born in 1917.

A committee of the American Retired Teachers Association of the Philippines makes public a combined protest and petition recently sent to numerous officials in Washington by air mail. The document voices a protest against the liquidation of the Teachers' Retirement and Disability Fund on the basis of contractual obligation, moral obligation, abstract justice, and adequacy of available finances to comply with the obligation of the Commonwealth Government to the teachers. It points out that the United States government is paying in pensions to Filipinos retired from various federal services an amount estimated at over \$2,000,000 a year while the annual payments to American teachers by the Commonwealth government amounts to only some \$125,000 a year.

Dr. Rafael Palma in a radio address scores the indifference of some Filipino women to the coming plebiscite on woman suffrage. "We can not progress and prosper and maintain the ancient ways of thinking. . . We must throw away silly conservatism and cumbersome traditions. . . Society will certainly receive immeasurable advantages from the women's acquisition of the new right. . . If this is not to come now because of the indifference and indolence of some of our women, what grave responsibility will have before the nation and history!" Father William Fletcher, Secretary to Archbishop Michael O'Doherty, is quoted as saying that the Archbishop is not opposed to woman suffrage and has not instructed any priests to speak against the movement, but that he is not taking an active part in the present discussions because he has made it a point not to interfere in political matters.

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Announced at Malacañang that Secretary Yulo has granted Professor Llorente's request for six months leave of absence without pay.

Arthur Fischer, adviser on natural resources of the Commonwealth, leaves for the United States to join the Quezon delegation in Washington.

April 2.—Reported that Mapa has received many letters of congratulation from sugar men, financiers, and friends for his speech against early independence. Sugar men are said to hold that Act 191 authorized the President of the Philippines to ask for an economic conference but makes no mention of political readjustments. Others are reported to say that President Quezon should know what he is doing and must have the interests of the country at heart. It is also pointed out that most of his advisers in Washington are identified with the sugar interests.

A recent police census of Manila shows that Chinese in the city number 25,047 men and 6,166 women; Japanese 2,594; Americans 1,989; and Spaniards 1,170.

Fire razes the entire commercial district of Cagayan, Occidental Negros; damage is estimated at P1,000,000.

The stock market drops sharply, closing at 147.07. April 3.—The Cabinet adopts a resolution expressing complete adherence to all the plans sponsored by President Quezon and felicitating him on the continued success of his work.

At a caucus of members of the National Assembly it is decided to support the stand of President Quezon as a general principle on motion of Assemblyman Oppus.

Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, wife of the Vice-President, issues a statement declaring that Filipino women are "under compelling obligation to support solidly

the cause of women suffrage at the coming plebiscite.

Announced at Malacañang that President Quezon has asked that Floor Leader Jose E. Romero and Minority Floor Leader Manuel Roxas leave for Washington as soon as possible.

The stock market advances to 154.00 for a gain of 6.93 points.

April 5.—Between 7:00 and 7:30 A. M. (Monday) most of the Philippines listens to President Quezon's address, delivered from informal notes over the telephone from Washington to San Francisco, and to the Philippines by short-wave radio, rebroadcast over KZRM, KZIB, and KZEG, and plainly audible in Manila. The hour was 6:00 P. M. Sunday in Washington. About five minutes of the time was devoted to woman suffrage and the rest to an explanation of his recommendations for earlier independence. "Filipino women are not yet in full possession of their rights and unless they make an early decision to take part in the national administration, it will be a long time before all their rights are secured. I hope all Filipino men will be willing to seek the advice of and collaboration of their mothers, wives, and daughters in public affairs just as they seek this in their private business. . . . The Filipino woman is the equal of the best in the world and there is no reason why Filipino women should not enjoy all the rights and privileges of women in more progressive countries". As to his independence recommendation, President Quezon states: "You have already been informed that I have recommended that the period for the granting of independence be shortened so the Philippines may establish its Republic on December, 1938, or on July 4, 1939. I understand some people have been surprised that I should have made that proposal at this time. Well, anyone who has

followed closely my public career should have expected me to do so. Moreover, it is well known that the majority of our people in accepting the Tydings-McDuffie Law upon the assumption that no change would be permitted except with the consent of the Filipino people. . . . As a matter of fact, it would appear that Congress feels it has the right at any time to change trade relations regardless of the provisions of the Act. . . . Under these circumstances to continue in the present status would simply cause the economic ruin of the Philippines. It is absolutely necessary that we be able to place our trade relations with America on a more stable basis and there is but one way of accomplishing this, namely, through a treaty between the government of the United States and an independent Philippine Republic. So long as the Philippines remains under the American flag, Congress will always feel at liberty to amend any of its laws affecting any of the Philippine relations. But once we are independent, if we should secure a treaty from the American government similar in terms to the provisions of the Independence Act regulating our trade with America, Congress will have to respect that treaty during the time of its existence. And therefore I have proposed the Philippines be granted immediate independence, or as short a time as possible, with the idea that there may be entered into a treaty between America and the Philippines whereby trade relations between the United States and the Philippines, as provided in the Independence Act, may be agreed upon in the form of a treaty between our two countries. And I am hopeful that such a proposal will meet with no very serious objection on the part of the government of

(Continued on page 231)

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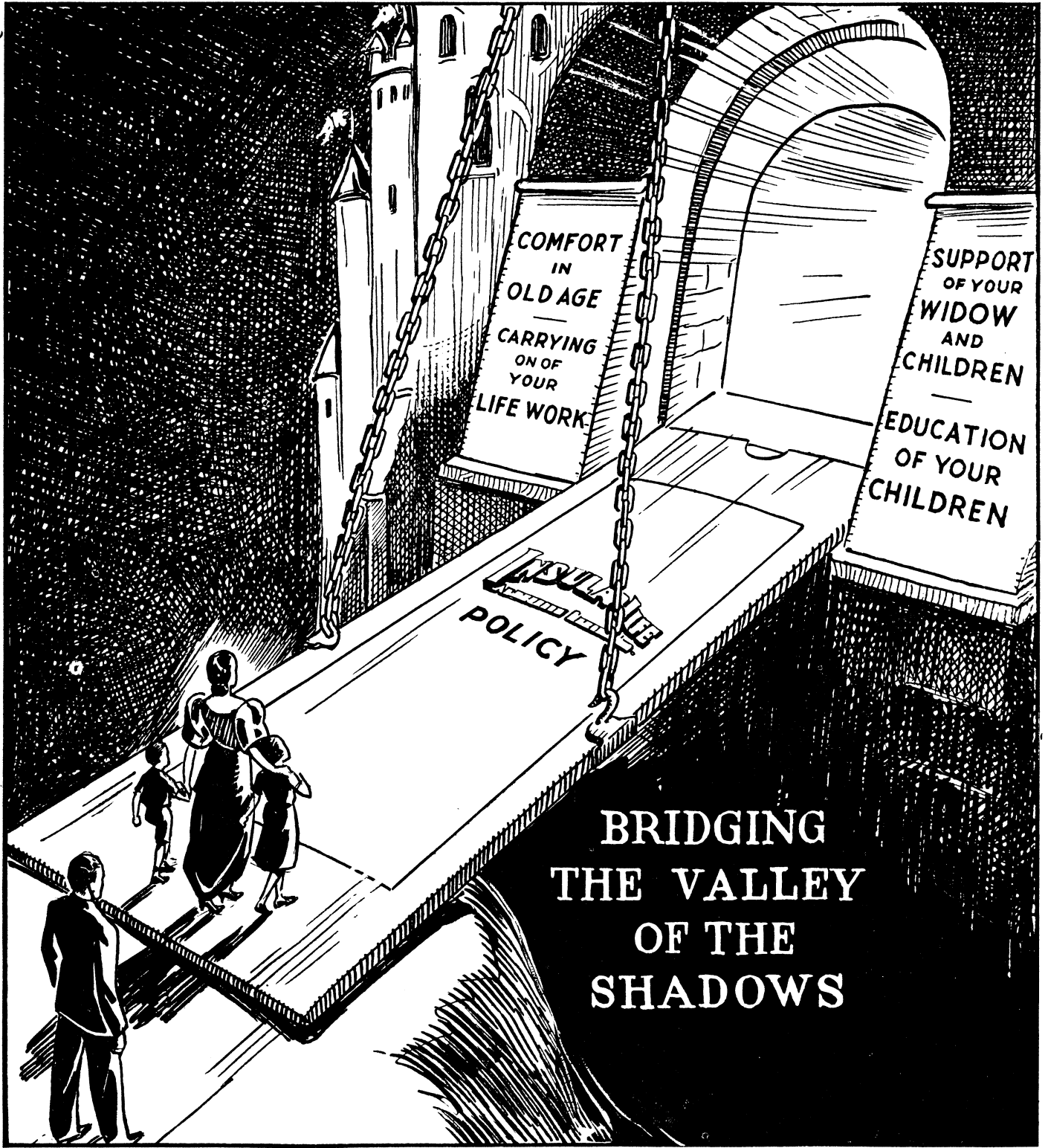
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# Editorials

It is regrettable that so fine a publication as the *Christian Century*, an "undenominational journal of religion" published in Chicago, should continue "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" to accord space to such a zealous preacher of misunderstanding as the former Philippine missionary, the Rev. Mr. Harold E. Fey, one time teacher of the Old Testament in a theological institution in Manila.

He burns with all the godly wrath of a Minor Prophet under the Old Dispensation, and he indulges his bent for evil thinking and almost ecstatic denunciation to truly absurd limits.

For instance, in his most recent article, entitled "Quezon Needs Gold for Guns", he refers to the outbreak of a few fires in Manila some months ago, believed to have been of incendiary origin, as being "strangely reminiscent of the Reichstag fire"! Strangely, indeed, but not to those who know what they may expect from the holy lucubrations of the Reverend Fey. He speaks, too, of a "general round-up of critics of Mr. Quezon" at this time, which is simply a silly lie.

The article as a whole is another attack on what he calls the "militarization" of the Philippines, which he claims is both a preparation for a Quezon dictatorship and part of an effort to establish conditions which would present "attractive opportunities for the investment of capital" at the expense of the Filipino masses with the hope of "keeping Uncle Sam in Asia."

Formerly, the Reverend Fey was content to direct his heavenly thunder against President Quezon and his military adviser, General MacArthur, but in this article he broadens the attack to include High Commissioner McNutt and President Roosevelt himself. There is so much wrong in the world!

"It is obvious that the American Congress, which thought it was divesting itself of responsibilities when it passed the Philippines Independence Act, is being outwitted by a number of forces. Of these an American general whose obsession is war with Japan and a Filipino



president who is afraid of domestic unrest, are the willing tools. Instead of withdrawing from the turmoil which is likely to continue in the Far East for a long time, we are becoming more entangled than ever, but without the consent of Congress, our regularly constituted civil authority. Although it is fairly clear that the present high command in the American army is not enthusiastic about MacArthur's achievements, our naval leaders, who have been saying for years that the Philippines could not be successfully defended against an attack by a major power, now are contending that with this new Philippine army and with the new American navy, the Islands will be so formidable that no nation would attempt to pay the price of their conquest. While Congress speaks the language of a people who have renounced imperialistic ways, our military missions and our admirals begin once more to dream of 'Manifest Destiny' in the Far East. Backing them is President Roosevelt. His appointment to the High Commissionership of the Philippines of Governor McNutt, militarist ex-commander of the American Legion, indicates that he approves of the present policy and wants the civil representative of America to help carry it out. Taken in the light of the desire of the Filipino leaders to retain the advantage of free access to the American market, this new development indicates the probable indefinite retention of a tie which the people of both nations desire to terminate."

There are many who will wish this were only true, at least in part, but it is poor preaching that leaves the sinner thinking that what is held up as evil is right! From the paragraph quoted, one would think that the Reverend Fey would rise to a magnificent climax in closing his exhortation, but he ends on a disappointingly flat note:

"If the leaders of the Philippine government were true statesmen, they could insure the continued freedom of their nation by taking steps to insure domestic tranquility through justice and fair dealing with their own people, instead of leaving them with no instrument for the redress of grievances except insurrection". With such an ending, the reader wonders what all the fury was about.

As for the reference to Congress thinking that it was "divesting itself of responsibilities"—now the Devil is going to quote Scripture—did the Reverend Fey ever think of the following Biblical text, the notorious Cain speaking: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Opposing the bill introduced by Sen. M. E. Tydings that would, at their request, grant American citizenship to the people of Guam, Secretary of the Navy Claude Augustus Swanson wrote a letter to the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, stating that such a grant "might aggravate the danger to peaceful international relations". "The complicated international situation", he declared, "the questionable status of treaties, and the fact that the United States is withdrawing from the Philippines, all contribute to the undesirability of any change in the status of the people of Guam or the method of administration in the Island during the present unstable conditions".

There may be good reason why it is undesirable to grant rights of American citizenship to the people of Guam at this time, although they have almost continuously petitioned for this over many years, especially if such a grant would affect the present Naval administration of the Island. But what in his sub-conscious did Secretary Swanson draw upon when he stated, practically in so many words, that the grant is inadvisable because it would "aggravate the danger to peaceful relations"—with Japan? What existing danger is it that would be "aggravated"? What sort of "peaceful relations" are we then now enjoying? Has it already come to a pass where the course of the American government in its own territories is determined by considerations not of what is considered right and just, but by fears in the American official breast of what certain foreign militarists might think?

Sen. E. W. Gibson, who sponsored a previous resolution to make the inhabitants of Guam American citizens, stated: "The people of Guam are claiming only what the people of other island possessions of the United States are receiving. They are the best class of American dependents in the world. They are loyal to the United States".

Are the loyal people of Guam to be told that because of the frowns of Japan possibly to be anticipated in such a case, the United States of America da'sent give them the status of American citizens? If so, it would no doubt occur to many that the status of an American citizen is not such a great distinction after all.

We maintain a powerful navy—at this moment engaged in extensive and impressive maneuvers in the Pacific, meant not only to test fleet efficiency but also to demonstrate in parts of the Blue where this may be necessary the readiness of America to cope with possible eventualities. The no doubt wholesome effect of such a show is, however, largely annulled by such a poltroonism as the pronouncement of the civilian head of the Navy Department. The effect of such a statement on the people most directly concerned, is also easily imagined. And the effect on Americans in general is not at all inspiring.

Such a swan song as Secretary Swanson's does nothing to make the international situation less complicated or the questionable status of treaties less questionable; rather the reverse, for if it were clearer than it is now that the United States will stand by its actual and moral obligations in the Pacific, not to say its plain interests, there would be a good deal less of the complicated and the questionable. And it does not seem wise to base any policy on

"the fact that the United States is withdrawing from the Philippines", when this is not at all, as yet at least, "an actual happening in time or space".

The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* stated a short time ago that Admiral Seizo Kobayashi of Taiwan, formerly Formosa, is planning to visit President "Or Else" Manuel L. Quezon next July 10 with a view to explaining the so-called Southward Policy of the Japanese government. He will also visit the Netherland Indies, the Strait Settlements, and Hongkong, "prompted by the keen desire of the Japanese government, particularly that of Taiwan, to promote friendly relations and coöperation with neighboring countries south of Japan".



It is not known to the writer whether the scheduled tour of the Governor-General of Taiwan has anything to do with a matter brought up some months ago when it was reported that at a meeting of the budget committee of the Japanese Diet, a member suggested that Japan should be "bold and frank enough to approach the Dutch authorities for the permanent concession of Dutch New Guinea and its adjoining isles to solve Japan's population problem". "Japan," he continued, "should have no other designs in the South Seas beyond Dutch Guinea, and if Holland would concede its possession to Japan, a non-aggression pact might be concluded with the Netherland Indies to ensure permanent peace in the South Seas". Premier General Senjuro Hayashi was said to have declared that he shared this view but had not yet had time to make a study of the question.

The "or else" implication is quite obvious in this statement and no "explanations" are necessary. Those intimidated by such veiled threats would, however, do well to read a book, issued late last year, "Japan's Feet of Clay" by Freda Utley, recently reviewed in the *China Weekly Review*. The reviewer states that the author's thesis is simple: "Japan is a colossus on feet of clay, which will crumble under the first external blow. Japan's 'strength' lies in the blindness of the Great Powers to the wide fissures in its social, economic, and political structure".

To quote the author direct:

"Although armies still march on their stomachs, food is not all, and Japan has neither the bread and butter of industry, coal, iron, and oil, not abundant food supplies, nor other raw materials. Nor has she substantial foreign investments to finance her purchases of these abroad. Her industrial organization is weak, since heavy industry as a whole, and engineering in particular, are undeveloped, and since a very large proportion of her production of all goods comes from the workshops of artisans and from domestic industry where little machinery is used, and the waste of man power is very great.

"Japan is even more vulnerable in the matter of agriculture, since her primitive technique means shortage either of food or of man power in war time.

"At the same time the condition both of her peasantry and her workers and lower middle classes makes Japan a country seething with unrest and rebellion, and the breaking point may come at any moment. The terrible poverty of the Japanese people and the revolutionary fervor amongst all classes, except a small circle of wealthy men, would certainly break out in social revolution if Japan suffered even one severe defeat, or found herself involved in a long and costly war, or even if she were faced with economic sanctions.

"Up to now the floodgates have been held back by Japan's military success, by her success in flouting England and the United States, and by the mirage of an end to poverty and hunger through foreign conquest. Any major reverse would force open the gates and Japan would be swept off her insecure foundation and submerged in a flood of revolt. . . ."

"The tragedy of the past five years has been that when, as in 1932, the United States was anxious to cooperate with Britain to restrain Japanese aggression, Britain was unwilling; and that when, as in 1935-36, Britain tentatively sought to cooperate with the United States to strengthen the Chinese Nationalist Government, the United States had turned back to isolation.

"It is not a question of blocking Japan; it is merely a question of refusing to buy her goods or supplying her ourselves with oil, iron, cotton, and machinery, and of refusing her the credits she is now still able to obtain. Refusal to buy from her for a few weeks would indeed be sufficient. . . . A brief period of collaboration between England and the United States is all that is necessary. Japan is so vulnerable that even the serious declaration of such joint action to oppose her would almost certainly stop her aggression.

"England and the United States will not forever be in the favorable position they are in today. Leave Japan to proceed in China, be afraid to call her bluff, let her have time, and she will be able with the possession of Chinese iron and coal and cotton, and with the profits from squeezing the masses of the Chinese people soon to acquire the military invulnerability which she is falsely supposed to have already. . . ."

In the old days, Japanese fighting men often used defensive masks of wrought iron attached to the helmet, and these were made fierce in aspect in order to terrify the enemy. In the No dramas, masks of wood, coated with plaster and lacquered and gilded, called *shite*, are still used, some of them so frightful in appearance that they throw children into convulsions. Well . . . let's not be afraid of *shite*.

Certain officials of the Department of Finance and members of the National Assembly have advocated an independent currency system for the Philippines. The proposed system would be based on gold, since this is a gold-producing country, and the reserves would be deposited with a central bank which would have the exclusive right to issue notes. An argument advanced in favor of the scheme is that it would prevent possible Philippine losses in the event of the further devaluation of the dollar. It has also been suggested that the peso might be devaluated in case the independence of the peso from the dollar can be achieved, it being argued that the present value of the peso is too high as a monetary unit and that it would be advantageous in various respects to reduce the value to, say, one-third of a dollar instead of the present value of one-half of a dollar.

Such plans may present certain attractions from the theoretical point of view, but to carry them out into practice would probably be most unwise, especially at this time when every effort must be made to create, in spite of the difficulties of our situation, confidence in the future of this country.

We need outside capital for the development of our resources, and we want especially American capital. But investors and entrepreneurs will hesitate to invest their money here if plans for the devaluation of our local currency unit were to be seriously considered and changes in our currency system were to be anticipated.

As long, too, as both our export and import trade is principally with the United States, there is a decided advantage in our having a currency based on the dollar, as



this eliminates fluctuations which would otherwise be very great because of the necessarily wide fluctuations in our external trade balances.

Confidence in our monetary stability is at this time far more important than any seeming advantages of changes in our monetary system.

There is no short-cut to freedom from responsibility for the United States as regards the Philippines—neither by a declaration of a nominal independence nor by a treaty neutralizing the key archipelago of the Pacific. The Philippines can only be independent in fact and the United States be relieved of all responsibility when the Islands have been developed to a point from which the Filipinos can carry on alone. Strategically the Philippines is far more important than Belgium ever was, or Manchuria or Mongolia. History can not be undone, and whether the Islands are declared "independent" in 1940 or whether they are "neutralized" or not, the United States can not escape either the obligation or the necessity of defending them if they were ever attacked, and for that reason it is of the first importance that America remain in a position to do so by retaining a naval base here—which the present development of the land forces of the Filipinos themselves will make more than ever tenable.

There are certain superficial attractions to the idea of American "isolation", to American activities being confined to the Americas, to the view that the Americas are surrounded and safeguarded by thousands of square miles of ocean. It is true that South America extends out into the broad South Atlantic and the wide South Pacific, with nothing nearer than the isolated and uninhabited ice-lands of the Antarctic. Isolationists, however, forget that this is not true in the north and that there America and Asia lie within hailing distance of each other. Only the narrowest water barrier separate Japan from the vast resources of coal and petroleum, gold, silver, tin, gypsum, antimony, bismuth, tungsten, and platinum in Alaska.

The best and cheapest defenses are sea defenses, battle-ships constituting, in effect, movable fortresses. With a powerful naval base in the Philippines and the American bases in Alaska and the Aleutians, Japan lies as within the jaws of a vise, this and this alone compelling the postponement of an attempt at the realization of the announced dreams of its militarist imperialists. With the Philippines surrendered, America's position would be immeasurably weakened, not only in the middle Pacific but in northern Pacific waters, in Alaska, and along the entire Pacific Coast. Psychologically, too, if the people of the United States came to hold the view that they are relieved from the obligation to protect the Philippines, the "little navy" agitators might win out, and American shipping and American trade, and finally America's city-lined coasts would lie at the mercy of every robber state whether in Europe or in Asia then in ascendancy because of the stupidity or blindness or indifference of those who today talk so glibly and so irresponsibly of the wisdom of "isolation", as if China had never existed and given us its tragic object lesson.

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# Philippine Folk Literature

## A Synoptic Study of an Unpublished Manuscript Collection of Folktales

By Dean S. Fansler

IT has been my good fortune and pleasure over a period of nine years of residence in the Philippines to collect some 4000 stories current and popular among the native inhabitants here. These tales represent practically every traditional narrative *genre* and every major Christianized tribal unit: they exhibit, I believe, a normal and fairly well-balanced cross-section view of the Philippine branch of Indonesian folk literature.

A glance at the map and at the history of the Islands reveals the archipelago as a veritable ocean center of the streams of story. Successive waves of folk migration and subsequent domination or occupation by Malaysians and Hindus from the west, Chinese and Indo-Chinese from the northwest, Japanese from the north, Spaniards and Americans from the east, and successive layers of religions—pagan, Buddhistic, Mohammedan, Christian—all have left their mark on traditions current in the Philippines to-day. This palimpsest record of the past two thousand years and more is not easy to read at a glance: some of the earlier handwriting has been almost completely obliterated; again the prehistoric details may be very faint in places, but recognizable under microscopic examination. The complete story can be reconstructed to-day only inductively, by a study of all the separate elements. Some of the materials for the reconstruction of that story are presented herewith, in the belief that the full record of human life in the archipelago is appreciably and unmistakably illuminated by a study of its traditional literature. In the hope, too, that an account of the details and scope of this collection may be of practical value to students of the larger field of Oceanic and Far Eastern popular stories, I venture to offer a very factual inventory.

The collection herein described was accumulated intermittently under varying circumstances over a total lapsed period of twenty-eight years. The original goal was bulk and variety; consequently dragnet methods were proper. Besides the stories themselves, additional information was sought from informants as to the immediate source of the tales, their popularity locally, and the circumstances of their recounting. Variant versions were no less welcome than norms because of the light they throw on the questions of provenience, distribution, and migration. As a consequence some story-cycles<sup>1</sup> are represented by many variants and close analogues; others are known only from unique specimens.

Of the *maerchen* (serious, droll, animal) sixty-five cycles are represented by 5 or more variants each, as follows:

Juan the Fool (all types), 104	The Grateful Dead, 10
Juan the Guesser 38	The Dictated Sermon, 10
The Master Cheat, 37	The Wife and her Paramour's Corpse, 9
The Contending Lovers, 47	Fortune Immutable, 9
Carancal 33	The Best Dream, 8
Trial among the Animals, 32	The Horn-producing Fruit, 8
Monkey and Crocodile, 32	Juan the Lazy, 8
Animal Partnership, 28	Lying Drolls, 8
Guatchinango, 26	



Monkey and Turtle, 25	Treasure-trove Divided, 8
Indolent Husband, 25	The Coconut-shell Ring, 8
The Helpful Monkey, (Philippine Puss-in-Boots) 24	The Deaf Family, 8
The Relay Race 23	The Relayed Message, 7
The Bashful Suitor Foraging 23,	The Transformation Combat, 7
The Three Phrases, 22	Day-dreaming, 7
The Language of Animals, 21	Hat pays Landlord, 7
The False Proofs, 20	War between Animals and Winged Creatures, 7
The Wise Judgment, 20	Rhampsinitus Saga, 6
The Parent's Curse, 19	The Flight Contest, 6
The Animal Offspring, 19	The Swimming Wager, 6
The Silence Wager, 18	The Damaged Contract, 6
The Three (Seven) Hunchbacks, 16	Cumulative Stories, 6
Clever Wife and her Suitors, 15	The Knave and the Blind Men, 6
Master Thief, 14	Oracle delivered by Hero in Favor of Himself, 5
Ragamuffins in Partnership, 14	Quarreling over Future Possibilities, 5
The King's Decisions, 13	Corpse killed Many Times, 5
The Seven Crazy Fellows, 13	The Animal Midwife, 5
Three Pieces of Advice, 13	Planting Boiled Beans, 5
The Food-giving Animal, 12	Clever Woman and the Robbers, 5
The Three Scabby Friends, 11	Fatal Prophecy, 5
The Animal Spouse, 11	The Profitable Exchange, 5
The Magic Ring, 10	Simpleton Interprets Sermon Literally, 5
The Ungrateful Animal, 10	The Elopement ('Inclusa'), 5

Of these 65 cycles it appears highly probable that at least 36 were current in the Philippines before the arrival of Europeans: at any rate, these 36 appear to owe little or nothing to Occidental influence. They are represented by 692 out of 1003 stories. (Perhaps it should be noted in passing that a number of these cycles are represented by stories found in the American Folklore Society Memoir volume No. 12, "Filipino Popular Tales," but none of the specific versions printed therein are included in this numerical summary.)

No less intrinsically interesting and important because of their foreign connections are many of the *maerchen* cycles represented in my collection by fewer than 5 versions. Chief among these are

The Unjust Judge Self-convinced, 4	The Dog Mother, 3
The Interrupted Cooking Episode, 4	The Four Feet of the Cat, 3
The Person who could See Souls, 4	The Census Trick, 3
The Cryptic Conversation, 4	The Deceitful Judge, 3
The Wonderful Doll, 4	The Magical Banca, 3
	The Insatiable Woman, 2
	The Ant and the Carabao, 2

Of these 12 cycles, 10 seem to me almost certainly derived from non-European sources. Of all these 77 major cycles, then, probably 46, or considerably more than half, are pretty surely of non-European origin. How many, if any, of these 46 cycles are indigenous in the Islands, it is impossible to say at the moment, although I believe that a fairly strong case could be made out for 4 of the story-patterns; viz., "Carancal," "The Monkey and the Turtle," "The False Proofs", and the "Trial Among the Animals."

Fifty-four *maerchen* represent oral popular versions of 28 *corridos* (long metrical romances printed in the verna-

cular and circulating as chapbooks). No generalized statement can be made to indicate the relationship between oral and printed forms of the same story; but it is clear that some, at least, of the corridos are literary versions (usually anonymous) of much older native traditional material. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the majority of the corridos treat of European themes, although a careful comparison of the Philippine corridos with the Malayan *Hikayats* might reveal many hitherto unsuspected relationships.

Forty-three maerchen are fairly close variants of 19 of Grimm's Household Tales. By far the most popular of these is the "Brother Lustig" cycle (Grimm No. 81), of which there are no less than 13 native versions. Indeed, it is not inconceivable that this tale was naturalized in the Philippines long before the famous German brothers made their collection.

In addition to the comical stories included among the maerchen-cycles, 125 different Drolls (represented by 155 tales) are found in the collection. Many of these are noodle stories; some ridicule foolish people from specific towns; others recount rather heartless, occasionally brutal, practical jokes on unfortunates, like blind men or hunchbacks. Of these, 20 are directed against priests and practices of the church. The plots of a few center about dialectal misunderstandings. A number of incidents are strongly reminiscent of the *fablieaux* and of "Til Eulenspiegel," though it must be said that obscene stories and situations are surprisingly few. One interesting "broad" story is a close analogue of Chaucer's "Miller's Tale."

The *exempla* (and I use the term somewhat loosely to cover more or less realistic didactic stories illustrating concretely some vice or virtue but lacking the spiritual moralization of the European *exempla*) number about 120. The "warning" stories far outnumber the "winning" stories. The vices most commonly illustrated by these tales are vanity, ingratitude, envy, greed, cruelty, revenge, pride, inhospitality, disobedience, obstinacy, arrogance; the virtues chiefly emphasized are piety, perseverance, constancy, innocence. Nearly all of these stories are unique specimens. Only 3 appear to have any general distribution in the Islands: "The Old Man and his Son" (the blanket divided parable), "Pedro Cardenales" (the good youth who was permitted to see heaven before he died), and "St. Peter's Mother" (a variant of Grimm No. 221.) The type, however, is popular, and is undoubtedly the medium of a large amount of home instruction in ethics.

Among the 308 etiological stories (myths and "why" stories, excluding legends) occur explanations of 170 different phenomena. Of these more than half (90 to be exact) treat of fauna. Cats head the list with 18 stories. Then in the order of frequency are the tales about crows (11), owls (9), ants (8), dogs (7), cows (6), mosquitoes (6), locusts (5). Thirty-four stories deal with flora: fragrant flowers (13), banana (4), coconut (4), mango (4), tobacco (5).

Curiously enough only 12 of the explanatory tales in this group deal with the creation, activities, habits, etc., of mankind. Moreover there are only 12 different cosmological phenomena explained. (There are 11 stories about the moon, 7 about mountains, 6 about the sky, 5 about earthquakes, 3 about the sun, 1 each about stars and comets.) There are very few stories treating of meteorology,—rain, rainbow, wind, clouds, and thunder and lightning about exhausting the subjects. I have no stories about fogs or tides.

The 320 secular legends representing about 225 different stories may be classified according to the objects they commemorate:

Specific mountain peaks and volcanoes, 53	Lakes, 15
Hills, 6	Specific towns and barrios, 51
Dangerous capes, 3	Haunted spots, 12
Specific islands and island groups, 10	Trees, 5
Peculiar rocks of local significance, 15	Legendary heroes and important events in tribal tradition, 39
Springs and wells, 4	Local characteristics of towns, 2
Rivers and waterfalls, 7	Thwarted lovers, 3
	Place names (excluding stories obviously illustrating folk-etymology) 22

(The stories which turn upon a highly fanciful folk-etymology number about a dozen.) This group of secular legends as a whole embodies a large amount of interesting pagan survival and offers valuable illustrative material to the student of Indonesian lore and history. To the student of a wider comparative storiology, however, it is obviously of less significance than the maerchen and drolls.

I have classed as saint legends and miracles some 90 stories, many of them etiological, associated with the activities of various holy men and women. Like the secular legends, these tales are serious in tone. While the majority are of limited local circulation, some have proved themselves sturdy travelers. Many of these saint legends doubtless originated on the spot they commemorate, al-

(Continued on page 226)

## The Firmament

Anonymous

**G**REAT bottomless black pit  
 Pricked with that cold light  
 That stabs the eyes and heart!  
 Eternal whirl of stinging gnats of night,  
 Heavenly hieroglyphs of life's damnation!  
 Maniac zodiac wheel—rack of the soul!  
 O starry sky of lighted lamps to nowhere,  
 Of shifting beacons without a shore!  
 Encrusted lid of this demons' pot  
 Of fevered plasm. . . .

# Kikay—A Maid

By Bienvenido N. Santos

**B**YOND the waterless creek where lies the barrio farther inland than ours, stands an old school house. It was in part destroyed by the storm that swept over Mount Mayon last December. But the chapel near the school, frail though it seems, withstood the storm.



Between the chapel and the school building, stands a very old house. It must have been an imposing place at one time, the largest house in the whole barrio. The man who built it died long ago. He owned most of the land in the barrio. As you look at it now, it is little more than a ruin, but it impresses you in the same way that a withered old woman does who possesses eyes that have remained young.

A newly married couple lives in this big old house. The man is the grandson of the man who built it. The young husband attends to what is left of the once extensive abaca and coconut plantations, and even these, they say, are mortgaged to the bank. He has a pretty wife whom everybody calls Estela.

A very pretty name, too, you will say, too pretty for a crude barrio girl, but she is not a crude barrio girl. She was born in town not far from the church of San Juan. She went to school for a few years, but then had to stop because she had to help in her mother's little store. She had learned enough arithmetic to be valuable there.

I do not know just how Estela was won by a lad living in a distant barrio. But they were married in town after a good deal of delay. I shall explain what I mean. When the parents of the man asked for the hand of the girl, an agreement was arrived at over a jug of native wine and a piece broiled pork. The wedding day was set for the fourth Sunday. The kitchen was not in a very good condition, and the little store needed new nipa thatch, Estela's mother hinted, and the parents of the man gallantly volunteered, as was expected, to look after the necessary repairs. The bamboo stairs were shaky. Estela's father had long thought of building a wooden staircase instead of the bamboo one, but he had never gotten around to it, the fields took up so much of his time. There would be a new staircase made of wood, the man's parents willingly said. Everything would be looked after with despatch.

When the fourth Sunday was near, Estela's mother said that the work on the kitchen had hardly been begun, and that it could not be ready by Sunday. So the wedding was postponed until the Sunday following. But on Tuesday, the man's parents were informed that the wedding would have to be again postponed because Estela's family had to look after the old man who had suddenly become ill.

Estela's father was really ill. In fact, he died. Therefore the wedding was postponed until Estela's family would decide to cast off their mourning clothes. That meant one year at the least.

After about a year and a half following the old man's death, the young couple—they were still young—were married.

It was a grand wedding. Several cows and carabaos as well as pigs and chickens were slaughtered. There were so many people, you would have thought the whole province was there. During the ceremony, there were fireworks, and every time a bomb exploded, the people in the church started.

Only the couple kneeling in front of the altar seemed unaware of the noise. The groom's father looked like a man who was to be executed on the morrow. Estela's mother seemed nearly broken with weeping. Later between sobs, she recited the many varied virtues of her daughter.

The wedding feast was at last over and the couple went to the mountains where the man lived. They took with them a maid, Estela's family servant, a girl about the same age as Estela herself. Her name was Kikay.

Kikay was a dark girl. Even her lips were dark. She was fat, and had large, masculine, shovel-like feet. She was bow-legged. Even her toes seemed confused, forming triangles here and there. When Kikay smiled—and she smiled quite often—one looking at her would think it would be much better if she did not. Even if Kikay had been a man, it still would have been impossible for her ever to marry, say what you will about women not caring for handsome men and love being short-sighted or even blind. I doubt that the girls tell the truth in this respect.

But Kikay, in spite of her physical deformity, was an industrious girl, uncomplaining, a good cook—in short, an ideal maid.

Estela was much devoted to Kikay. When, before the wedding, Kikay approached her and said, "May I go with you, Estela, wherever you go, after your wedding?" Estela was moved and could not speak. She only nodded.

Estela bought some beautifully colored dresses for Kikay, but these, alas, only enhanced the girl's ugliness. But Kikay thought otherwise, and gloried in her new finery.

During a visit to the town, Estela also bought a pair of white high-heeled shoes for her. You should have seen the joy in Kikay's eyes. For a moment they seemed almost beautiful. Kikay was so proud of her shoes that she never could find adequate occasion to use them. But she was happy with them just the same. And Kikay kept on telling everybody that nothing in the world could make her leave Estela.

"Not even a man? Say, a soldier? There are so many of them in Legaspi," they would ask with a hint of mockery in their voices.

Kikay would shake her head vehemently.

She served Estela day and night. When her mistress was ill, she constantly hovered about her, asking if she wanted this or that. And when she got well, Kikay was happier than Estela herself.

But then Estela came to be confined to bed quite frequently, and Kikay began to look worried. Something

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# Birinayan, Balaquilang, and Bayuyuñgan

*Random notes of a student of soil geography*

By Dominador Z. Rosell

**L**OOKING down on a bright sunny morning from the Tagaytay Ridge at a point just opposite the Mendez-Tagaytay Ridge road junction, a picturesque landscape lies before the observer, two thousand feet below him. The area in view comprises the barrios of Birinayan, Balaquilang, and Bayuyuñgan, of the municipality of Talisay, Province of Batangas.

The barrio of Birinayan lies to the northeast, near the mouth of the Bubutong River. The headwaters of this river supply drinking water to the people of the town of Mendez-Nuñez, Cavite, and a plant is under development to supply water from the same source to the Tagaytay town-site. The barrio of Bayuyuñgan lies to the southwest, near the mouth of the Alas-as River. The barrio of Balaquilang lies between Bayuyuñgan and Birinayan. Located below the Tagaytay Ridge and separated from Talisay, Taal, upland Cavite, and the rest of the towns of Batangas by the mountains and Taal Lake, these three barrios constitute an interesting geographical location.

The nearest approach to them from Mendez, Cavite, is by way of the steep descent from the Ridge, approximately 2100 feet above sea level, by a trail so narrow that two men could hardly meet and pass without brushing each other. Along both sides of the trail are deep ravines covered with tropical forest trees and thick undergrowth. At about 300 feet elevation the descent becomes more gradual. One can go down on horseback from the Alfonso-Tagaytay Ridge road junction, but this takes much longer as the distance is more than double.

From Talisay, one may hike along the lake shore, crossing an occasional hill. However, a banca, sailboat, or launch can be hired there. A regular motor boat service from the Pansipit River, Taal, to Talisay stops at these barrios to take on or discharge cargo and passengers. The time of the voyage depends upon the time of the day and the weather. A favorable wind greatly shortens the time required.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people of these barrios. The rich volcanic soil with its abundant moisture supply from the steep descent of the Tagaytay Ridge, constitutes their most important asset. Some twenty years ago, sugar cane was the mainstay of the people. All available level land not planted to

rice and cultivable hillsides were planted to sugar cane from which muscovado (raw) sugar and *panocha* were manufactured. The establishment of sugar centrals at Nasugbu, Batangas, and at Canlubang, Laguna, however, which make possible the manufacture of cheap centrifugal sugar, lowered prices of *panocha* and muscovado sugar to such an extent that the production of the sugar cane in the three barrios came to be neglected. Abandoned cane crushers on some of the farms are silent witnesses to this past activity of the people of the region, and the land is now planted to other crops.

Rice is grown chiefly for home consumption, planted both in the lowland rice paddies and on the lower uplands of rolling topography. Surplus *palay* is sent to Taal or Talisay for sale, often only to buy it back again after the people have no more rice to eat.

Corn is planted in rotation with rice. Cotton was tried but did not give much encouragement to the farmers. Garden crop are raised, especially tomatoes, peanuts, pechay, mustard, chayote, garlic, and onions. These crops are sold either at Talisay and Taal or are brought up to the Tagaytay Ridge.

There are two means of bringing farm produce up the Ridge: horses with two big baskets slung over their backs, or men balancing two baskets on their shoulders. The horses of these barrios, as of other parts of Batangas, are noted for their good general appearance and hardihood, they being capable of carrying heavy loads up high grade slopes. To the people, the horse and the two baskets are like the horse and a carretela to the people in regions of good roads.

Around the houses, cacao, coffee, *siniguelas*, Batangas mandarin oranges, avocados, and mangoes are grown.

Judging from the luxuriant growth of these trees, large scale planting would be a good investment. The nature of the soil is such that any kind of crop would grow well. The climate, mild because of the waters of the lake and the forest behind, is healthful both for plants and man.

Cattle, horses, hogs, and poultry are raised and sold at different places. Eggs, chickens, and hogs are brought up Tagaytay Ridge and sold there. Most of this produce, however, is sold either at Taal or Talisay.

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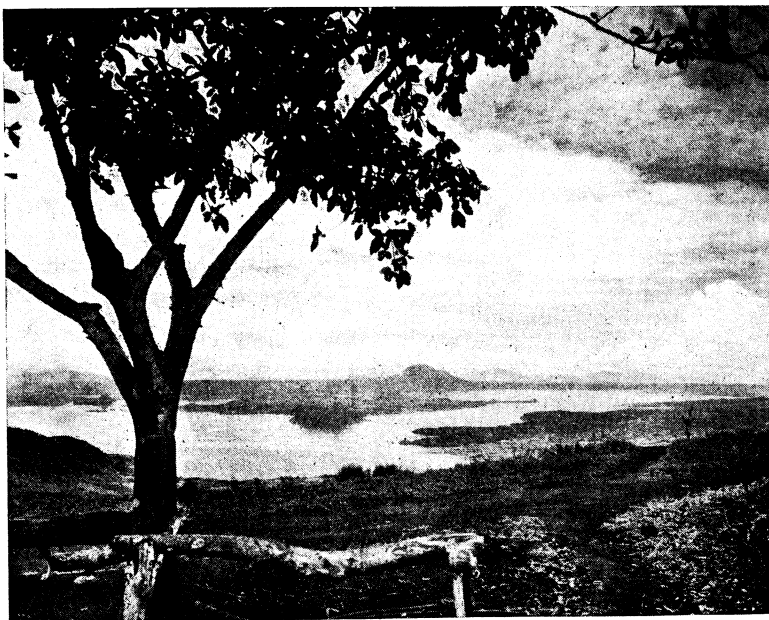


Photo Finishing Corporation, Manila

View from Tagaytay Ridge, 2100 feet above Taal Lake.

# I Discover America

By R. T. Mio

## ORIENTATION

**L**IBRARY.

Girl with rimless glasses. . . .  
Pardon me, but where are you from?  
I tell her.  
Been here long? . . . But you speak English pretty well.  
I smile. . . . Considering the circumstances? I suggest, mischievously.  
But no, really. . . . Came direct here? . . . Will you be at Evanston long? . . . Four years?  
I tell her.  
How old are you?  
Guess, I banter.  
She looks at me appraisingly. I'll say 19. . . No?  
I tell her.  
But you should grow so (she measures off a couple of inches or so) taller—you know. . . .

\* \* \* \*

## ILLYRIA

**I** LOOK around.

I am sitting in a movie lobby, waiting. . . .  
Around me are people seemingly blissfully unconscious of each other.  
Instinctively, I look at myself. . . .  
My clothes are like theirs.  
And I may think the same as they do: have I not been in their colleges more than four years?—have I not been with them half a dozen years?  
But I feel very much out of place. I seem to be the only foreigner among so many people. . . .  
A girl.  
Sitting quietly, not very tall. . . .  
I find myself wishing to talk to her, to hear her voice. . . .  
Did she sense that I am looking at her? . . .  
—*What country, Friend, is this?*  
Her eyes meet mine. . . .  
—*This is Illyria, Stranger. . . .*  
. . . they are soft, they smile.  
Does she understand. . . .?

\* \* \* \*

## LOVE

**L**IGHTS. . . .

I walk in the streets. . . thinking. . . .  
Of love. . . .  
I walk in Market street. . . window-shopping. . . .  
Love. . . .  
New suit, \$24.99. Cravat, 69 cents.  
Specials. . . Nine. . . .  
I pause. Smell of perfume. Henna. . . .  
Hello, honey. . . .  
Blonde. Full breast. Long eyelashes. Red lips, red smile. . . .

\* \* \* \*

## PEGASUS

**H**OW is your poetry coming along?

What poetry? I answer, puzzled.  
You know, Mr. Frederick's class. . . .  
Oh, fine. . . .  
You are so smart, knowing all about the *terza rima* and everything. . . .  
Oh, that. But I had a course in Dante. . . .  
That class bores me to death. . . .  
It does some people. . . . I am only auditing it. . . .  
You are merely showing off?  
I look at her. I like American girls: they look you frankly in the eye. . . .  
But omigosh, does she really mean that?  
No. . . . Did I speak curtly? . . . But I am interested in poetry.  
I like poetry. I like to study as much of it as I can. . . . although heaven knows I had plenty of it as an undergrad. . . .  
Oh, excuse me. . . . What are you?

## SNOW

**I** ASKED before I saw  
Snow:

Is whiteness its only  
Beauty?  
Now all around me are white flakes  
Falling. . . .  
This is the whiteness of clouds

Floating  
Over the cold steel heart  
Of a city:  
This is the whiteness of the swan,  
Of the mother-of-pearl. . . .

\* \* \* \*

Now all around me is white foam  
Shimmering. . . .  
This is like our sunset lull before  
The night-rain,  
And the snow is a white sunset:  
The heart feels it,  
As the heart feels the throbs of stillness:  
The heart is cold,  
But the heart is home in the cold whiteness.

\* \* \* \*

## MOB

**T**HAT day. . . .!

They say there is going to be trouble in the park, says my landlady.  
This also sounds thrilling to the boy next door.  
Many people are already in the park: men, women, children—all tense; all expecting something to happen.  
Some men are battering down the jail door.  
Policemen look on.  
The door crashes. A shout comes from the hysterical crowd, now wildly surging in.  
The two kidnapers are dragged out. Some men try to hold the milling mob back.  
The prisoners whimper. Now one of them is stark naked. The people spit on them.  
Soon they are hanging from a tree.  
It is a good hanging, explains a bearded man. The ropes snapped nicely. . . .  
A woman shouts invectives at them, the late kidnapers of a San Jose scion.  
Children throw stones at them. . . .  
Five thousand people begin to dissolve.  
My gosh, says my companion, let's go to a show. . . .  
Hell, I answer, as we walk slowly away: I've had enough excitement to last a month. . . .

\* \* \* \*

## COLOR

**H**OT and stuffy train. . . .

I am glad when we finally roll into Champaign.  
The night is cold. I am dizzy. I enter a cafe.  
I set my bag under a stool and begin to look the menu over.  
I wait. I wait long.  
The man comes behind me and whispers something.  
I beg your pardon? I say, not believing my ears.  
I said we do not serve colored people here, he says.  
For a moment I could not say anything. This is my first experience of the kind.  
I gather my things slowly. I look around.  
I say, You mean Negroes, don't you?  
Why. . . yes. . . .  
Would it make any difference if I say I am a Filipino?  
Oh. . . You can eat here, then.  
I am at the door.  
Of course, I say: of course I have no credentials to prove it. . . .

JEW

**J**EWISH boy.  
 He bawls out the waitress for bringing burnt rolls.  
 If you want something, he explains, you've got to ask for it. . . .  
 He eats with his left hand. . . .  
 So you are from the University of California, he says. I've heard of it, nice place.  
 I liked it there, I say.  
 Tell me, how about assistant instructorships there?  
 I am sure I don't know, I answer.  
 He is a geology honor student.  
 I may go there after I graduate, he says.  
 I am sure you will like it there, I say to him.  
 But you see it is hard for me, I am Jewish. He adds ruefully: You know how the prejudice is. . . .  
 That shouldn't worry you, I say. It doesn't me. . . .

\* \* \* \*

COMPLEX

**I** FEEL so awkward among people, I say.  
 Why?  
 I always feel funny, Rod. Suppose I say the wrong thing? Suppose I don't pronounce my words right? Suppose. . . .  
 Yer nuts, he says. Everybody does the same thing, makes the same mistakes.  
 But suppose, I persist. . . . Suppose—well, you don't know what it is to be stared at; how it feels to think whether your are showing the proper amiability. . . .  
 The trouble with you is, you are too modest. . . .  
 I always aim to please people, I answer, to have them think well of me. . . .  
 But the other people are also human, he says. It is your damned inferiority complex. . . .  
 Rod, too. . . . Rod also doesn't realize that I always aim to please. . . .

\* \* \* \*

SPEED

**AND** my father says he always regretted accepting mother's proposal. . . .  
 Did she really propose to him? From Ben, in the back.

Father says so, and do they fight over it!  
 Honest? the girl from Arkansas says, giving her a cigarette. . . .  
 Jane lights the cigarette, driving with one hand.  
 She drives well—too well. We pass many cars.  
 I hate, she says, crawling things. . . .  
 She turns to me: Am I scaring you?  
 N-no. . . . The faster we go the better I feel, I boast bravely, thinking of the triumph of mind over matter. . . .  
 For I really am enjoying all this. It is seldom that I am able to go out with young people, to be able to exchange confidences with them. . . .  
 I hope, I say to them: I hope you drop around my place in the Far East sometime. . . .  
 When is the best time?  
 Any time before the Japanese take the reins. . . .

\* \* \* \*

BLONDE

**H**OW'S the thesis coming along?  
 Not so good, I answer.  
 Why?  
 First, I noted some errors in it. Then the girl I found is not a good typist.  
 How much do you pay her?  
 I tell him. . . . That's for four copies. . . .  
 Why didn't you tell me? he says. I am sure I could have found someone for much less.  
 Anyway, I answer ruefully, she has it. And she will have it for a long time, she is a slow typist. . . .  
 That's too bad. I hope it won't be late.  
 I go on: And do you know what she did? She typed it on the wrong kind of paper. I am having her do it on the right kind—the rest of the thesis, I mean.  
 You should bawl her out. She should know better. . . .  
 I can't, she's a . . . pretty girl.  
 Who is she?  
 A Tri-Delt blonde. . . .  
 Bah, he snorts, you are a sucker for blondes. . . .

# Kikay's Mole

By Redentor Ma. Tuazon

**A**FTER a long courtship, Juan and Kikay of barrio Dolores reached an understanding. Custom, however, demanded that proper suit be made by the parents of Juan to the parents of Kikay, and to this end, Juan broached the matter to his father, *Tatang* Ercio, and asked for his consent.



"And I know just the man to be the go-between", Juan said, "*Apung* Iro, godfather of Kikay herself!" Besides being close to *Cang* Simeon, Kikay's widowed father, *Apung* Iro was known to be smooth of tongue and facile in the way of bringing up one thing while actually talking of another. So *Tatang* Ercio and *Indang* Atring, his wife, repaired to *Apung* Iro's house and explained their wish. The old man was happy to be the spokesman of the proposing party. "Come here when you're ready," he said.

One morning, Tibo, cousin of Juan, was entrusted to bring a cavan of rice to *Cang* Simeon. The gift had a double purpose,—it served both to win the good graces of the girl's father, and to sound his feeling in regard to the suit. If the gift were accepted, it could be concluded that the proposal had his interest; if it were declined, the proposal would in all probability not prosper.

The joy of Juan was unbounded when Tibo returned empty-handed. Tibo said, "These were the words I used to make the acceptance easy for *Cang* Simeon: '*Tatang* Ercio, sir, bade me bring this cavan of rice to you. It was grown on his land and by the labor of his son, Juan. They'd be happy to have you taste of it.'"

Sunday was decided upon as an auspicious day to make the required visit, and Juan informed his sweetheart of this through the go-between. Kikay in turn bashfully told her father that visitors were expected on Sunday afternoon, and when she would not name the visitors, *Cang* Simeon did not press her. However, when the proposing party appeared, he greeted them with feigned surprise. *Apung* Iro who had anticipated this difficulty, deftly evaded stating at once the reason for the visit, and soon had the conversation on an easy plane by voicing the stock courtesies and the idle gossip of the barrio, throwing in some observation with a double meaning now and then. At times *Apung* Iro was subtly obvious in his references to the subject of marriage and young people.

Kikay who had been hiding discreetly in the *silid* (small

(Continued on page 224)

# The Cagayan Valley Peasant as a Farmer

By Mariano D. Manawis

**P**ERHAPS because his farm is by nature very fertile, Adoy, the tiller of the Cagayan Valley soil, knows very little about fertilizers. He does not even fully recognize that the annual overflowing of the great Cagayan river and its many tributaries renews the richness of his land. And if he raises diversified crops and practices rotation to some extent, as he does, it is simply because one season calls for tobacco and another for rice, corn, etc.

For the watering of his land, Adoy depends entirely upon the rain. In fact, before he starts plowing at the end of the dry season, and even before planting, he waits for a downpour. And once the seedlings have been transplanted, he leaves the crop, insofar as the supply of water is concerned, entirely, so to speak, to the generosity of Heaven.

Naturally, Adoy is anxious to know ahead how much rainfall there will be during the year. So, when Aneng, his wife, goes to town again to sell a few eggs or exchange one or two hens for some salt, petroleum, and perhaps a box of matches, he accompanies her, dropping in at his landlord's for a little consultation with Dña. Maria. He brings her a big squash and maybe a few eggplants, her favorite vegetables, and if she is not very busy in her store, she gladly plays for him the rôle of the Weather Bureau, forecasting, with the help of an Almanac, when the first rain will fall and whether there will be a scarcity or an abundance of rainfall during the next six or eight months.

Adoy and his wife may not go to church every Sunday, but there is one mass which they seldom miss,—the high mass on the morning of *Sabado de Gloria*. During this particular *misa*, the priest, at least in some towns, tosses into the air, in front of the altar as he sings "Gloria In Excelsis Deo", a pigeon whose behavior from the moment of its release from the hands of the *Padre* is of significance to the people. If it settles on anything below the level of the head of the priest, there will be but little rain, perhaps a drought. And if it soars high above the altar, there will be a big flood.

Storms are very frequent in the valley, particularly in the province of Cagayan, during the months of August, September, and October. In fact, in the little islands just north of Aparri the people live on sweet potatoes and other root crops, because the strong winds there do not permit them to raise such staple products as rice and corn.

Against the floods which generally follow such storms, destroying Adoy's crops and carrying his small house to the sea if it happens to have been built near the bank of the big river, the people have no protection whatsoever. And in case of drought,—well, the inhabitants can do nothing but go to the priest and ask him to sing a mass and pray for rain; and should the local masses and processions fail to bring relief, appeal is made to the patron saint of the valley, La Nuestra Señora de la Visitación.

Droughts, however, are of rare occurrence in the valley, and because of the abundance of rainfall, the fertility of



the soil, and the spaciousness of the fields he and his children cultivate, Adoy is able to raise crops which are sometimes more than he and his family alone can harvest. In such cases, to speak of a delightful practice which the Cagayanos call *ijue-t*, Adoy's neighbors come to help him and his family gather the crop. He does not pay them for this, neither does he give them a part of the product. But when it is time for his helpers to gather their own crops, he and his wife and children help them. The same thing is done at planting time, and also during the plowing. To make things more enjoyable, Aneng serves lunch to her husband's helpers right in the field, and in the evening before they disperse, besides profuse expressions of gratitude, she offers them chocolate and perhaps some *inatata*, cakes!

In the Tagalog provinces the farmers gather their *palay* by cutting off the plants in a bunch near the roots. Adoy, on the other hand—while he is chiefly a tobacco grower, he also raises *palay*—patiently picks the heads one by one with a small knife and bundles them together into a unit which he calls *tañgesing*. He uses no machines in threshing, and it is doubtful that he has any idea of threshing machines and their use in other regions. What is more, in the Cagayan Valley threshing is principally woman's work. There are those in other provinces—this is true even in Central Luzon because not all the people are willing to part with a considerable portion of their crop for the privilege of using the hacendero's *trilladora*—who thresh with the help of a horse. They spread their *palay* about a pole, then they tether a horse—or it may be a carabao—to the pole and drive the beast around and around, thus trampling out the grain. Aneng, on the other hand, does her threshing with a pestle and a mortar; or else she spreads the *palay* on a mat in the yard where there is no grass, and simply pounds until every grain has been separated.

To separate the corn from the cob she does practically the same thing. But here she needs a little help; so her small daughter comes into the picture, who sits down astride the mortar to prevent the grains from bouncing out while mother pounds and the chickens gather around for the few grains that may escape between the thighs and the hands of the little girl.

If the corn is not very badly needed, that is, if the family still has plenty of ground corn in the *dulan* (big jar), the work is done at leisure and with the bare hands. It is very comforting to see Aneng and her children and perhaps the grandmother and grandfather squatting on the cool *batalan* in the evening, each with a basketful of corn to work on while they chat in the moonlight. Sometimes Adoy joins them in this, though more often he prefers simply to lie down nearby, enjoying the soothing breeze blowing from the mountains, until Aneng decides it is bed-time, when they all go in, bar the door and the windows, and go to sleep in their respective corners.

(Continued on page 222)

# Charity

By Ligaya Victorio Reyes

**J**UANA came early. We were still at the breakfast table when we heard her call.

"See who that is," Mother said, although she knew who it was. Manong, Ate, Maring, Nena, and I looked at each other. But no one rose from his seat.

"See who that is," Father said in a slightly louder voice and he swept us all with a glance. Manong<sup>1</sup> hastily rose from his chair and opened the door.

"Ah, Juana," Father said, and we smiled dutifully at the woman who hurried to greet us. We said, "Good morning, Juana," except Ate<sup>2</sup> who did not look up from her plate. I noticed Father's look directed towards her. I nudged her with my elbow. She glanced briefly at Juana, then lowered her eyes again.

"Sit down and have some breakfast," Mother invited.

"No, *Ti*<sup>3</sup> Pining, thank you. By the grace of God I have already eaten."

I saw a smile turning up the corners of Manong's mouth. Father noticed it also.

"Were you going to say something, Alfredo?" Father asked. "I thought you were going to offer Juana a chair."

"Have a chair, Juana," Manong mumbled. He pulled a chair from under the table and Juana sank gratefully upon it.

"You are up early," Father addressed Juana.

"Ah, yes, *Tata*.<sup>4</sup> I had to wash some clothes before coming here. I did not want to come so early, only. . . ."

"If you don't want any breakfast, Juana, we can go inside and let Fausta clear away," and Mother rose from the table and led the way to the *sala*. We girls went to our room and Manong vanished through the door of his.

"Imagine the nerve of her," Ate's voice was pitched low in anger. "Coming at this hour. What does she think we are? Even the banks in Manila do not open their doors this early."

"Ate, you had better hush up," I said. "Father might hear you."

"I know what Father thinks. And Mother too. It is always, 'Poor Juana, poor Juana' with them, I don't know why. But she was here only last Saturday. Must she come every week?"

"You know she always does," I said. And bitterly I added, "And why shouldn't she?"

"Yes!" Ate took it up angrily, "why shouldn't she? Food, clothes, *money!*"

We were silent. The low murmur of a conversation taking place in the *sala* seeped through the closed door. Maring approached her unmade bed and seized a blanket.

She shook it free of its crumpled folds and spread it smoothly over the bed. Then she took the bedcover and smoothed it on top of the blanket. We watched her do this. She saw our looks and said, "All right, all right," and approached Ate's and my bed. Maring is the youngest and has grown quite good at reading looks. She started to make our bed. Ate smiled a little, then she took a step and got the dress which hung inside-out at the head of the bed and folded it neatly. She opened her *aparador* and with the door handle in her hand she turned to Maring.

"You better see what clothes you can spare," she said. "It is your turn, I suppose."

"Juana did not come for that," Maring said, but her voice held no conviction. Nena laughed.

"Last week was my turn and now it is yours," she said to Maring. Maring went on making the bed, but her face had taken on a stubborn look. In her mind's eye she must have been going through the contents (meagre enough, we knew) of her shelf in the *aparador*. Most of her dresses were already quite small for her, but they still served well enough, and Nena would not be handing down her clothes till well towards Christmas time. This I knew, because I would not be handing down my clothes to Nena till school closed for the Christmas vacation. Ate held the door handle and smiled at Maring. Maring did not turn.

"You better give Juana your hand-embroidered *Batangas* dress. It would just suit her daughter Faustina," Ate said.

Maring gave her a look, but she did not answer. Nena left the room. When she came back, she was bursting with things to tell.

"Mother is giving her rice now," she whispered, "five *chupas!* And Juana is talking, talking, talking. I heard something about Pentong's foot—it has grown as stiff as a mango branch. . . ."

"He is lazy, that's what," Ate broke in.

"And Juana herself did not sleep for *three* nights because she tried to finish some baby dresses which she took from *Ka*<sup>5</sup> Celang and they were all returned to her because she had sewed on the sleeves wrong! And then Juana cried."

"Juana always cries, whether it be about baby dresses or Pentong's foot or the pig's illness," I contributed.

"And Mother said it was too bad, but we all have to work and Juana must have patience," went on Nena.

"Why doesn't she hire herself out as servant to the Councilor? I heard the Councilor's wife asking her to come and work for them. She would earn some money then like our Fausta," said Maring.

(Continued on page 221)

## Truant's Epitaph

By R. Zulueta-da Costa

**W**HEN someday he escapes into the next,  
Remember, in his way, he always was  
A truant. Never would he pass  
Closed doors but pried. He read, but not the text.

# When You Buy Mining Stock

By John Truman

## What is the "Normal" Price of a Stock?

**F**OR the careful investor who wants to put his money into good and safe stocks, it is of importance to choose the right time to buy. There is no other market where prices change so rapidly and show such big differences as in a stock market. You can never say at any particular time that prices are "normal". You may know at times that the price for a certain stock is too low or too high. There was, for instance, a time when a certain stock with a par value of 10 centavos a share on which 15 centavos a share had been paid as dividend, was selling at only 80 centavos on the stock market during the depression and at ₱4.40 during the boom. If you wish to arrive at a so-called "normal" value of a share of stock, you will have to decide how much interest on your invested capital you would consider normal. If you consider 10 per cent a normal interest, the normal value of the stock issue just referred to would be ₱1.50 a share as the dividend paid amounted to 15 centavos a share. If you think that 8 per cent on invested money is normal, you would be willing to pay about ₱1.88 for the same stock. If you think you are entitled to 12 per cent interest on your money, you would not be willing to pay more than ₱1.25 a share for the stock in question. Whenever a share of stock sells for less than what you figure out to be the "normal" price, you consider it is good buy, and when the stock sells for more you may consider it overvalued.

There is a possibility of finding out what interest rate may be considered normal for money invested in mining stock here. There are two stock issues on the market the prices for which are not manipulated by speculators



and speculation,—a share. This average does not correspond to the exact facts for in the computation the volume of stock sold at the various high and low prices has not been taken into consideration, but it is sufficient for my purpose. The total cash dividend paid on this stock of an average value of ₱13.85 a share amounted to ₱1.25 a share, which means a little more than 9 per cent of the cost of the stock.

The highest price paid for Balatoc stock in 1936 was ₱16.75; the lowest was ₱13.50. The average price, therefore, was ₱15.12 a share. The dividend paid amounted to ₱1.40 a share or 9-1/4 per cent.

As investors are willing to pay ₱13.50 for stock that gives them a dividend apparently of not more and not less than ₱1.40, they must consider from 9 to 9-1/2 per cent interest as normal for the money they invest.

This being the case, the "normal" price of a stock on which fifteen centavos is paid as dividend would be ₱1.62. But, as I have already said, this particular stock sold for as high as ₱4.40 and as low as ₱.80 a share. There is the stock of another company which paid 2 centavos a share, that sold for as high as ₱2.50 and as low as ₱.42. The "normal" price would be ₱.22 a share—if we accept a rate of 9.25 per cent as normal.

Finally we may bear in mind another stock which did not pay any dividend at all—the balance sheet of the company in question showing a loss of over half a million pesos during 1936—but which sold for as high as ₱2.70 a share of 10 centavos par value.

Such figures show that stocks in the hands of speculators in big lots are sold at prices which show no ratio whatever to the dividends paid by the respective companies. During a boom, the speculators buy anything and everything in the expectation that somebody else will pay more for it the following day. In this way the stock of companies in possession of very doubtful properties or of companies which may have existed for years without making any effort to start actual mining operations, is sold and bought at prices which are many times their par value and may be a hundred times their real value.

It is, however, true that the real value of mining stocks in general can not be figured out from the dividends alone. If there is reason to believe that a mine will become a dividend paying enterprise in the near future, the investor will be willing to pay more than par value. He studies the reports of the engineers and tries to get other information from informed persons. As, however, the value of ore deposits, milling costs, etc., can not be determined with accuracy, but can only be estimated even after operations are actually in progress, there is no way of finding out the exact value of a mining property or of its stock. In a certain sense we may say that investing money in mining

### *What is the "Normal" Price of a Stock?*

#### *The Tactics of the "Short-Seller"*

#### *When to Buy*

This section was inaugurated in the April issue of the Philippine Magazine. In that issue Mr. Truman wrote on the following themes:

#### *Investor and Speculator From Whom to Buy What to Buy*

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and speculation,— "Benguet Consolidated" and "Balatoc Mining" stock. These are typical investment stocks and are practically entirely in the hands of people who do not speculate. Now study the following computation:

The highest price paid during 1936 for Benguet Consolidated stock was ₱17.50; the lowest was ₱10.20. This gives an average price of ₱13.85

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stock always remains a speculation, with the rare exceptions of the stock of those companies which pay what has come to be understood is a sure dividend of a fixed amount.

All we can say definitely is: If the same stock sells for ₱.35 on one day and for ₱2.45 on another day, or a stock sells for ₱.19 one day and for ₱1.15 on another day, there is something wrong with those prices, and it becomes worth while to study them.

During a so-called "depression" on the stock market, prices usually dip far below the real values of the stocks, while during a "boom" prices usually rise far above real values. No merchandise—which is also subject to speculative manipulation—shows such enormous differences in prices from time to time as do mining stocks.

A boom, once started by any cause whatever, gains size and momentum by the buying speculators who hope that prices will go still higher during the ensuing days or weeks, and will thus allow them to realize good profits within a brief time. The moment "profit taking" starts, the boom contracts and slows down, at least for a time.

During a depression, prices are forced down in a quite different way, and here we come to an interesting matter which I have noticed is not well understood by the general public—short-selling.

### The Tactics of the "Short-Seller"

A market which shows signs of weakening may offer certain groups of speculators opportunity for large profits. The weakness, of course, results directly from there being but

few buyers. If somebody now offers the small number of buyers whatever stocks they want at whatever prices they offer, buyers will offer less the next minute. But the *short-seller* continues to offer whatever is asked and continues this as long as prices are offered. Prices naturally fall and the process is accelerated as many people try to get rid of their stocks before prices drop still further. People who have not paid for their stock in full are compelled to sell in order not to lose everything. The result of all this is a growing anxiety to sell and a growing unwillingness to buy, and prices break down, sometimes almost completely. The short-sellers cover themselves easily by buying at lower prices stocks they have nominally sold at a higher price a short time before, thus reaping big profits. In other words, short selling means the selling of stock the seller does not at the moment possess but which he expects to buy later at a cheaper price. The short-seller must buy what he sold because he has to deliver the stock to the buyer, but he hopes to do so a little later at a much cheaper price than he sold it for.

The Securities Act prohibits short-selling. If all brokers would comply with the law, prices would not break down so badly as they have done at various times here. Brokers are forbidden to accept selling orders from customers who do not deposit the stocks they want to sell. Brokers are also forbidden to sell short on their own account, but some of them apparently do. As, according to law, they have to deliver the stock one day after the sale, they may (1) borrow the stock from another broker against a deposit of 125 per cent of the market value, or (2) they may use for delivery stock which has been deposited with them by

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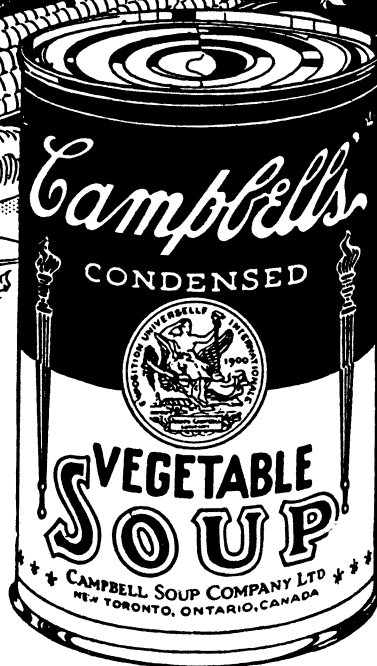
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A full-bodied chicken broth containing hearty egg noodles and delicious pieces of tender chicken meat.

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clients. Illegal though it is, the temptation to make easy money by short-selling appears to be so strong that the Securities and Exchange Commissioner will have a difficult time stopping it.

The stock exchanges, too, have not achieved much success in an efforts to stop short-selling. Circulars sent out to brokers inquiring whether there are any short stock positions on their books are of very little use. The only possible check would be a very careful auditing of the brokers' records, comparing all sales with customers' selling orders and with the stocks held by the respective brokers—and this could only be done by some government authority.

### When to Buy

To advise the investing public to buy when prices are low and not when they are high, would be trite counsel. Every buyer wishes to pay as little as possible and to catch the lowest point in the price curve. Yet one never knows whether the lowest point has been reached and whether prices will be higher or lower the next day. Sometimes during a depression, when it seems prices are about to recover, some political speech or a currency rumor will drag prices down again. Or short-sellers, covering the stocks they sold, will help the market up for a while only to force it down again by resuming their short-selling tactics.

If you want to buy stocks, my advice is not to wait for the lowest quotation because then you might lose the best moment. When prices go up after a depression, they often jump many points at once as short-sellers must then hasten to cover their nominal sales before prices rise too high.

I think it advisable to buy when stocks are still going down. It is a good thing for an investor to have quotations of past highs and lows on hand and to study how far prices generally fell in comparison. Do not buy, however, when the downward movement is still very fast. When prices are already cheap in comparison with the averages of previous periods and the downward movement has become slower, then is the time to buy.

Another piece of advice: If you think the right moment has come to buy, do not buy everything at once. Divide your money into three parts and invest one part. Should prices continue to go down slowly during the next few days, invest the second part. But if prices go up after you have invested the first part of your money, then buy with all the rest. Such procedure is better than waiting for the moment of the very lowest prices, for you could catch that only by accident. The procedure I advise will obtain for you a good average price not too far above the lowest quotation.

To make the matter clear by a fictitious example:

Say you want to invest ₱1,000.00 in a certain stock which you consider a good investment and which sold during the last boom at ₱1.00 a share and during the last

depression at ₱.25 a share. The price by now may be ₱.35. The downward movement seems to have stopped. This therefore is the moment to buy 1,000 shares, which means an investment of ₱350.00. The next day you notice that prices are still going down and that at the end of the morning session of the exchanges the stock is selling at ₱.30 a share. You should therefore buy early in the afternoon another 1,000 shares, for which you pay ₱300.00. Your remaining ₱350.00 you should keep until prices are going up, although if the price goes down to ₱.25 you might get another 1,000 shares at, say, ₱.28. The average cost of your stock will then be ₱.31, which appears to be satisfactory. If, however, the price went right up after you bought your first lot at ₱.35, you would do better to invest the remainder of your money. You might get the stock at ₱.40. The total you spent for the 3,000 shares would then be ₱1,150.00, the average price being ₱.38, which is still very close to the lowest point reached by the stock.

It may happen that after a short recovery, the price will go down again—say to ₱.25. If this happens, you should not worry. You acted with all possible caution, and you know that even under the circumstances you bought your stock cheap and that it will bring you profits in the long run, as after every depression there comes a stronger market. As your stock is fully paid for, or nearly so, there is no danger of your losing the stock. Any good broker will carry you for such a small margin if you should not be able to cover it.

I can give you only this general advice as to when to buy, but the procedure I have suggested may be applied in all cases, assuming that the money you have ready for investment is sufficient to allow you to buy the stock you want in two or three lots.

## Here's Good News for Sufferers of HEADACHE- SOUR STOMACH

Are you one of those who frequently wake up in the morning with a bad headache, bad taste in your mouth, stomach all upset, sluggish, feeling "all in," depressed, unfit and unable to go to work?

Those are ACID mornings—CAUSED by an excess accumulation of ACID in your system. Normally your system should be slightly ALKALINE, but through eating too much ACID-producing foods, over-indulgence, over-worry, too late hours, smoking or drinking too much, getting over-tired, your body becomes TOO ACID—and ACID mornings with distressing days are sure to follow.

Thanks to science, these ACID conditions and the aches and pains are easily and quickly relieved with Alka-Seltzer, the new anti-acid, alkalizing tablets. These modern, pleasant tablets

give a *double benefit*. First they relieve the pain, and then correct the CAUSE. You will be surprised and delighted with the prompt and effective way this new, Effervescent, ANTI-ACID preparation will relieve and make you feel your happy, active, buoyant self again.

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## Charity

(Continued from page 215)

"Ah, no. That would never do," Ate raised her voice in sarcastic mimicry, "that would never do for Juana. Juana is proud, and that is beneath her. Imagine, a servant! She could never show her face again to her relatives. Such a disgrace for the family!"

In spite of ourselves we laughed. The words were Juana's, and so was the expression with which my sister accompanied them. When we stopped laughing, we heard Mother at the door. "You must have patience, Juana," she was saying, "we all have our crosses to bear." Then she turned the knob and opened the door. "Are you not yet through with the beds? Do you know what time it is? You girls are getting lazy. It's this vacation," she explained to Juana. "They never get up early anymore. I hear that your children are late even during schooldays."

"Ah, yes, Ti Pining," Juana sighed. "My children are a burden to me. If you did not know them you would think they were the children of the rich. They are so lazy and rude. And they know nothing. My eldest, Choleng, can not even sew. She was no help with those baby dresses I took from Ka Celang."

"Why don't you let Choleng hire herself out as girl for the Councilor's wife during this vacation? She can go home evenings if she likes," my Ate said.

Mother and Juana turned upon her a look of mild horror.

"Why, Rosenda," Mother was plainly ashamed, "how can you say such a thing! Choleng is a good girl! Besides, what are you meddling in Juana's family affairs for? You must not mind her, Juana. This girl is getting more difficult every day."

Ate turned her back on them and for a moment I was afraid that she was going to slam the aparador door. Mother paid no more attention to her, but went straight to Maring's shelf in the huge aparador which Nena and Maring and I shared.

"Mother!" Maring wailed softly as Mother pulled out a short gingham dress which was a favorite of hers.

"That's all right, *Hija*,<sup>6</sup> this is a very short dress. Come over here and let me put it against you. See? It is too short. It will be just right for Faustina." Juana looked at the dress appreciatively, but Maring clutched at it.

"Not this, Mother. I'll choose the dress myself." Mother shook her head deprecatingly, but she left Maring alone. Maring got a faded opal dress with a small tear, and a short rough chemise and gave them to Juana. Juana made clucking noises of pleasure, and made as if to pat Maring's head, but Maring evaded her hand. Then Mother went to Nena, but Nena said in a stifled, slightly frightened voice, "No, Mother, no!" Mother laughed, and came to me. She whispered some words and I looked at my Ate. Her face was lit with an unholy joy as she noted the tightness of my lips. I opened my drawer and took out my pocketbook. I poked my finger awhile among the quantity of rubbish that had accumulated within it and finally located the small tin box where I kept my money. I took two nickels which were part of my show and candy money and gave them to Mother.

"Give me twenty centavos more," Mother whispered, "and I'll give it all back to you this afternoon." There was no comfort in this promise for Mother was extremely

forgetful, but I extracted two thin silver pieces from my small hoard and gave them to her. Juana was delicately absorbed in Maring's cast-offs. Maring was no longer in the room, and neither was Nena. I wanted to escape myself, but Juana blocked the way to the door.

"Rosenda is getting to be a real *dalaga*," Juana commented as she rose from the floor and noticed Ate's long shadow upon her. "I was telling Choleng about her only the other day. I said to her, 'Look at Rosenda, she is educated and she is rich. Still, she is very industrious. Why don't you try and be a little more like her?' Ay, Ti Pining, my children are my cross. You should have heard what she said."

"What did she say," Ate pursued, and there was such a flare of hate on her face that I was shocked. "What did Choleng say?"

"Never mind," Mother took Juana's arm and gave my sister a look. "It is late and you have far to go. Be sure. . ." the rest of the sentence was lost to us as I closed the door softly.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," I turned on Ate. "Why should I? When I grow old, I'd rather starve than beg!"

"You can't be so sure. How do you know what may happen to you?"

"I can tell!" she muttered angrily. And then looking me in the eyes, she said, "Do you think I shall ever come to be like Juana?"

"Even then," I felt slightly uncomfortable, "even then."

"And," she pursued, "what has Juana ever done for us?" There was, definitely, no answer to this.

<sup>1</sup> *Manong*, oldest brother

<sup>2</sup> *Ate*, oldest sister

<sup>3</sup> *Ti*, from *tia*, aunt

<sup>4</sup> *Tata*, uncle

<sup>5</sup> *Ka*, from *Kaka*, older brother, but used as a general courtesy title.

<sup>6</sup> *Hija*, daughter

<sup>7</sup> *dalaga*, young lady

## The Cagayan Peasant

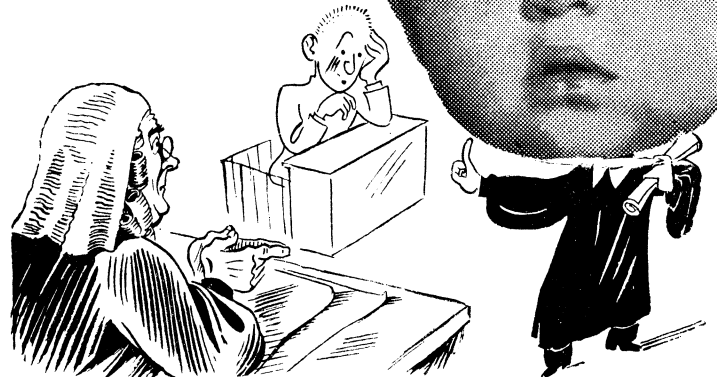
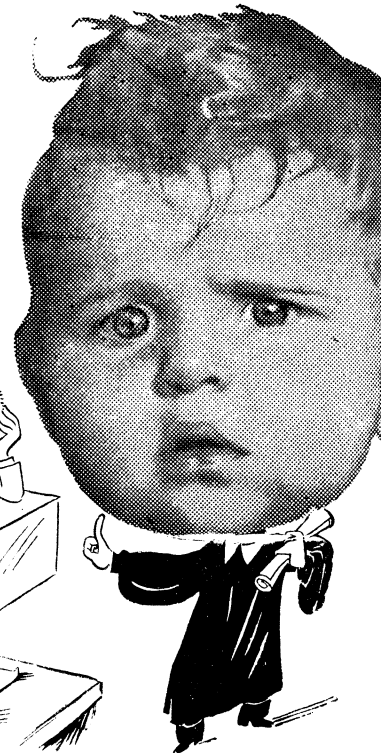
(Continued from page 214)

They do not sleep very long, these commoners, Aday having to begin plowing at sunrise. His plow is still of the crude, ancient type, to be sure, but it is the kind that suits his needs. One of his Ilocano neighbors who had immigrated into the valley, brought with him an iron plow which attracted the attention of the whole neighborhood. Aday liked it at sight because it was made of iron and yet its form was similar to that of his wooden plow; but when he lifted it before his friends who, like him, had come to admire the curiosity, he shook his head. Too heavy for him and his carabao, he decided; and when the Ilocano told him how much it cost, that settled the matter.

Aday's harrow, like his wooden plow, is of the kind his great-great grandfather used. Unlike the plow, however, it is made of bamboo, though of the thick and sturdy type called *bayug*, chosen not only for its durability but also for its numerous branches. Cut into uniform lengths of about one and a half meters, these bamboos, from ten to twelve of them, are fitted and tied together, their branches, cut off evenly some five or six inches from the stem, serving to pulverize and level the ground and drag the dried grass

to one corner of the field for Aday's wife and children to burn. The harrow is pulled by the carabao, and may be used on either side. Because it is very light, Aday or his children ride on it, in a standing position, as the beast pulls it all over the field.

For hauling his produce from the field to his home, and from his home to town when they are due at the Tabacalera warehouses, or at the *camarin* of some Chinese tobacco dealer, he uses a *tancal*, which is like both a sled and a cart. It has runners instead of wheels, but like the cart it has a rectangular box made of bamboo. Aday uses the *tancal* for several purposes. In the evening if he happens to live near the *poblacion*, he fills it with dry guava wood to sell for fuel, or with grass for sale mostly to the Chinese in the town. Astride his fat carabao, with a bamboo torch in one hand in the absence of the moon, he presents a very interesting sight driving along the streets. But nobody pays any attention to him.

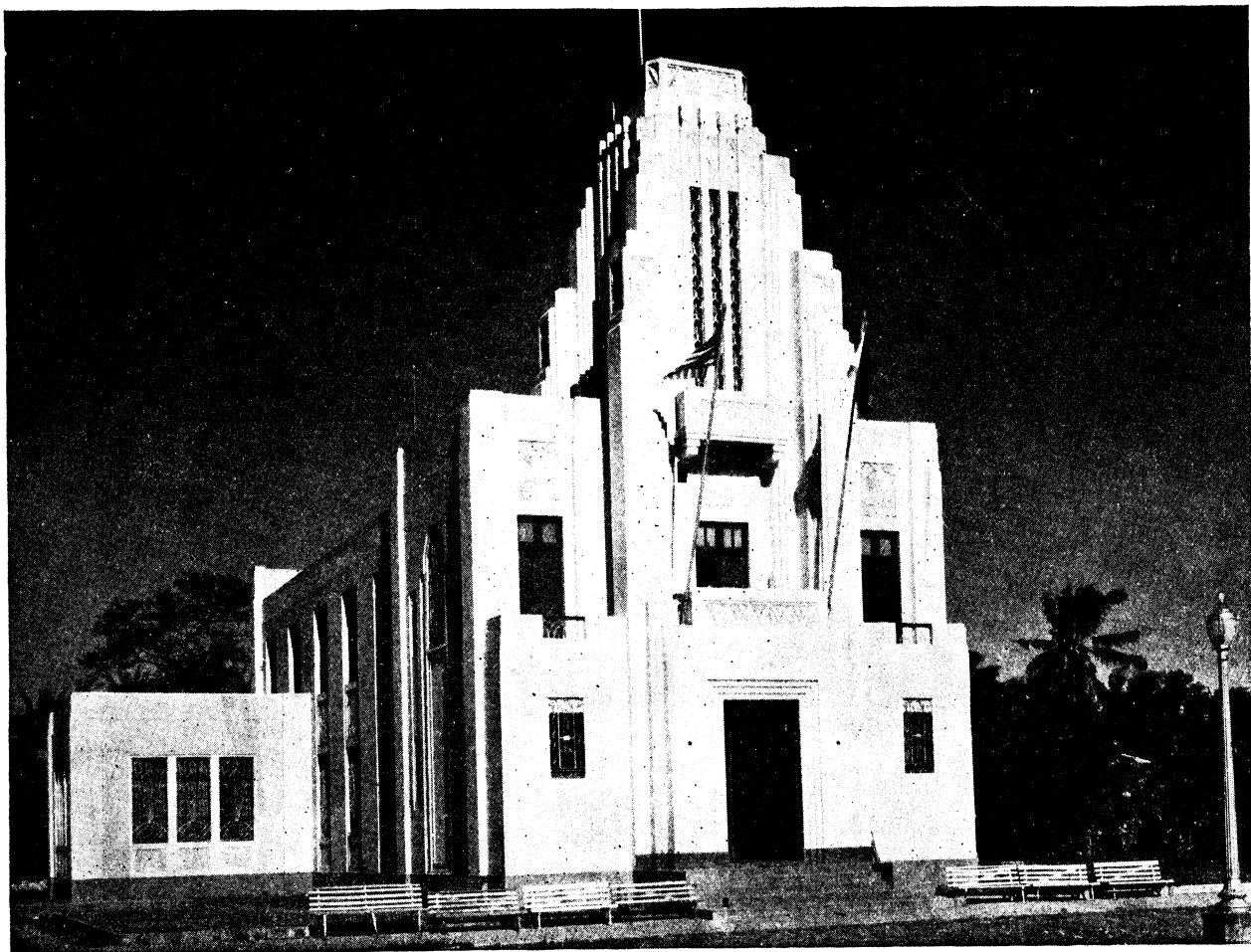


Your Honour, it is a tragedy that the prisoner was not fed on BEAR BRAND Milk, otherwise he would not have into this trouble.

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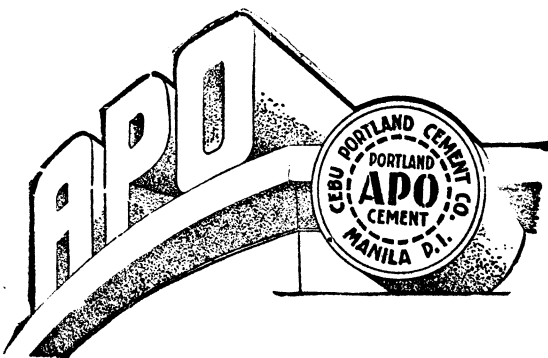
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Finally, when one of his daughters is to be married, and no horses are available for the *novio* and the *novia*, he makes a sort of a top for the *tancal* with a big blanket spread on a framework of bamboo, and there you are, on her day of days his daughter goes to town not without some sort of a carriage!

### Kikay's Mole

(Continued from page 213)

room) and listening intently to the conversation, now went quietly into the kitchen, and when she returned, Apung Iro noted her presence and Kikay perforce approached to kiss the hand of her godfather. She looked shyly at her prospective parents-in-law who beamed at her with approval. But somehow, their happy expressions slowly changed. Their eyes became fixed on a black dot below Kikay's eyes.

When Kikay was gone, Indang Atring leaned a little toward her husband and whispered tremulously, "Ercio, did you see the mole of Kikay?"

"Yes!" answered her husband.

"Right where the tears drop, too! Did you not notice, Ercio?"

The scared couple did not tell Apung Iro about their sudden misgivings. Cang Simeon, fortunately, advised them that he would have to think the matter over when the proposal was made at last. He set a date when he would give them his answer. On their part, Juan's parents were glad to be afforded time to think the matter over, too, in view of their discovery. They were positive that a marriage between Kikay and Juan would prove fatal. The mole just under Kikay's left eye meant nothing but that any husband of hers would die after marriage—and hardly soon enough!

They told Juan about this fear. "Find another girl," they admonished him. "Kikay carries a bad sign."

But Juan was adamant and would not think of giving up Kikay. "I love her!" he said.

"You can not love her anymore when you're already dead! Look at Asiung who is thrice widowed now because of a self-same mole under her eye!" his mother argued tellingly.

"We've already proposed," insisted Juan.

But Indang Atring had a good way of hinting their retirement from the suit. "When the date comes for Cang Simeon to give his answer," she said, "we'll not go until the day after. Then Cang Simeon will understand and will surely answer no to us."

Juan was silent. He looked out into the deepening barrio night. "But I love her," he repeated at last, but his voice lacked depth and strength now.

### Birinayan, Balaquilang. . .

(Continued from page 211)

Fishing constitutes one of the occupations of the people, for which they have plenty of time after the planting and harvesting seasons. The wealth that is in the soil and in the lake have made the people of the barrios peaceful,

contented, and happy. Edible crabs of various species, *tawilis* (*Harengula tawilis* Herre) and other fish are caught and sold at Amadeo, Mendez, and Alfonso, and at Talisay and Taal.

Embroidery work occupies the women and girls in the home. The cloth needed is brought from Taal or Talisay to the barrios by peddlers.

During the eruption of Taal Volcano on the morning of January 30, 1911, not a single human being was killed in these three barrios.\* The Alas-as River was said to be the boundary of the area of destruction. To the south of this river, along the shore of the lake, are the barrios of Gulod, Busobuso, Banga, and Bilibinguan. Of the estimated human dead totalling 1,335, over 600 were found in these four barrios. The population of barrio Gulod at that time was 120; of this number 116 were killed.

The proposed summer resort on Tagaytay Ridge will be an important factor in the development of the three barrios. The completion of the proposed road from Tagaytay to Talisay would facilitate the transportation of their produce to the upland of Cavite, and the region, therefore, is a good potential site for further agricultural enterprise. With rich volcanic soils, a climate tempered by the waters of the lake and the forests of the mountain, these barrios are among the most promising areas near the Tagaytay Ridge.

\*Pratt, W. F., The Eruption of Taal Volcano, Jan. 30, 1911, Philippine Journal of Science, VI-A (1911) 63-83.

## Kikay—a Maid

(Continued from page 210)

in Kikay's mind awakened. She had heard folks say things about married women. And she remembered something which she did not want to believe.

Estela did not notice the change in Kikay. For all her devotedness and kindness towards Kikay, she did not notice that. And she did not know what made Kikay come home one morning from the river crying.

Kikay had been washing clothes as usual by the river bank, not far from the bamboo bridge. There were other peasant women washing clothes like her. Others were taking a bath. They were very noisy, and talked of many things in such loud voices that they drowned even the sound of pounding the wet clothes.

"How is Estela now?" asked a thin woman soaping a child's *camisa* beside Kikay.

"She is well," Kikay answered in her masculine voice.

The thin woman laughed, and the others looked at her.

"You seem to be hiding it also, like your shy mistress," she said, and added, "What do you think it will be, Kikay, a boy or a girl?"

Kikay did not say a word. Then it is true, she was thinking.

"What is she fond of?" another woman asked, "Unripe mangoes, santol, or tamarind?"

"Or is she fond of you?" one woman, waist deep in the

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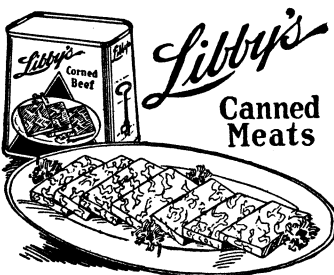
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river, asked, adding, "If so, imagine what the poor baby will look like."

Then everybody laughed. They seemed so gay, all of them.

Kikay had paused in her washing, and she looked at each one in turn. This was the very thing she had wanted not to believe. Estela was so fond of her that the unborn child might look like Kikay herself. Estela would hate her then. The women said more things, made cruel jokes.

So Kikay went home crying, but she would not tell Estela the reason why. She was afraid, perhaps, that if Estela knew, she would be angry at her.

The maid's simple mind could think of only one alternative—go away. But how could she endure to be away from Estela? Estela and she had grown up together. No one was fonder of her than Estela. It was only Estela that seemed to give meaning to her existence.

But Kikay decided to go, before it was too late. Or was it already too late?

Very early one morning, she bundled up all those dear little things Estela had bought for her. Nervously, she dressed. Her hands were trembling, and her coarse, dark cheeks were wet with tears. When she was ready, she tiptoed to the kitchen with the bundle under arm, and, as carefully, descended the stairs.

She entered the chapel near the house, and, falling on her knees, prayed for some time. Crossing herself and sobbing, she rose with an effort, and went out, the eyes of the patron saint, San Lorenzo, seeming to follow her.

The sun had not risen, and the grass was still wet with dew. People were not yet about. Kikay walked on alone, and disappeared down the waterless creek, then emerged on the other side. She stopped to look back lingeringly at the old gray house between the chapel and the school building as if half-expecting Estela would be at the window waving at her, calling her back. But the house was still. And Kikay walked on.

## Philippine Folk Literature

(Continued from page 209)

though a few appear to be adaptations of European traditions.

The fables, of which there are nearly 90 different examples, are preponderantly of the irrational type. Fifty-four of them deal exclusively with animals, 4 with birds, 12 with bird and animals, and 7 with inanimates and plants. Only 6 are exclusively about men, 2 about men and birds, and 3 about men and animals. While the moral is not usually stated in specific proverbial form (as in the Esopic fable), the strong utilitarian tone and obvious didacticism make these stories fairly easy to classify. It is to be remembered that the beast fable forms only a small portion of the total body of animal stories popular in the Philippines. The animal trickster, for example, is the theme of innumerable drolls.

The fairy and demon stories, which number over 300, record what purport to be actual experiences with 76 dif-



ferent malignant or mischievous supernatural creatures. Most of these creatures are native demons. Eight which bear Spanish names—*bruja*, *cafre*, *duende*, *encanto*, *maligno*, *mullo* (*muerto*), *santilmo*, and *sirena*—doubtless owe much more than their names to European tradition; nevertheless, they have become thoroughly naturalized in the Islands. Writing in 1588, Padre Juan de Plasencia named and described 14 “infernal ministers” believed in by the Tagalogs of his day. Six of these still hold a place in popular lore (or did up till 1924!); namely, *aswang*, *mangagaway*, *mangkukulam*, *mananangal*, *tigbalang*, and *patianac*. Judging from the distribution of all the stories collected, I should say that the fifteen most widely known spirits and witches to-day in the Philippines are these:<sup>2</sup>—(The number of tales about each is indicated in parentheses)

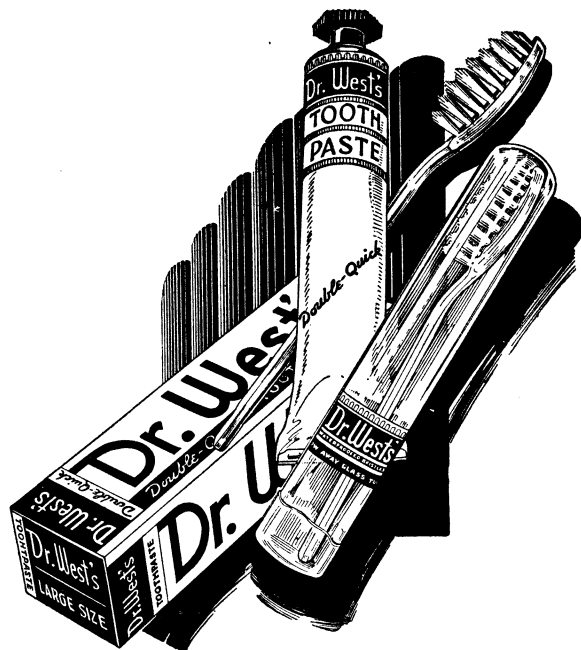
Aswang (27)	Mananangal (8)
Patianak (27)	Encanto (8)
Cafre (21)	Pugut (7)
Tigbalang (16)	Nuno (6)
Duende (16)	Santilmo (5)
Sirena (11)	Salut (4)
Mangkukulam (9)	Bruja (4)
Matanda sa punso (8)	

These stories, to be sure, have not the international interest supplied by the maerchen: like the secular legends, they are told with much local circumstantial detail. Many of the beliefs underlying the particular narratives, however, are widespread throughout Indonesia, and some extend back to times before the present racial stocks migrated to the Philippines. A careful distributional and comparative study of these demons together with those of the non-Christian tribes would, I believe, shed a considerable amount of light on certain vexing problems of tribal origins and relationships.<sup>3</sup>

Besides the specific demon tales just mentioned, the collection includes 75 weird tales of a more general sort, many of which are doubtless importations from the Occident. Another group of 45 stories explaining superstitious beliefs and practices, and proverbial sayings may be merely noted in passing: while they contain illustrative tales, their method is primarily expository, not narrative.

Finally, in addition to many detailed paraphrases and synopses, the collection contains complete translations of 33 *Corridos*, totalling 59,652 lines. This material, much of which was originally of a popular nature and much of which still circulates orally as folk-tale, might conceivably supply data for an investigation of certain artistic aspects of the folk-tale or of the differences between metrical and non-metrical techniques in narration.

Of the 45 story cycles and separate incidents mentioned in “Oceanic Mythology” by Roland B. Dixon as occurring pretty freely in Indonesia, 34 are to be found in the collection we have just been describing. The remaining 11 are so far unrecorded, but most of them will probably turn up when fuller gleanings from the non-Christian tribes are reported. No store of living folk-literature, of course, can ever be complete, definitive. Approximate completeness, however, as of a certain date can be attained if adequate resources to carry on the field work are available. Deficient as it is, there is already available in English a wealth of manuscript material for an historical and com-



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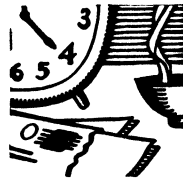
parative study of Philippine folk literature—a *corpus* of narratives that compares favorably in size and significance with that of any other Oriental country.

<sup>1</sup> I use the word *cycle* in the sense of plot-pattern.

<sup>2</sup> (Note: The author would be pleased to have the foregoing conclusion refuted or confirmed by correspondents.)

<sup>3</sup> Prof. A. L. Kroeber has contributed a beginning to such a study in his "History of Philippine Civilization as Reflected in Religious Nomenclature," Anthropological Papers, American Museum of Natural History, Vol. XIX, Part II.

# Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



**A**FTER five months' absence, we have Mr. Gavino Reyes Congson back on the covers of the Philippine Magazine again. The series of cover illustrations by him published last year made a great hit, and I think that the present series will be even more popular. Mr. Congson's drawings of Manila street characters are notable for their keen observation and humor,

and those who understand anything of art will admire the economy and efficiency of the means he employs in transferring what he sees and thinks to his sketch pad. Mr. Congson is a self-taught artist and is connected with the Manila Electric Company. I understand the Company gave him a raise in salary after his work on the covers of the Philippine Magazine had been noted by the management.

Dr. Dean S. Fansler, former head of the English Department of the University of the Philippines, and recently returned to Manila, dropped in for tea one afternoon and showed me some notes constituting a résumé of his large manuscript collection of Philippine folk-tales. I asked him to prepare it for publication in the Magazine, which he later did, telling me it is his hope that the article may stimulate interest in what he states is "one of the most widespread and valuable branches of Philippine culture—its traditional literature". Doctor Fansler expressed regret over the fact that the younger generation, in the public schools, is growing up "without knowing and enjoying their birthright—the great mass of entertaining, amusing, ingenious, wholesome stories current orally twenty years ago". He mentioned the tireless collecting of native traditional material in other parts of Indonesia, notably by Dutch scholars in the Netherlands Indies during the past fifty years, and suggested that the significant comparative studies of such men as De Vries, Voorhoeve, and Coster-Wysman ought to be rounded out by similar studies in the Philippines. Elsewhere in the Orient, particularly in India, Indonesia, and Indo-China, practically all such work has been done by foreigners, but in the Philippines, Doctor Fansler said, the work should not be so monopolized.

"Kikay, a Maid" (we have two Kikays in this issue) is by that pretty regular contributor, Bienvenido N. Santos. After I had accepted his story, he wrote me: "Thank you for taking the story. I hesitated to send it to you as I did not want it returned since it was the first manuscript to pass through this my new typewriter which I received as a Christmas present from my wife; but she, herself, laughed at my superstition and urged me to send it to you, and so I did with very happy result." Imagine I had sent the manuscript back, not knowing all this! And what a touching confidence Mrs. Santos has in her husband—and, of course, in me!

Dominador Z. Rosell, who writes of three small barrios below the rim of Tagaytay Ridge, is a member of the staff of the Bureau of Science. In the December issue he had an article on the soils of the province of Bulacan.

R. T. Mio, the pen-name of a graduate of the University of California and Northwestern University who does not wish to use his own name, wrote me: "Please see whether you can use the inclosed *trivia* in your fine magazine. 'I Discover America' is composed of sketches and poems intended to form a prolegomenon to a larger series entitled 'Experiments in Americanization'. 'I Discover America', sent you only in part, are my own 'experiments', being notes of an odyssey which has been in progress since 1928. If you use the manuscript, please use my *nom de plume*". Well, so I have to use his *nom de plume*. I can say, though, that the author was born in Bauang, La Union, in 1909. The sketches, I do not doubt, will start many recollections among those Filipino readers of the Magazine who have gone to school in the United States, and they will also not be without interest to others, Americans or Filipinos.

Redentor Ma. Tuazon, whose little sketch, "Kikay's Mole", deals with a common Philippine superstition, was born in 1912 at San Fernando, Pampanga, and says that he has studied "on and off" and led rather an "erratic and useless life."

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Ligaya Victorio Reyes, author of the cruel little story, "Charity", wrote me: "I wrote the story from the viewpoint of the younger characters. Doing it was a ticklish job because I am still not certain as to where I should direct my sympathy. I just tried to be as honest as possible and presented the scene which we all know occurs again and again in every community. And I am sure of one thing—that youth has little understanding of charity, and forcing charitableness on them is a risky thing." Mrs. Reyes is a young married woman, wife of an artist, and has had a number of stories in this Magazine.

Another number has to pass without a further instalment of the series on Rizal's fiction characters. Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrencia is busy with woman suffrage campaign work. She wrote me: "I am sorry I can't get my article in the 'series' ready this month. I have been asked to work as a 'fighter behind the lines' in the woman suffrage campaign, and have been busy writing all sorts of things—from suffrage news items to suffrage orations. I tried to get in my work on Doña Consolacion, Doña Victorina, and Doña Patrocinio, but I am afraid I won't be able to get it ready on time". Well, anyway, we know whom her next article will be about.

I had a letter from the Secretary of the Australian Institute of International Affairs at Melbourne, stating that the Philippine Magazine is now available in the reference library of that institution and "is of considerable interest to our members".

The monthly *Fact Digest* for March reprinted two articles from the Philippine Magazine—"Pintakasi" by N. U. Gatchalian and "'Pandemonium' in the South Seas" by Marc T. Greene.

The Visitors' Book, the inauguration of which I mentioned in the last issue, has several pages filled up already. The first to sign was Ignacio Manlapaz, English Department, University of the Philippines, and the second was Aurelio Alvero poet. Then came Major Wilfrid Turnbull. After that came a high-brow group made up of Professors C. del Rosario, V. D. Gockhale, C. A. Ortigas, Cecilio Lopez, Augustin Rodolfo, Adolfo Lagdameo, and Manlapaz (again), all of whom came to hear a lecture given in my office by Dr. del Rosario, of the Physics Department of the University, on the subject of the latest theories of the atom. It was entirely too mathematical for me, and a blackboard that I had especially provided only made things worse. Manlapaz was the only literary man there who seemed to be able to follow the speaker and I told him I was proud of him. I contented myself with serving tea before the lecture but after it I felt whiskey was called for, so we all had that—only a drop, of course. The next day Mr. H. G. Hornbostel dropped in for tea, our former Advertising Manager, who is now connected with the Pacific Commercial Company. I was sorry to see him go. For the present I am handling the advertising myself, in addition to the editorial work. There is nothing like hard work! . . . Hope it doesn't kill me. Then came Filoi Tuitogamaatoe, a Samoan lady who contributed an article on Samoa some time ago. No, she doesn't wear a grass shirt and leis—more's the pity! But no hat, either. Then came in J. Scott McCormick to tell us of his travels and the convention of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Then John Siler, Dr. Dean S. Fansler, Dr. R. Schay, A. B. Collette (with two foreign subscriptions), Mariano D. Manawis, Prof. Vicente Hilario, Dr. Gokhale again, who this time signed his name in Sanscrit, Bienvenido N. Santos, Greg. A. Estonanto, Delfin Fresnosa, all well known to readers of the Magazine. Our next visitor was Dr. Albert Kolb, of the University of Munich, who left last week after three or four months' study of economic conditions here—he is a professor of economic geography. He looked through the bound copies of the Magazine for seven or eight years back and picked out 37 copies to take to Germany with him, also subscribing for two years. He dropped in on the afternoon that the members of the Board of Editors of the Philippine Book Guild were here—A. E. Litiatco, F. B. Icasiano, Federico Mangahas, Manuel E. Arguilla, Carlos Quirino, and Dr. A. B. Rotor—who also all signed the Visitors' Book. One of them asked Professor Kolb about various men of genius having left Germany during the Hitler régime, artists, scientists. "Well, what scientist, for instance?" asked Professor Kolb. "Einstein," said Arguilla. "Ach!" answered Professor Kolb. "He is no scientist. He is a phantasmist!" Next to drop in was W. S. Farnes of the *Old Timer* magazine, and, that same morning, Juanito M. Vicente, of the Luneta Police Station, who came in, looked at me searchingly, and

then relieved me greatly by telling me he was a pupil of mine in Cuyo, Palawan, when I was teaching school there just exactly twenty years ago. He told me that my house in those days was always full of boys, that I used to wrestle with them and taught them various *jujitsu* holds as well as English, something that I had clean forgotten as well as the holds. I wouldn't have recognized him, but he said I had hardly changed at all except for having a little less hair. Then came Doctor Fansler once more and Lagdameo, and Hammon H. Buck. The next day G. V. Congson, the artist, and Miss Victoria Abelardo, who came to see me about a book, and whose signature in the Visitors' Book appears in letters not over a sixteenth of an inch high—compared to Alvero's sweep, for instance, of a full two inches. Later came Zoilo M. Galang, our local encyclopedist, Deogracias Iturralde, and his friend, Jose G. Matias. From this point on the pages of the book are still blank but when you consider my running up such a list in less than

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a month, (and some of my visitors didn't sign and there are some signatures in the book that I can't read), you will get some idea of the people who in one way or another, help me conduct the Philippine Magazine because there is not a person whom I come in contact with who does not directly or indirectly contribute to the Magazine. And there are some people who don't come here very often, but whom I go to see for information, advise, and help. The editorial, "Independence in 1938", in April issue, surprised many people because, though I wrote it on the 26th of March—Good Friday, by the way, when I had the whole day to myself, and the job took a day—and the Magazine was on all the main newsstands on April 3, it perfectly anticipated President Quezon's radio address to the Philippines on Monday, April 5. A friend of mine stopped me on the Escolta and told me he had heard it said that the editorial was based on a private cable I had received from Washington. That is, of course, not true. There is nothing mysterious about it. I didn't begin writing the editorial until I had discussed the new developments in Washington with many different people in official and in private life, including some of the best informed and keenest minds in Manila. They spoke to me freely. Some, it seemed to me were obviously wrong in their interpretations, others were partly right, and the two or three with whom I found I agreed were—as it proved—right. I tuned in my radio on President Quezon's speech with some anxiety, thinking of how foolish I would look if the inferences on which the editorial was largely based, proved wrong, although I could not see how they could be, but I hadn't listened more than seven or eight minutes when I knew that the Philippine Magazine was right again. And don't think it was so easy, after all. Remember how bewildered the whole country was, and how people were guessing as to President Quezon's motives and plans. Remember the conflicting statements, even the official ones, the rumors, the general alarm, the break in the stock market. If it had been news I was writing I would have had what newspaper men call a scoop. As it was not news, but an interpretation and an expression of opinion, I don't know what newspaper men would call what I had, but whatever it was, it puffed me all up on Monday, the 5th. I could say, "What did the Philippine Magazine tell you?"



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## News Summary

(Continued from page 203)

the United States. Moreover, I feel it will be possible to secure a special trade relation between America and the Philippines after the three-year period. . . But don't forget that I am prepared if necessary to get independence for the Philippines even if I should fail to secure for our products the benefits of the market of the United States. The time has come when the Filipino people must decide whether they shall be masters of their own destiny or not. If we are not willing to assume all the responsibility of a free people, then let us quit talking about freedom and independence and let us sell our birthright for one million tons of sugar. . . Fortunately. . . the authorities in Washington are concerned about the future of our people and they are trying to do everything they can to find a formula whereby we will be independent without serious injury to our economy. And I am here precisely to protect our country from any possible unwise legislation that may bring harm to our people. I want you to have faith in me, and I hope you will not embarrass my work here by sending protests before you know what you are protesting about. . . Don't be panicky. Don't be scared with anything that you hear or that is printed by the papers as to what might happen to the Philippines. None of you is as interested as I am, not even the men who own the sugar factories or the men who own the coconut factories or the tobacco factories—not one is more interested than I am in securing for the Philippines the economic stability and the consequent prosperity for our people. Even though I have not a cent in any of those industries, I am at least as interested as every one of you, for it is my duty to look after the welfare of our people. Now I will say goodbye to you and I hope you will sleep well after what I have said."

Assemblymen and government officials generally endorse President Quezon's stand as outlined in his address over the radio. Some economists and business men question the wisdom of asking for full independence without assurance of being able to retain existing benefits, and others withhold comment. Judge Haussermann states that "if President Quezon succeeds in getting ten years of free trade after independence, I see no objection to the plan. . . it would be better if free trade were maintained for fifteen years. Mr. Mapa states that if President Quezon had revealed his plans as completely as he did today before, there would have been less misunderstanding. Professor Lorente states that President Quezon spoke of two objectives—the first, complete independence with a favorable trade treaty invites no disagreement; the second complete independence with or without such a treaty, is objectionable. General Aguinaldo states that the

speech "coincides exactly with my own views". Vice-President Osmeña, speaking at Tacloban, Leyte, where he and a party of other government officials are opening the new Abuyog-Baybay Road, praises President Quezon's stand and urges the people to have confidence in him. "Being on the ground, he knows better than anyone of us here the conditions prevailing in Washington and the possibilities ahead of us."

Col. Miguel Nicdao with a force of 150 enlisted men and 15 officers attacks the Moro outlaws led by Sultan sa Kadingilan, entrenched in the Bini-dayan cota. The Moros are all armed and the cota being situated on a hill surrounded by a heavy forest hinders the use of mountain guns and Stokes mortars. Aprivate is wounded and four Moros are killed when a group of the latter attacks the Army force from the rear.

The stock market moves irregularly lower, the index closing at 151.92, down 2.08 points.

In a two-day battle, some hundred Moros are driven out of their six cotas at Ganassi, Lanao, by a Philippine Army force under C. Miguel Nicdao and Capt. Rafael Ramos. Six Moros, including a woman, are killed and six others wounded, the rest escaping. Two soldiers are wounded.

The stock market moves slightly upward, gaining 1.47 points to 153.39.

April 7.—Sixteen blocks, comprising some 2,000 houses, in the crowded Tondo district, Manila, are razed in a four-hour fire, the worst since 1911, rendering an estimated 20,000 people homeless and doing damage estimated at P2,000,000. Only one death is reported but numerous people sustained injuries. The fire is believed to have started in a kitchen and Fire Department officials state they were handicapped by low water pressure, the water mains in the district being too small. Government and private agencies unite in relief measures.

The army captures two of the cotas in the Binidayan district, but a bus, loaded with soldiers retiring from the day's fighting, is ambushed, the driver killed and four enlisted men are wounded, the attack taking place at Madamba, across the lake from Binidayan. Later the Moros burn the Paraba school house. Hesitating to attack the most strongly fortified cota in the district, Colonel Nicdao has asked for reinforcements, while Moro chiefs are still seeking to induce the recalcitrants to surrender. Maj.-Gen. Santos and Lieut.-Col. D. D. Eisenhower fly from Ormoc, Leyte, to the scene of operations. Moro deaths are estimated at 30 so far.

The Manila Stock Exchange creates fifteen new seats prices at P45,000, the move being interpreted as designed to centralize all stock transactions.

The stock market continues to advance irregularly for a total gain of 2.75 points to 156.14.

Prominent members of the National Federation of Labor, who refuse to have their names revealed, are reported to have started a move for President

Quezon as the first President of the future Philippine Republic.

April 8.—Assemblyman Romero and Mrs. Romero leave for Washington on the *China Clipper*.

Manila gold stock averages drop 2.93 points to 153.21.

April 9.—General Santos returns to Manila after having given Colonel Nicdao cart blanche. He states the situation is fully under control.

Registration for the women suffrage plebiscite on April 30 opens. Later reports indicate that the registration was slow with discouraging results, except in Ilocos Sur and Baguio, totalling, it is estimated, less than one-third of the 300,000 affirmative votes required on April 30 to win the suffrage. The report has been spread that women given the right to vote would have to pay the cedula tax, women leaders say are not discouraged but that a great handicap is the lack of campaign funds. April 17 is the second and last registration day.

The Manila stock prices drop sharply, as all over the world following the canard that the United States would reduce its price for gold, from fractions to 75 points, the gold share index at the Manila Stock Exchange sagging 7.06 points to 146.15. Trading was heavy.

### The United States

March 13.—At an American Legion farewell dinner in Washington, United States Commissioner Paul V. McNutt states he is looking forward with "a spirit of high adventure" to the assumption of his post in the Philippines and he will leave for Manila "with enthusiasm and deep interest to attend the birth of a new nation".

Mrs. Aurora Quezon arrives in Seattle and leaves for Chicago in a private car attached to the rear of a railroad train.

March 14.—Press dispatches from Washington are to the effect that the Navy is indifferent to the retention of a naval base in the Philippines after independence, preferring to regard Hawaii as its outermost line of defense. Observers are said to believe that no fundamental revision of the Tydings-McDuffie Law will be undertaken by Congress unless President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon agree on a program which both would actively sponsor. It is believed a majority in Congress would favor shortening the transition period if this were jointly urged by Roosevelt and Quezon, but this might entail economic provisions even less favorable to the Philippines than the present set-up. Farm blocs would resist all changes favorable to the Philippines. Republicans are noticeably apathetic to the entire situation and do not manifest a desire to resume the anti-independence stand which many of them took prior to the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Law. Some observers think that the net result of President Quezon's visit may be the organization of a commission

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MANILA

to further explore trade relations and the possible private assurance that the Tydings-McDuffie Law may be revised when the legislative situation is more favorable.

March 15.—Officials are reported to be "extremely secretive" about the meeting of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Philippine Affairs to be held on the 18th.

Spanish Ambassador Fernando de los Rios delivers a note to the State Department asking the United States "to pay attention" to the invasion of Spain by troops of other nations who are "public enemies to universal peace".

At a New York meeting sponsored by the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee, attended by some 20,000 people, a resolution is passed calling for a spiritual and financial boycott of Germany. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise states the boycott is called against Chancellor Adolf Hitler and not against the German people. John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, rebellious off-shoot of the American Federation of Labor, states that German labor leaders are being beaten, tortured, and shot to death. Jews in New York are guarding their synagogues a number of which have recently been defaced by large swastikas painted on them during the night.

March 16.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull is reported to have confirmed the possibility of an advance in the date of complete independence for the Philippines.

March 17.—Sit-down strikers in possession of nine Chrysler plants are defying sheriff orders to evacuate. The heads of five subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corporation sign a contract with Lewis' steel union providing for the settlement of all labor disputes without resort to strikes, which is taken as a notable victory for labor as the Steel Corporation has always opposed anything but company unions.

Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper warns of the danger of a possible "run-away business boom", industrial production being up 20% over last year and business generally being 15% higher.

Justice James Clark McReynolds of the Supreme Court states in an after-dinner speech that "whoever loses in a judiciary dispute should be a good loser. . . . There is a strange desire to break away from that which is proved. It is difficult to understand this wild opportunism. The Supreme Court is like the balance wheel of a watch. Take it out and the 'works' won't function".

Amelia Earheart Putnam's around the world plane and two giant Pan American flying boats leave Oakland, California, during the afternoon. Mrs. Putnam is travelling with a crew of three men. One of the Pan-American planes is headed for Manila on a routine flight; the other, under command of Captain Edwin C. Musick, is headed for New Zealand opening the southern Pacific route.

Secretary Hull apologizes to Germany for the second time, Germany again having made representations to the State Department in connection with renewed criticism of Chancellor Hitler by Major F. LaGuardia of New York.

March 18.—Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre and President Quezon, after a luncheon given by the latter in honor of High Commissioner McNutt followed by a meeting of the Inter-Departmental Committee, issue the following statement:

"Arrangements are being made for the appointment shortly of a joint preparatory committee of American-Philippine experts. The committee is to study trade relations between the United States and the Philippines and recommend a program for adjustment of Philippine national economy. This announcement followed conferences between President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth and the inter-departmental committee on Philippine affairs, which is acting on behalf of President Roosevelt in the preliminary discussions. Assistant Secretary of State Sayre is chairman of this committee. Inasmuch as the independence act provides that complete political independence of the Philippines shall become effective on July 4, 1946, and inasmuch as President Quezon, has suggested that the date of independence might be advanced to 1938 or 1939, it was agreed that the joint committee of experts would be expected, in making recommendations, to consider the bearing which advancement in the date of independence would have on facilitating or retarding execution of the program of economic adjustment of the Philippines. It further was agreed that preferential trade relations between the United States and the Philippines are to be terminated at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines reasonable opportunity to adjust the national economy. Thereafter, it is contemplated, trade relations between the two countries will be regulated in accordance with a reciprocal trade agreement on a non-preferential basis."

Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, fighting to halt thirty strikes in Detroit, states "We are going to end this once and for all. This is not going to be handled with red tape and technicalities." Police in New York forcibly eject 60 girls and 16 men who had declared a sit-down strike in a Woolworth 5 and 10 cents store.

March 18.—An explosion in the basement of the \$1,000,000 New London, Texas, consolidated rural school, wrecks the entire building and kills 455 children, injuring close to 100 more. It is believed that gas from nearby oil fields seeped into the building. The explosion occurred ten minutes before school was to be let out. Scenes are heart-rending and an atmosphere of the utmost horror pervades the entire district.

March 19.—President Quezon states he "pressed members of the Inter-Departmental Committee for a commitment on early independence, but that no definite commitment was made, the members stating they needed time to discuss the question. In a lecture on the Commonwealth Constitution at Co-

lumbia University, he declares: "Our Constitution is patterned after yours, but is better. It embodies the Philippine philosophy of collective life."

Revealed that Secretary of State Hull, testifying before the House Appropriations Committee recently, warned that danger threatens in the Far East, which has been in an "unsettled state during the entire year. The problem of affording appropriate and adequate relief and protection to Americans in China has been a constant and sometimes acute concern of the Department, as well as the concerns which this government feels for the peace and welfare of other countries in the Far East, has made it necessary to follow every development in that regions".

H. B. Hawes, counsel for the Philippine Sugar Association, asks Congress to amend the administration sugar bill so that taxes collected on Philippine sugar would be returned to the Island Treasury. He states, "for the first time in American history and nearly 40 years of relationship, it is proposed to pursue an entirely new policy regarding the Philippines in a discriminating way whereby all sugar growers, continental, offshore, and even in Cuba, a foreign nation, are provided for and the Philippines alone is excluded from all benefits flowing from the tax while paying a full share of it". Philippine Commissioner Quintin Paredes states that denying the Philippines a vote in Congress while levying the tax is "taxation without representation".

March 20.—Carlos P. Romulo, publisher of the *Philippines Herald* and member of the Quezon delegation, states that President Quezon, "while he is known for his quick decisions, his suggestion of earlier independence is the product of deep thought and calm deliberation. . . . When he left the Philippines over a month ago, he already had matured the plan to seek a shortening of the transition period. During his trip to China last year, he was, in fact, already pondering the situation. . . . President Quezon came to America this time with the avowed purpose of ending the political and economic uncertainty afflicting the Philippines and has a well-matured plan to bring this about. . . . According to press statements, Congressional reaction "appears generally sympathetic", but there are "numerous warnings that hasty action might result in hardship for the Islands". Sen. G. P. Nye states that the sooner the Philippines is independent, the better he would be pleased, but "the interests of all sides dictate that we should not be too hasty". He states he does not favor an American naval base in the Philippines after independence. Sen. D. I. Walsh says: "Quezon's suggestion is entitled to sympathetic consideration. I would be disposed to support it if sound reasons are advanced. Of course, there is involved the question as to the effect on our naval status and I want to look into the relationship between the Philippines and our naval problem in the Pacific". Sen. W. E. Borah states that the suggestion is "agreeable" to him. "I am most anxious to speed them; naturally, I wouldn't want to do it at the risk of economic chaos". Sen. E. W. Gibson opines that the Philippines "might not be able to weather the economic storm which independence in 1938 or 1939 would bring." Sen. W. G. McAdoo states: "We have gone as far as we can go in granting trade concessions". President Roosevelt entertains High Commissioner McNutt at dinner. His reaction to President Quezon's proposal is not disclosed.

Strike leaders warn Governor Murphy that there will be bloodshed if the sheriff and his deputies persist in carrying out the court order for the arrest of union leaders and 6000 sit-down strikers occupying the plant of the Chrysler Motor Company. "We do not intend to leave these plants without a satisfactory settlement of our grievances". Chrysler executives describe the strikers as constituting a "lawless element". The strikers tell Murphy: "You can do one of two things. You can use your influence to see that our grievances are adjusted or you can use state troops to try to force us out. The first will lead to industrial peace and the elimination of the cause of strikes. The second will lead to bloodshed and more strikes." In the mean time police are evicting strikers holding the smaller factories and stores.

Mrs. Putnam's plane cracks up in taking off from Honolulu, but she and her companions escape injury. It is believed a tire blew out, the plane swerved, tipped, and wrecked the under-carriage, bent the propellers, and damaged the wing. The plane will have to be shipped back to the factory. Mrs. Putnam states, "This means postponement but not cancellation of the flight".

March 21.—Reported that President Roosevelt's plan to possibly visit the Philippines hinges on the time of the adjournment of the present session of Congress and the work accomplished. The projected visit this fall or next summer, it is said, may be the principal factor in the establishment of the administration's policy with reference to the earlier independence proposal. President Quezon expresses enthusiasm over President Roosevelt's plan to visit the Islands. "His keen interest in affairs of the Far East and particularly of the Philippines, together with his sound knowledge of them, will make the proposed visit memorable."

Union indignation at tentative attempts to evict the 6000 Chrysler strikers leads to threats of a general strike, and the unions announce they have 150,000 to 175,000 men available for picket duty. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has suggested the immediate evacuation of the plants and immediate negotiations for settlement, the plants in the mean time to remain inactive.

Twelve are killed and many injured in an armed clash in Puerto Rico between police and nationalists who are becoming increasingly militant in their campaign for independence.

March 22.—In a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee, Justice Charles Evans Hughes denies

that the Supreme Court is behind in its work and states that the plan to reorganize the Court is likely to impair its efficiency. "To increase the number of justices because of a difference in policy is a question I do not wish to discuss". John Clarke, sole living former Justice of the Supreme Court, states in a radio address that President Roosevelt's judiciary proposal is "plainly constitutional" and that Congress has ample precedent as during the Court's history the number of justices has been twice reduced and five times increased.

March 23.—President Quezon holds another conference with Assistant Secretary Sayre after which the latter issues the statement: "We agreed that the common objectives of the Joint Committee should be to work for the best interests of the Philippines during the Commonwealth period and after complete independence in order to set the Philippines on their feet and give them a proper chance to maintain their freedom." Secretary Sayre tells the press that the experts to be appointed to the Committee should be persons possessed of sufficient fore-sight and knowledge of the larger issues at stake to prevent the major issues becoming submerged in minor details. Sen. J. W. Robinson, Floor Leader, states that he is not informed of "any circumstances or conditions which would justify or require the shifting of the date of independence". Sen. W. H. King states: "If the Filipinos want their independence now, I am for it". Rep. J. O'Connor states that "independence seems a little too soon after the last legislation we passed". Sen. K. Pittman states that the Tydings-McDuffie Act is to the best interests of the Islands. Sen. K. McKellar says he does not favor advancing the date for this, in his opinion, would be very harmful to the Filipinos. Rep. Karl Stefan states: "If the Filipinos want independence, let them have it", but he urges Congress to be "on the alert" against giving trade favors to an independent Philippines which would provide more competition for American farm products. "I urge the members to see to it that no trade agreement or treaty shall permit entry into the United States from the Philippines merchandise in excess of the limitations now in effect, and that no trade agreement be made effective until ratified by the Senate".

High Commissioner McNutt leaves Washington with private instructions from President Roosevelt. With an expression of sympathy for his predecessor, Governor Murphy, he states: "I am glad I am sailing away from a sit-down situation instead of into one". Threats against Governor Murphy's life are reported and an automobile manufacturer is said to have declared that a petition for his recall will be circulated unless he uses the military forces of the state to evict the sit-down strikers.

The State Department announces that Philippine Assemblyman F. Buencamin will accompany Norman Davis, head of the American delegation to the International Sugar Conference in London. Urbano Zafra, of the Philippine Sugar Association, and Quintin Paredes, Jr., will accompany Buencamin. After an eight hours' flight from Honolulu, the Pan-American Clipper reaches Kingman's Reef on the second lap of the journey to New Zealand.

March 24.—Sen. A. B. Adams states he plans to delay hearings on his bill to rescind congressional approval of the Philippines' \$28,000,000 gold devaluation claim until President Quezon leaves the country "as he is a guest and to avoid unpleasantness". He states he is in favor of independence for the Philippines and "will breathe easier when we are out of there; we might get into trouble over them". Sen. B. C. Clark states he favors immediate independence or, at least, independence as soon as possible. "The Filipinos have shown an amazing capability; furthermore, from the American point of view they constitute a menace to our safety". S. H. Libby, of the Council for the Prevention of War, states that "all American liberals favor shortening the transition period. We do not want a naval base or any other commitments to defend the Philippines. The Islands should be neutralized by a treaty of Pacific powers—but we shouldn't guarantee their neutrality. . . . Their independence should rest on a firm foundation built by their own diplomacy and sound domestic policy, plus an enlightened self-interest on the part of their neighbors and a realization of the growing unprofitableness of carving out an empire with the sword". He states he does not think Japan would make a change in its "policy of economic penetration" of the Islands "without conquest or military responsibility", as "this is preferable from every point of view".

After a conference with Governor Murphy, Lewis agrees to evacuate the strikers from the Chrysler plants, the Company in return agreeing not to attempt to resume production or move machinery or tools, and conferences for settlement of the strike to continue.

The Pan-American Clipper lands at Pago-Pago on the third lap of its flight to New Zealand.

March 26.—Announced that President Quezon's proposal for earlier independence has not resulted in the abandonment of the original plan to hold a general Philippine-American trade conference. It will be held after the Committee of Experts completes its task. It is reported, however, that difficulty is being encountered in the selection of American members of the Committee, persons approached being unwilling to undertake the task as it is likely to continue for several months. Rep. H. C. Lodge states he is drafting a bill providing for American withdrawal from the Philippines "as soon as possible." He criticizes existing legislation and declares that the United States should "either govern or get out." Rep. F. L. Crawford states that the Quezon proposal is an illustration of "the instability of his leadership which should certainly put the representatives of the American people on their guard with reference to all Philippine matters. I am fully in accord with his proposal for independence, but a new independence act should deal only with the question of inde-

pendence. Under no circumstances should Congress now proceed to provide a new law embracing therein the provisions of a treaty setting forth the economic relations that shall govern between the United States and the Philippines subsequent to independence. To do so would be an unprecedented act... would bind the hands of the executive department and the Senate." N. M. Hubbard, President of the U. S. Navy League, states that he favors the postponement of independence until conditions become more peaceful, and the permanent retention of an American naval base in the Philippines. "Entirely apart from the safety of the Philippines, this is a question of our being able to take care of our merchant shipping and commerce in the Far East. It is also a matter bearing on the Japanese situation. We are not thinking of war with Japan, but semi-official Japanese statements ask that the mandated islands in the Pacific be fortified. I think it would be entirely justifiable for us to have one or two bases in the Far East. I personally favor a base in Guam, but for the protection of Western civilization in the Far East I prefer Mindanao as a base because it commands both the east and the west coast of the Philippines and the oil trade with Borneo. Japan gets 750,000 tons of oil a year from Borneo and 1,000,000 tons from California... The popular belief that American naval bases in the Philippines are of importance only for war purposes should be dispelled. Such bases are equally intended for peace, particularly for the protection of shipping... Additional bases would lessen the necessity of heavy cruisers. Without Philippine bases the United States would be improperly prepared to protect its commerce in the Orient.

March 25.—Former Secretary of War Patrick Hurley states that "the same arguments against Philippine independence still hold. The Philippines is unable economically to support a government. I am in favor of ultimate independence, but it should be accomplished in a manner to save the United States and the Philippines from the disastrous results which must follow from the present unsound policy. It must be apparent to all that exclusion of the Philippines from free access to the United States market would cause immediate collapse of the Philippine economic system. The United States is in an untenable position... committed to the establishment of a military force where it exercises little or no civil authority. There is a possibility that such an uncontrolled military authority may lead the United States into serious international difficulties". President Quezon and Assistant Secretary Sayre tell the press that United States and Philippine business interests will be given ample voice in the forthcoming hearings on independent and trade relations.

The Chrysler plants are evacuated by 6000 strikers with bugles blowing and drums rolling.

March 28.—Announced at Washington that 16-

inch guns will be adopted for the two new battleships to be laid down this summer.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, states that his organization has never approved of sit-down strikes because they involve trespass on private property in a manner "detrimental to labor's interests", and that public opinion does not support such activity.

United States imports from Asia were higher in 1936 than in 1935, according to figures released. Imports from Netherland India increased 39%, mainly crude rubber, palm oil, sisal, kapok, tapioca, tea, coffee, pepper, and tin, the increase being in part due to the new trade agreement with the Netherlands; imports from British Malaya increased 28%; from Japan, 12%; the Philippines, 2%, mainly due to the increase in commodity prices. "The value of sugar and Manila fiber was larger than in 1935, while both the quantity and value of coconut products was considerably smaller".

March 29.—The Supreme Court, reversing its previous stand, upholds three "New Deal" laws—unanimously in the case concerning the constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act which replaced a measure outlawed by the Court in 1935 (the law permits insolvent farmers to adjust their debts and retain possession of their property for three years during which they may redeem the mortgage); unanimously in the case concerning the constitutionality of the Railway Labor Act of 1934; and by a majority in the case of the Washington State law granting a minimum wage to women, in complete reversal of the historic New York minimum wage law decision.

Reported that high naval officials have decided to shelve the "big navy" group's plan to construct 10 cruisers, and to continue for the present with the regular construction program regardless of what other nations may do, to avoid a "hump" in vessels all of one age, all simultaneously becoming obsolete, as happened after the World War.

The Quezon mission is reported to be preparing for an active campaign to enlist the support of American exporters in its effort to establish equitable trade relations. It is stated that the Philippines is a primary market for 70 United States exports and that a market exists for 47 additional articles of export.

Lewis calls Green's speech "characteristically cowardly and contemptible... He again sells his breed down the river—and receives the thanks of the National Association of Manufacturers. He calls to mind the quotation from 'Hamlet': 'He bends the hinges of the knee'."

March 30.—High Commissioner McNutt on the way to Manila states at Chicago that the United

States "does not intend to throw the Islands to the wolves". "The main thing is to help the people to get into position to maintain both economic and political independence when they take over their country and become self-governing in 1946. We want them to be in a stable economic position and to be able to maintain it". Rep. A. T. Treadway states he favors independence if the people want it, but that they can not have their cake and eat it, too, and that he will oppose tariff concessions after independence. He, however, expresses "grave doubts" that a majority of the Filipinos are competent to pass on the question of independence. "Only a handful of leaders" actually control the Islands, and "while we are supposed to have set up a republic, we are really acquiescing to an oligarchy".

Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir arrive in Washington on the first official visit ever paid to the President of the United States by the Governor-General of Canada. He is given a full state welcome.

March 30.—The Pan-American Clipper reaches Auckland, New Zealand, after a 2800-mile non-stop hop from Pago-Pago, Samoa.

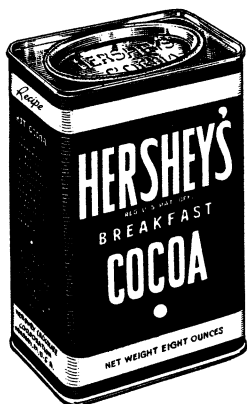
April 1.—Secretary of State Hull tells the press that the United States is "through" making peace proposals to European nations, following reports that Norman Davis while in London to attend the sugar conference, might sound out British statesmen with regard to calling another disarmament conference.

High Commissioner McNutt is quoted as saying in Ogden, Utah, that Philippine neutrality is one of the major problems to be solved before Philippines become independent. At a luncheon given by the United States Tariff Commission experts, Ben Dorfman and Frank Warren, President Quezon likens the position of the Philippines under the Tydings-McDuffie Act to that of a man tied hand and foot, and states that the Law makes his position as chief executive extremely difficult. The Law, he declares, intended to give the Philippines opportunity to prepare for independence, defeats its own ends through preventing the government from passing currency legislation and concluding trade agreements. Tariff Chairman Robert O'Brien is reported to have said that the Law is not equitable. Quezon and his family visit Cardinal Dennis Dougherty in Philadelphia.

Over 18,000 General Motors workers in nine Chevrolet plants resume the sit-down strike because of dissatisfaction with the recently concluded agreement, bringing the total number of idle workers in Michigan to 100,000. More than 300,000 bituminous coal miners in the Appalachian region cease work because of failure of the operators to negotiate labor contracts to replace those that expire today. Lewis states: "No contracts; no work".

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April 2.—The nation's bituminous coal mines are closed with 400,000 workers affected. Their demand for time-and-a-half for overtime, caused the breakdown in the negotiations for a new contract.

A circuit court judge in Indiana awards the Aladdin Industries, Inc. damages totalling \$9,825 in its suit against the United Automobile Workers whose sit-down strike closed the Company's plant for a month in defiance of the court order to evacuate the premises.

High Commissioner McNutt states at Sacramento, California, that the Philippines must achieve economic freedom prior to political independence. He lauds Congress for its wise move in granting the Philippines a large measure of autonomy during the transition period. "Although the United States still exercises sovereignty over the Islands, our policy is not only to avoid unnecessary interference in this autonomous authority as long as it is exercised in accordance with the purposes and provisions of the Independence Act and the Constitution of the Commonwealth, but also to give helpful encouragement to the new government in the spirit of sincere cooperation. Among the important matters to be considered in the immediate future are provisions regarding a neutralization pact for the Islands, the status of our future trade relations with them, and economic adjustments which must take place in the Islands before economic as well as political independence can be achieved. In view of the capacity for self-government and adherence to democratic and constitutional principles heretofore demonstrated by the people of the Philippines, let us all hope and expect they will continue to justify our faith in the principles of liberty and self-government."

April 3.—High Commissioner McNutt sails for Manila on the *President Hoover* with a party of thirteen, including his wife and daughter. At Honolulu he will be joined by Lieut.-Col. William Rose, senior military aide. Yesterday he was introduced to the California State Legislature by Assemblywoman Jeanette Daley of San Diego as "the only man qualified in personality and training to succeed President Roosevelt in 1940". The Commissioner, however, declined to comment on political possibilities, stating, "My mind is on the job ahead. . . I have no personal experience in the Philippines. May be that's why they picked me. I have no axe to grind and will stay as long as the President wants me to stay".

In a speech before the Foreign Policy Association, President Quezon states that the Philippine "can not depend on neutrality treaties after looking at Belgium, Manchuria, and Ethiopia." He sharply refutes a recent Association survey pointing out the possibility that the Philippine defense system might be considered an adjunct to American military power in the western Pacific, declaring that the defense plan is intended primarily to give the Philippines better and more efficient citizens and "only when necessity arises, efficient and gallant soldiers. We must prepare to defend ourselves. . . . If again we are ever to fight for the homes and families of our fatherland, we must be not only willing to die, but also able to kill. No nation ever again will have the Philippines except after it has paid a tremendous toll in life and treasure. No army will ever again land on our shores unmolested and in parade formation take possession of our towns, meeting almost no resistance. The idea of making General MacArthur military adviser originally came from me. Our national defense program is not intended to strengthen America but the Philippines. The United States would have undertaken such a program many years ago if it ever planned to attack Japan." Oswald Garrison Villard, noted journalist, stated at the meeting, "If the Philippines continues a policy of complete militarization and if governmental power is placed in the hands of a few, this apostasy from democratic American traditions will react unfavorably not merely upon the Filipinos but also upon American democracy". Maj.-Gen. W. C. Rivers (ret.) advocated neutralization and said the United States should withdraw from the Philippines and the Orient. "We have no territory in Asia proper and no political interests in all Asia. The United States defense line in the Pacific should run from Alaska to Hawaii and Panama. The Philippines can and should be neutralized. Japan has no desire to forcibly annex the Philippines because that would damage its trade with the Philippines and also divide its fleet." Chinese Ambassador Alfred Sze honors President and Mrs. Quezon with a dinner.

Lewis announces that the United Mine Workers have reached an agreement with the coal mine operators, bringing the great two-day strike to a close. Labor leaders induce the General Motors workers to return to work temporarily, pending the settlement of the Chrysler strike.

The Pan-American Clipper leaves Auckland on the

return journey of its trail-blazing flight.

April 4.—President Quezon is reported to have designated Jose Yulo, Quintin Paredes, Joaquin M. Elizalde, Manuel Roxas, Jose Romero, and Conrado Benitez as members of the Joint Committee of Experts. Benito Razon will act as technical adviser to the group.

Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Saito honors President and Mrs. Quezon with a dinner. Observers are reported impressed with the numerous social contacts Quezon has made with Japanese and Chinese diplomatic representatives in Washington.

April 6.—The thirty-day strike of the 6000 Chrysler employees comes to a close as an agreement is signed to resume work immediately, without discrimination against the strikers, all court suits to be withdrawn, and negotiations for final settlement to be renewed on April 8.

Y. W. Meng, Chinese publicist, writing in the American-owned *China Weekly Review* (Shanghai), urges President Roosevelt to call another Washington conference to deal especially with Far Eastern problems. Referring to recent talk of American withdrawal from the Far East, he states that China possesses the greatest potentialities for American trade in the world. He points out that the present situation parallels that of 1914 and that of 1921 at which times America reached positions from which it could have assumed the role of leader in world politics.

Joseph E. Davies, Ambassador to Russia, on a visit to the United States, says that Russia is doing "extraordinary things". "Leaders are exceptionally able, earnest, and hard-working".

J. M. Elizalde, member of the Joint Committee, tells the press that he endorses the Quezon proposal for shortening the transition period as a means of facilitating a permanent and stable trade relationship between the two countries as the Tydings-McDuffie Act gives the Philippines only limited powers to adjust itself. He states a reciprocal trade agreement would be advantageous to both sides, that American shipping in the Pacific would be crippled without Philippine trade, and that the Philippines produces minerals and other products necessary to the United States as primary products.

April 5.—In a special message to Congress, President Roosevelt recommends the creation of a permanent Civilian Conservation Corps of 300,000 members as being necessary to take up the slack in employment in spite of the bettered situation.



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President Roosevelt nominates Col. Charles Burnett as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs with the rank of Brigadier-General, to succeed Brig.-Gen. Creed F. Cox.

President Quezon visits General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, accompanied General MacArthur. Later he entrains with his party for an unofficial visit to Mexico.

April 7.—Panic is registered in the New York and other world markets at the rumor that the United States government intended to lower the price of gold, and in spite of official denials, markets remain nervous and appreciable losses are recorded in both stock and commodity prices.

The House passes and sends to the Senate the Summers Bill which would empower the Attorney-General in cases involving the constitutionality of laws to appeal direct to the Supreme Court.

Two bombing planes attached to the Lexington collide in mid-air and plunge into the sea off San Diego, killing four navy aviators.

President Quezon and his party crosses the Rio Grande and board President Lazaro Cardena's private train for Mexico City. President Quezon is expected to give special attention to Mexico's attempts at agrarian reform.

April 8.—The effect of yesterday's gold canard has not yet passed and prices continue to fall on all world exchanges.

The Senate approves a resolution, 75 to 3, condemning sit-down strikes. As a resolution has no force of law, it does not require presidential signature. The House in a turbulent session and amid jeers and cat-calls overwhelmingly tables the Dies resolution calling for an investigation of sit-down strikes.

Lewis states that his Committee for Industrial Organization will extend its labor agreement with General Motors to include the Corporation's plants on the Canadian side of the Detroit river, where 3,700 men are on strike. The Ontario Premier Mitchell Hepburn calls the CIO organizers "outside agitators" and reveals that the Ontario Cabinet has decided to withhold relief from the strikers. Governor Murphy announces the settlement of the 31-day strike of the 11,000 Hudson Motors Corporation workers. Henry Ford states, "We will never recognize the UAW or any other union. We will deal with individual workers." Richard Frankenstein, organizer, retorts, "Ford will recognize the union or he won't build cars". Lewis states that in 60 days the CIO membership will go far beyond that of the American Federation of Labor.

April 9.—President Roosevelt states he knows of no plan to lower the price of gold and that the Treasury Department has no such plan.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace recommends drastic changes in the new administration sugar bill to permit Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to ship their total sugar quota in refined instead of raw sugar, and to return the proposed excise tax collected on Philippine sugar to the Philippines.

Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson opposes the bill to grant American citizenship to the people of Guamin view of the "uncertainties" in the Far East and the prospective withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines, as such a grant of citizenship might "aggravate the danger to peaceful international relations".

President Quezon arrives in Mexico City and is received by Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay and U. S. Ambassador Josephus Daniels at the railroad station. President Cardena is on a provincial inspection trip.

Philippine Resident Commissioner Paredes states that Manila reports that he will resign to run for the Assembly and eventually for the presidency, "hampering my work here". "It is too early to discuss my future plans. We are engaged now in vital negotiations for earlier independence and personal factors that might cause jealousies or other difficulties should be left out of consideration".

Other Countries

March 13.—Thousands of Libyan Arabs and others camped along the road cheer Premier Benito Mussolini on his way to Tripoli, calling him the "protector of our race and religion".

The League of Nations makes public a telegram from Foreign Minister Julio del Vayo stating that Italy and Germany plan a joint naval attack on Valencia and Barcelona "under pretext of guarding the coast". The Spanish government has also addressed a note to the League asking that its members be informed of the tremendous numbers of Italian regulars participating in the fascist offensive on the Guadalajara front, aided by German soldiers and aviators.

David Lloyd George announces he will protest to the Civil List Committee because no funds have been set aside for former King Edward VIII. "It will be scandalous if the former King is omitted. He abdicated in order not to make it difficult for the reigning King. To make no provision for him is the height of meanness and shows a touch of vindictiveness."

March 14.—French officials state that Italy's reply to Britain's new Locarno treaty proposals are "entirely unacceptable". It is stated that Mussolini proposed that Britain and Italy substitute for the Council of the League in designating the aggressor, and the French say this would paralyze their mutual assistance systems with Russia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and make Mussolini the "arbiter of peace and war in Europe".

Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky in London states that "our two frontiers have been made well-nigh impregnable by great fortifications and armies and a huge air force. I say with full responsibility for every word that we are strong enough to repel singlehanded any attack by any foreign power or any combination of powers". The statement is

interpreted as a warning to Germany and Japan.

March 15.—General Francisco Franco, fascist leader, is reported to have captured 35 miles of ground and 43 towns during the past week's fighting in the vicinity of Madrid. It is said the loyalist morale is breaking. Madrid has sent urgent appeals for aid to Valencia. The road to Valencia is still open but being constantly shelled and the city is said to face starvation.

March 16.—Mussolini makes a triumphant entry into Tripoli, capital of Italian Libya, mounted on a white Arabian horse. He piloted a plane part of the way and came the rest of it by automobile. He is quoted as speaking contemptuously of the "neuro-pathic alarm over my trip in the more or less democratic countries". He states Italy has not forgotten the League's insult in imposing sanctions during the Ethiopian war.

The King's Civil List presented to Parliament contains no reference to Edward, and it is stated the government will pay him no pension because of its objections to his proposed marriage to Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson. The royal family is expected to make him an allowance out of their own pockets.

The fascists halt their attack on Madrid because of the stubborn resistance and return to aerial bombardment of the city, shifting the troop attack to the western front.

According to missionary reports, the Mongols of western Chahar have proclaimed a "new nation similar to Manchukuo" and have called it Mongokuo. The new "state" is about the size of Ohio and is bounded by Suiyuan, Outer Mongolia, Jehol, and the Chinese Wall. Teh Wang, a Mongol prince under Japanese influence, is believed to be playing the leading role. Numerous Japanese "advisers" are attached to the new regime. Japanese troops in the region have recently been withdrawing. The Japanese War Office claims it has no information.

Sir Joseph Austen Chamberlain, former British foreign minister, dies in London, aged 73.

March 17.—Rebel leaders at Seville assert that the loyalist government at Valencia has offered to cede Spanish Morocco to Britain and France in exchange for aid. It is also reported that Britain and France have already decided to decline the offer. A full division of 8,000 Italian troops are reported to have replaced the Moors, Carlists, and Civil Guard units on the Cordoba front, and the British Ambassador at Rome is instructed to make "urgent inquiries" of the Italian government in this connection. The Dutch collier *Jonge Johanna*, seized by the rebels at Ceuta, is hurriedly released on the same day with cargo intact after the Netherlands government threatened to take direct action and ordered Dutch warships to take whatever action was necessary to rescue the ship. The government warns that any further seizure of Dutch ships would be regarded as piracy as Holland has not recognized the Franco "government".

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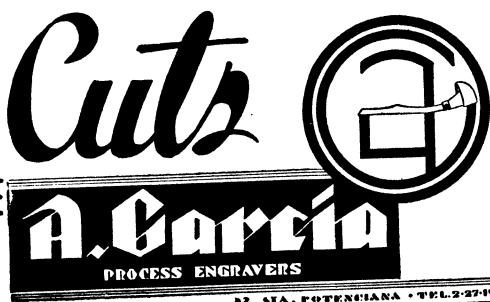
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12 VIA. POTENSIANA - TEL. 2-27-15

Several persons are killed and more than 150 wounded in a serious riot in the industrial section of Paris when communists broke up a rightist meeting. A score of persons are injured in Jerusalem by a bomb in rioting following the killing of three Jews last week.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden states that the Italian radio broadcast to the effect that British planes are using poison gas against Arab tribes near Aden is entirely unfounded.

Emperor Haile Selassie, now living in Switzerland, appeals to the League to appoint a commission to inquire into the alleged atrocities in Ethiopia and denounces the "execution of Ras Desta and other Ethiopian chiefs taken prisoner on the battlefield."

The Bolivian government issues a decree summarily cancelling the Standard Oil Company's concessions and confiscating its vast holdings in the country, the decree charging the Company with defrauding the national revenues of 3,000,000 Bolivian pesos by exporting oil through a secret pipe-line to Argentina, thus avoiding the payment of taxes and royalties.

March 18.—Mussolini lauds Moslem assistance to Italy during the Ethiopian war and declares the Roman Empire will soon demonstrate "how much Italy is interested in improving your destiny". Waving the "Sword of Islam", a gift to him from native chiefs, he promises that their "desires for peace and well-being will be fulfilled, according to the wishes of the Prophet". Visiting the Jewish quarters at Tripoli yesterday, he said that "Rome is just and pious and has always treated her sons as would a great mother"—this being interpreted as a rejection of anti-Semitism.

Emperor Selassie charges at Geneva that the Italian slaughtered 6,000 Ethiopians in reprisal for the attempted assassination of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Viceroy in Ethiopia.

Spanish rebels announce that the attack on Madrid will not be resumed "until the weather improves".

Two million persons take part in a half-day general strike in Paris and surrounding municipalities, demanding the destruction of French fascism and in protest against the "fascist provocation" which led to the riot yesterday.

Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, brother of Emperor Hirohito, leaves Japan for London as Japan's official representative at the coronation of King George VI.

March 19.—Reported that woolly-haired Ethiopians, lent to General Franco by Mussolini, have appeared in the field; also that Italian troops in the Guadalajara regions have suffered serious losses and retreated in a panic, more than half of the territory taken by the insurgents last week having been retaken by the government. The Spanish commander, Gen. José Miaja states: "Are these the men upon the countries which would enslave the world must rely? Then I say, Democratic countries, awaken! Do not fear these armies of tin soldiers. Their inefficiency has been disclosed in Spain which

has been invaded by troops of Hitler and Mussolini with the complicity of Spanish traitors".

Chinese officials at Hankow are indignant at the refusal of Japanese concession authorities to cooperate with the Chinese air defense maneuvers this week in extinguishing street and private light during night air raid practice. Other foreign authorities are extending full cooperation.

The Japanese military warn a Japanese economic mission headed by Kenji Kodama, former Chairman of the Yokohama Specie Bank, to stay out of North China. A rival Japanese mission, headed by Count Okura, will shortly visit China under the army's auspices. The much-advertised Japanese moderate policy has not yet stopped the rampant smuggling.

March 20.—Replying to interpellations in the Diet, Foreign Minister Naotake Sato reverses his previous declarations and asserts that there is no fundamental change in the Empire's foreign policy, and he endorses Premier Senjuro Hayashi's statement that the situation in Manchukuo is "so tense that it may explode". Reported that "bandits" attacked the Japanese in three different places in Manchukuo today—at Ilan, Tangua, and Hsinching.

March 21.—Mussolini concludes his ten-day visit to Libya and returns to Rome.

A pastoral letter from Pope Pius is read in German catholic churches, accusing the Nazis of violating the 1933 concordat and encouraging anti-Christian movements.

The All-India Congress, meeting at New Delhi, adjourns after adopting a resolution calling upon the British government to withdraw the new constitution which becomes operative on April 1.

March 22.—Government forces defending Madrid and surrounding towns turn the general rebel retreat into a virtual rout. The fascists abandoned tanks, trucks, and guns, including Italian field pieces, so hastily that the government forces were able immediately to turn them on the fleeing fascists. Madrid newspapers compare the retreat to the historic Italian defeat at Caporetto during the World War. General Miaja attributes the defeat of the Italian units as due to "lack of fighting spirit among the imported troops". The Spanish government sends a note to the British government for transmission to the International Non-Intervention Committee declaring that it can not admit to control of the coast of Spain by nations which are openly intervening in the civil war on the side of the rebels.

In an encyclical made public today, the Pope reproaches Germany "for conditions of spiritual oppression such as have never before been witnessed". He affirms the Church's innocence of disturbing the peace and accuses the government of distorting the facts. He also declares that anyone daring to place a simple mortal beside and above Christ is a "senseless prophet of absurdity" and urges that all German Catholics hold fast to the fundamental doctrine of a personal God of all peoples.

King Leopold of Belgium comes to England for a brief visit.

After seven months of draught famine is reported from Shensi province as well as Szechuan and Honan, and there have already been hundreds of deaths.

March 23.—Reported that 10,000 Italians have launched an attack on Pozoblanco, half way between Madrid and Gibraltar. Italian Ambassador Dino Grandi informs the Non-Intervention Committee that Italy refuses to discuss a proposed agreement for the removal of foreign volunteers from Spain. The Italian government informs the British government that the reported landings of troops at Cadiz on March 5 after the international ban on volunteers went into effect, was merely a contingent of volunteer doctors and nurses. The Rome *Messaggero* calls Lord Plymouth, Chairman of the Non-Intervention Committee, and the French and Russian Ambassadors in London "the three geese" in Moscow's attempt to secure the withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain at a moment most suitable for Valencia. Mussolini, in a speech in honor of the eighteenth anniversary of fascism, bitterly attacks the foreign critics of his regime, evidently prompted by attacks regarding the recent shootings of Ethiopians and derision of his trip to Libya.

Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia are reported planning an alliance to free themselves from entangling bonds which would draw them into a war, and Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia are also reported to be planning a Baltic entente for the same reason.

A semi-official Nazi communique states that priests, encouraged by the Pope, are inciting Catholic Germans against the government.

Hunger riots break out in Honan where a quarter of a million of farmers are threatened with starvation.

March 24.—London officials are said to consider Mussolini's refusal to agree to a plan to withdraw all foreign volunteers from Spain as an avowal of Italian intervention. The Russian Ambassador throws the Non-Intervention Committee session into an uproar when he asserts that Italy's alleged intervention "imperils the peace of all Europe". Valencia reports that a "large number" of German airplanes have flown over Swiss territory and entered Spain to assist the rebels.

Following a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the recent Paris riots, Premier Leon Blum is given a vote of confidence of 362 to 215.

March 25.—Spanish troops, singing as they go, slowly force the insurgent army near Pozoblanco to retreat toward Alcaracejos. Other Spanish forces are assaulting the upper Guadalajara region in an attempt to capture San Cristobal. Meanwhile the rebels bomb Madrid severely from the air. French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos is reported to have declared to the British and German Ambassadors

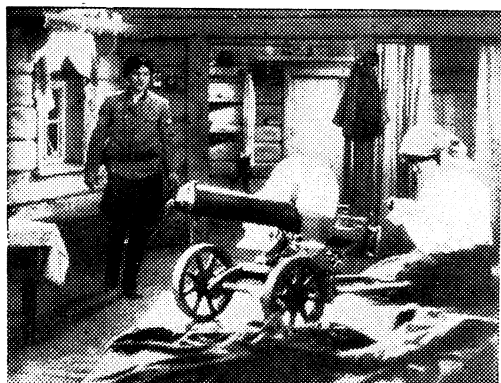
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that France will seek British aid in blockading the Spanish coast unless Mussolini will observe the accord, and France is said to have already ordered its Atlantic squadron to relieve the smaller Mediterranean squadron. Rome newspapers state that the outcome of the Spanish war depends on "Italian volunteers" fighting in it. British authorities are reported to have made clear that they are unwilling to risk war with Italy or Germany in order to make non-intervention effective, and it is said that "the belief appeared general" that Italy "must" send more volunteers into Spain in view of the reported severe defeats the Italian units have suffered there. "Gravest anxiety" is reported created in London by the Paris reports that France is ready to ask for coercive action.

The recent wholesale massacres at Addis Ababa are discussed in the House of Commons and Lloyd George asks what action the British government is taking. He cries shame on the League for not having voiced even a protest against the "most horrible massacre in fifty years" and states that the shooting of Ras Desta is without comparison in modern history. "He fights for his country and is shot like a dog for doing so without a word of protest from the leading countries of the League."

The official German reply to the Pope's charges is that there has been no violation of the concordat of 1933 as this is only the skeleton of a treaty and negotiations are not yet concluded.

Japanese newspapers in Shanghai claim that China and Russia have reached an agreement recognizing the status quo in Mongolia and also providing that Russia will not assist communists in China and China will conclude no anti-communist agreement with any foreign power.

March 26.—The Spanish government addresses a scathing note to Foreign Minister Eden, asserting its right to purchase arms and ammunitions without foreign interference. "The Spanish rebellion would have ended months ago if the democracies of Europe had not through their mistakes and suicidal policies denied Spanish democracy the means of defense." Fired by the successes of the last few days, the loyalists are pushing confidently toward Avila. Madrid celebrates as screaming headlines in the newspapers announce that Franco's siege is cracking. It is reported that "tremendous numbers" of Italian bodies have been found lying in positions never attacked and it is believed they may have mutilated and been executed by the rebels. It is stated in Rome that Mussolini is ready to send fresh Black-Shirt troops to Spain, the decision depending upon the course of battle during the next few days. The German *Allgemeine Zeitung* states: "Italy has clearly stated it will never allow Spain to fall into the hands of the bolsheviks. In this respect there exists a complete and unrestricted agreement between Germany and Italy!"

Announced that Italy and Yugoslavia have signed a five-year political and non-aggression pact.

Anti-Jewish boycotts and disturbances break out in Warsaw amid strikes of workers who are demanding higher wages to meet price increases.

March 27.—Foreign Minister Sato hands the British Ambassador a note declining the British invitation to adhere to a 14-inch limitation of naval guns.

The British government orders the construction of sixteen additional 11,650-ton destroyers.

March 28.—Nanking officials state that reports of a new agreement with Russia are without foundation.

Authorities in Yeungkon, China, massacre 75 lepers, including 25 women. Foreign missionaries are accused of paying the lepers to spread the disease.

March 29.—Gen. Emilio Mola is relieved of the rebel command in the Madrid sector and transferred to Vitorio. Reported that in Tangier 30 officers and soldiers attached to the aircraft station at Tetuan, rebel stronghold, have been executed following the discovery of a military conspiracy against the fascists in control.

Former King Edward leaves Enzesfeld Castle for St. Wolfgang, in the upper Austrian lake country.

March 30.—The rebels in southern Spain execute nearly 100 soldiers for plotting a mutiny against General Franco because of his yielding military commands to Italian officers. Eighteen men are executed at Malaga after the uncovering of a plot to assassinate Franco.

Mahatma Gandhi accuses Britain of breaking its pledge to give India an autonomous government. Indian party leaders are continuing to denounce the new constitution as an "ugly sham which fails to increase native authority" and have refused to form constitutional cabinets in many provinces. The authorities are taking steps to prevent disorders and have banned processions and demonstrations. The National Congress Party order complete stoppage of work on April 1 in an India-wide protest.

The British Independent Labor Party meeting at Glasgow adopts a resolution favoring the creation of a Revolutionary International which would unite all "real" revolutionary sections of the world's working classes and the holding of a world congress of working classes in Barcelona in May. The resolution declares that the Communists International has failed by collaborating with capitalist governments and betraying the Spanish workers. Previously the Convention adopted a resolution against Russia, charging the recent Moscow trials have created bewilderment and uneasiness among a large section of the working class and that Soviet foreign policy and commerce with the League as well as recent pacts with capitalist governments have had a devastating effect on revolutionary working class

morale. "The danger of the Soviet dictatorship becoming merely an instrument for the retention of bureaucratic power is great", according to the resolution.

A great Japanese armada, consisting of the First and Second Fleets, totalling 58 ships carrying 35,000 men, arrives at Tsingtao for spring maneuvers off the North China coast.

March 31.—The Spanish government launches a broad offensive and the rebel fascists are reported to be in a critical plight, their influence showing evidence of having been undermined in their own territory, including Morocco and antagonism between German and Italian volunteers in Spain adding to the difficulties. They are reported to have crushed a conspiracy at Tangier, Morocco, by summarily executing 50 men and arresting over 1000 other officers and soldiers. It is also reported that there were 110 executions at Ceuta on Sunday with 400 arrests, including high officers and many airmen. Reports from Algeiras state that 50 conspirators were executed there. Hundreds of Askaris, Italian black colonial troops, believed to have come from Somaliland, arrive in Spanish Morocco wearing Italian uniforms and led by Italian officers.

The American legation at Addis Ababa is closed and henceforth American-Ethiopian relations will be handled by the United States Embassy at Rome it is stated there. Italians are surprised that the diplomatic post was not simply reduced to a consulate, as was the British Legation. It is stated on "good authority" in Washington that the State Department decided on this course when Italian authorities refused to recognize the American Consul, Morris Hughes, until he recognized King Victor Emmanuel as Emperor of Ethiopia and that to avoid doing so he has been conducting his business while registered under an ordinary tourist passport.

Gandhi states, "If my formula has been accepted, it might have prevented the present crisis and resulted in an orderly and peaceful transference of power from a bureaucracy to the largest democracy in the world."

Emperor Hirohito, acting on the advice of Premier Hayashi, dissolves the Diet following a crisis that arose when the two major parties, the Minseitō and the Seiyūki, demanded the immediate submission to the Diet of a revised election law which would provide greater freedom from police supervision of the elections, and threatened to obstruct the passage of important bills if this demand were refused; the Cabinet thereupon deciding that it was "impossible to continue working with the present membership of the Diet". The huge armament budget and several other important measures had already been passed. April 30 has been set as the date for new elections.

The Japanese fleet on maneuvers "captures" Tsingtao and as thousands of Japanese take over the city without firing a shot, shop-keepers are doing a roaring business, but Chinese newspapers call the move a "threatening demonstration toward China, exposing the contradiction between Japanese words and actions".

April 1.—The Spanish government sends a note to Britain charging that the "Italian campaign in Spain is really an invasion". The note is accompanied by documents allegedly issued by the Italian general staff.

The Central Executive Committee of the Chinese government grants Premier Chiang Kai-shek's request for a two months leave of absence. Wang Chung-hui, new Foreign Minister, is appointed acting President of the Executive Yuan.

April 2.—Fifteen thousand insurgent soldiers, said to be mostly Italians, are reported to have been caught in a trap twenty miles northwest of Cordoba, government troops controlling the only road connecting them with other rebel forces. The rebels make a rapid advance in the Bilbao sector, also with active Italian cooperation, and are said to have reached a point 25 miles north of the city.

The first day of the new constitution in India passed quietly, it is reported, except for a few minor incidents. Most of the shops and offices were closed in protest. A significant feature was the unexpectedly large Moslem participation in the anti-constitution observances in spite of the call of the President of the All-India Moslem League to his coreligionists not to take part.

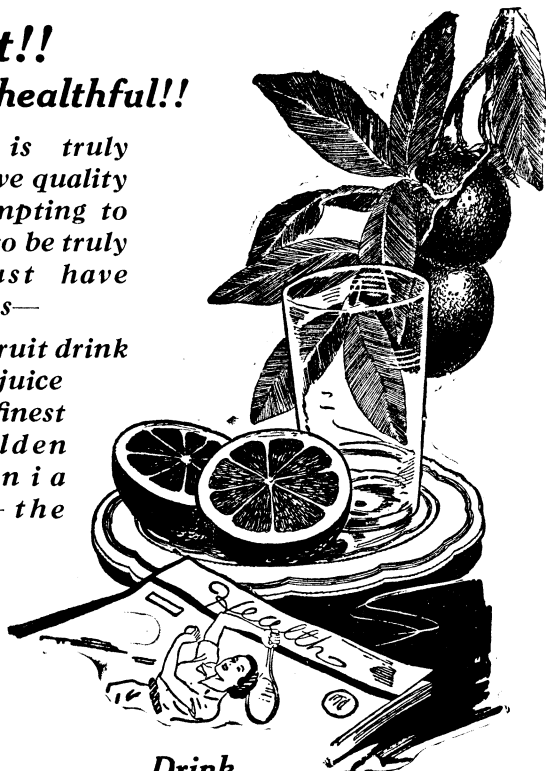
Reported from Hongkong that £8,000,000 will be immediately expended in the construction of two additional fortresses and in doubling the anti-aircraft defenses there unless Japan will agree to restrict Pacific fortifications. It is reported also that China has decided to undertake the development of the strategic island of Hainan, off the southwest coast, the development being said to be backed by the British.

A group of 27 persons headed by Finance Minister H. H. Kung leaves Shanghai for England to attend the coronation ceremonies. The inclusion of some of China's leading economists in the party gives rise to the rumor that the matter of British financial assistance to China may be discussed.

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April 3.—The Foreign Ministers of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, after a three-day meeting in Belgrade, announce they have reached an agreement on "preserving Central European 'family' peace with the cooperation of Austria, Hungary, and Italy", and that the Little Entente will continue to support the League and negotiations for a new Locarno treaty.

April 4.—The Spanish rebels report an important victory on the northern front and capture Ochandiano, pressing on toward Durango. However, government forces report that they were short of ammunitions and that they have just received 50,000 rifles and 50,000,000 rounds of ammunition which arrived on the loyalist steamer *Abra*, flying the Panama flag.

April 5.—Gen. Queipo de Llano, rebel commander, states that the captured loyalist ship, the *Mar Cantabrico*, with a cargo of munitions from the United States, carried nothing but one Douglas, motor which exploded in mid-air, 12 cannon "good only to decorate parks", 20 out-dated machine guns, and, as the "only useful cargo," "2,000,000 rounds of dum-dum bullets manufactured in the United States". "Ah, these Americans! These so-called friends of humanity!"

The International Sugar Conference opens in London with representatives of twenty-two nations in attendance. The proceedings are opened by Lord President of the Council Ramsay MacDonald who, as Prime Minister, was the Chairman of the 1933 Conference. Sir William Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary, is elected Vice-Chairman. The Cuban delegates contend that the Chadburne agreement of 1931 has failed to raise world prices and that the sacrifice made by Cuba has been partly fruitless.

American delegate Norman Davis attributes the depression in the world sugar market mainly to big increases in subsidized production in regions better suited to other staples and declares that consumers everywhere are paying more than they would if production were encouraged only in the most efficient sugar producing areas. The world's annual production of sugar before the War was 20,000,000 tons which has risen to 30,000,000 tons. The pre-war price of P100 a ton rose to P1,400 during the War and has since declined to P65.

April 6.—While the Spanish government claims smashing victories on other fronts, the rebels continue their advance in the north aided by Italian tanks and pursuit planes and German bombers. For the first time in the region, Russian tanks appear on the loyalist side. General Mola issues an ultimatum demanding surrender. "If submission is not immediate, Vizcaya will be destroyed. I have all the necessary means", he declares. Government destroyers, shell Ceuta, rebel stronghold opposite Gibraltar. The British destroyer *Gallant* is bombed from the air off the eastern coast of Spain and the attacking planes are driven off by gun-fire. A British freighter, interfered with by a rebel trawler and warned not to proceed to Bilbao, is aided by British destroyers called by radio and conducted to its destination.

A Japanese monoplane, *Divine Wind*, takes off at Tokyo for London on a coronation good will flight, in an attempt to break the record.

April 7.—The Italian press declares that the international neutrality agreement is a "scandalous farce" and that France and Russia are daily sending volunteers to Spain, while loyalists forces are commanded by French officers. The British having

given cautious expression to the suspicion that the attacks on British warships are to be credited to the Italians, newspapers in Rome show an increased bitterness and *La Tribuna* states editorially that the British supremacy in the Mediterranean "has historically ended" and that it would be advisable for Britain to "recognize Italian rights in the sea rather than to fight them". The Spanish insurgents apologize for the mistake of their airmen in bombing the British destroyer *Gallant*.

Heavy rains during the past 24 hours rejoice the people of Chunking, China, where the peasants have been eating "white mud" and tree bark and roots and many have starved to death.

The *Divine Wind* arrives at Calcutta, having covered the 3,700 miles in just over 35 hours by way of Taihoku, Vientiane, and Rangoon.

April 9.—Spanish troops on the Cordoba front force 10,000 Italian and German fighters through Chimorra mountains in wild retreat, capturing many guns and supplies. Europe generally is reported jittery because of fear that Mussolini is near an open break with France and Russia because of the fascist reverses in Spain. While widespread demoralization is reported among the rebels, their position on the Basque front is strong, although they have abandoned Durango after a brief occupation.

Authorities in Yeungkong, continue their efforts to expel or kill the sick in the region, including the blind as well as the lepers, and terror reigns among these unfortunates. Missionaries say the prime blame for the situation lies with the government in failing to provide places of refuge for these afflicted derelicts.

The *Divine Wind* reaches the Croydon (London) air-drome, having made the flight from Tokyo in a little over 86 hours.

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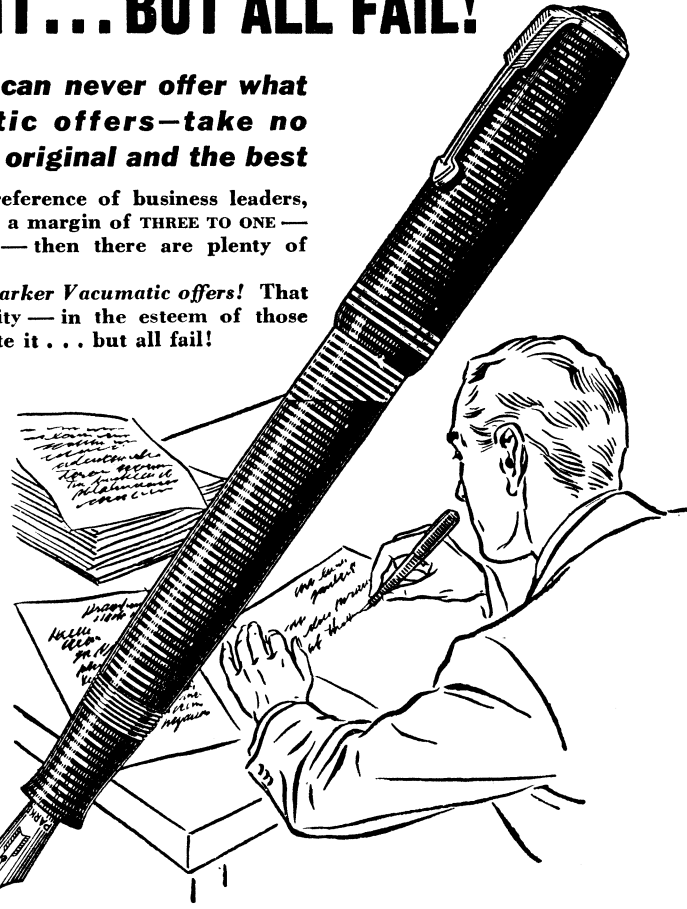
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# Astronomical Data for May, 1937

By the Weather Bureau



## Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	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 (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
May 1	10:50 p.m.	9:38 a.m.
May 2	11:34 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
May 3		11:22 a.m.
May 4	12:18 a.m.	12:14 p.m.
May 5	1:00 a.m.	1:07 p.m.
May 6	1:42 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
May 7	2:25 a.m.	2:56 p.m.
May 8	3:11 a.m.	3:55 p.m.
May 9	3:59 a.m.	4:57 p.m.
May 10	4:52 a.m.	6:02 p.m.
May 11	5:50 a.m.	7:08 p.m.
May 12	6:51 a.m.	8:13 p.m.
May 13	7:54 a.m.	9:14 p.m.

May 14	8:58 a.m.	10:10 p.m.
May 15	9:58 a.m.	11:01 p.m.
May 16	10:55 a.m.	11:46 p.m.
May 17	11:49 a.m.	
May 18	12:40 p.m.	12:28 a.m.
May 19	1:30 p.m.	1:07 a.m.
May 20	2:18 p.m.	1:45 a.m.
May 21	3:05 p.m.	2:23 a.m.
May 22	3:53 p.m.	3:01 a.m.
May 23	4:42 p.m.	3:41 a.m.
May 24	5:32 p.m.	4:22 a.m.
May 25	6:22 p.m.	5:08 a.m.
May 26	7:12 p.m.	5:55 a.m.
May 27	8:00 p.m.	6:44 a.m.
May 28	8:48 p.m.	7:35 a.m.
May 29	9:33 p.m.	8:26 a.m.
May 30	10:15 p.m.	9:18 a.m.
May 31	10:57 p.m.	10:09 a.m.

## Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter	on the 4th at	2:37 a.m.
New Moon	on the 10th at	9:18 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 17th at	2:49 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 25th at	3:38 p.m.
Perigee on	the 11th at	2:00 a.m.
Apogee	on the 24th at	9:00 p.m.

## The Planets for the 15th

**MERCURY** rises at 5:13 a. m. and sets 5:47 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.  
**VENUS** rises at 3:31 a. m. and sets at 3:49 p. m. About an hour before sunrise, the planet will be found well up in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

**MARS** rises at 6:42 p. m. and sets at 5:56 a. m. During the entire night, the planet will be found in the constellation of Scorpius.

**JUPITER** rises at 10:48 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 10:02 a. m. on the 15th. After midnight, the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Sagittarius.

**SATURN** rises at 2:38 a. m. and sets at 2:36 p. m. Before sunrise 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
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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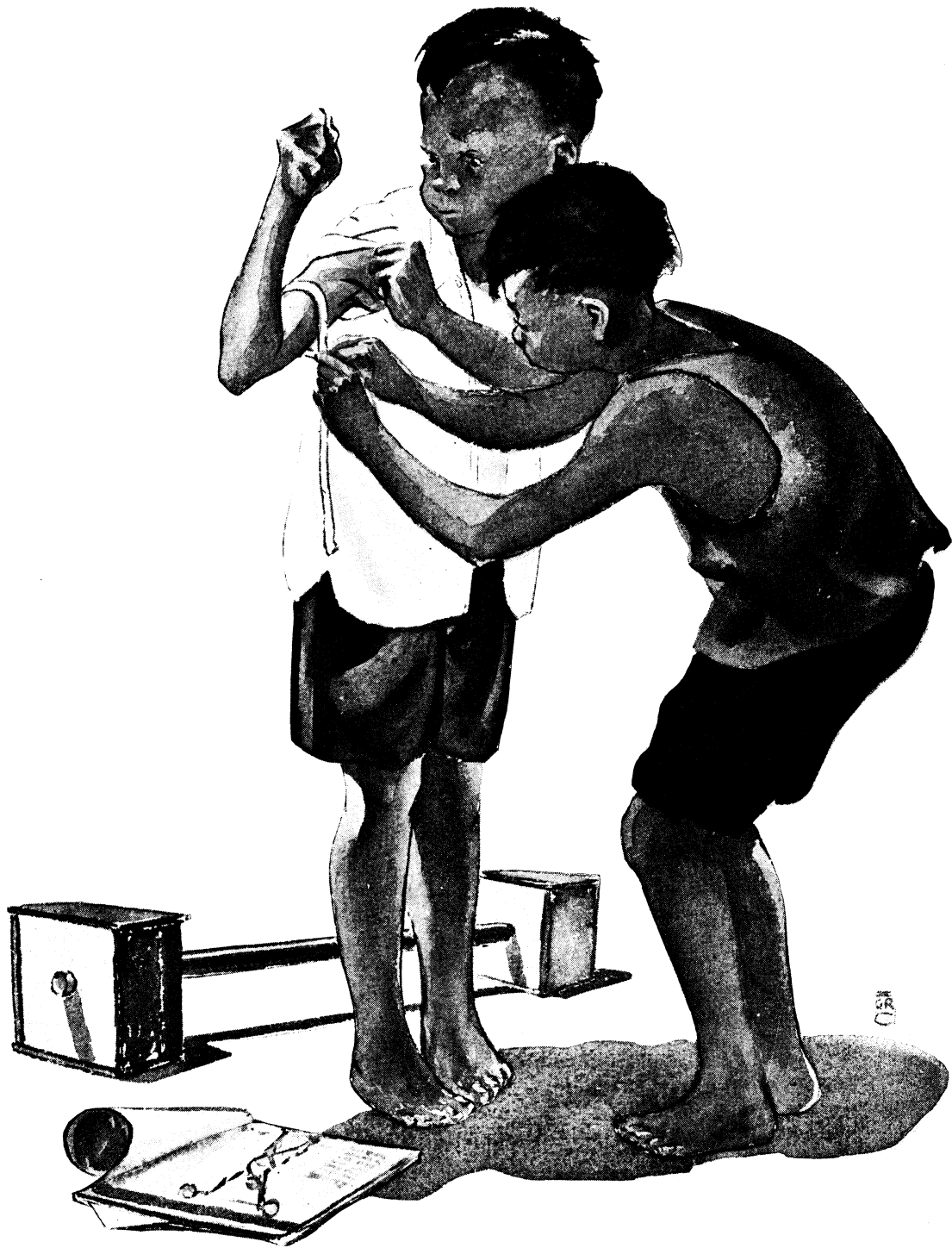
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June, 1937

No. 6 (350)



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Gavino R. Congson

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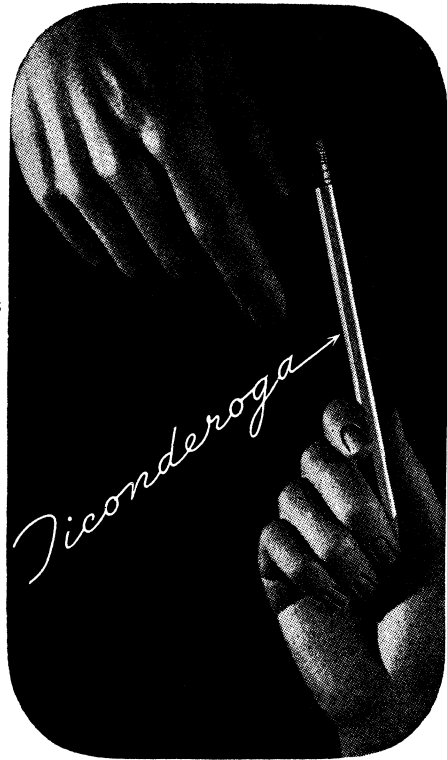
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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards  
American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have declined somewhat in April, a shortage of ships continuing a limiting factor. Although the maritime strike was settled in February and regular schedules resumed, insistent demand for freight space from other countries appears to have diverted some space from the Philippines, the local shortage being merely a phase of a worldwide shipping shortage. Sugar exports were lower than in March and only about 60 percent as great as in April, 1936. Copra exports improved as facilities for unloading at Pacific Coast ports became available, but they were still moderate, as were shipments of oils. Copra cake went in good volume to Europe and desiccated coconut exports were very good. Exports of cigars and leaf tobacco improved somewhat. Log shipments to Japan apparently fell off but lumber shipments to the East Coast of the United States were very good. Abaca exports to Europe fell off, following the heavy shipments in March but exports to the United States were very good. Gold shipments were about the same as in March but about 25 percent greater than in April last year. Abaca prices were firm and prices of most other export commodities, excepting copra and coconut oil, steady.

The export sugar market was very quiet during the month, with a slight reduction in quotations. The domestic consumption market continued easy throughout the month, the liberal quota not encouraging expectation of higher prices.

Copra arrivals continued moderate but prices fell off sharply throughout the month, in sympathy with the American market for oil. The trend of the copra and coconut oil markets was easy at the end of the month. Production is expected to increase substantially in the last half of the year and prices will probably not regain the high level of the first quarter. Exports should increase as freight space becomes available. Desiccating plants are now having little trouble in getting nuts and with the reduced price of copra, together with a price increase in desiccated coconut, should be able to operate at a profit.

Abaca prices were firm during the month for all the Manila grades, with the higher grades advancing more than the lower. Davao prices were steady to firm during most of the month, but the lower grades eased off in the last ten days. Exports to the United States continued heavy in anticipation of the freight rate increase announced for May 1. Shipments to Europe fell off, following the freight rate increase which became effective April 1.

The leaf tobacco market was quiet. Exports improved due to a fairly large shipment of leaf to Italy and a continued good market for scraps in the United States. Cigar exports to the United States continue to improve gradually and exports to other countries were better than usual in April. The Cagayan Valley crop will apparently be about 25 percent under last year.

The rice market was a little easier, with reduced demand from consuming centers and increased arrivals. The National Rice and Corn Corporation was not active as a buyer or seller.

Gold production again exceeded ₱4,000,000 and was a little greater than in March. A moderate increase is expected in May. Iron ore shipments to Japan were normal and 3,500 tons of chrome ore were shipped to the United States. Base metal shipments to the United States will increase as freight space becomes available. The Far East Oil Development Company was revived in April and obtained a permit to drill in the Bondoc Peninsula.

The value of import collections was 19 percent lower than in March but 33 percent greater than in April last year. The expected increase in collections

in April did not materialize but an increase in May is believed probable. Imported goods are in very good demand, the principal impediments to trade being a shortage of shipping and the inability of manufacturers in some lines to fill orders promptly. Prices in many lines have increased sharply and importers are reluctant to place orders at present prices for delivery four or five months ahead.

Stocks of imported goods increased in many lines, including tires, leather, textiles and milk, but do not appear excessive. Stocks of flour and canned fish declined somewhat. Stocks of automobiles and trucks are extremely low and dealers are still unable to fill all orders. Flour prices continue low, there still being substantial stocks of American flour purchased some months ago at low prices and only recently delivered. Prices on most lines are steady to firm.

Consolidated bank figures showed an increase in cash and demand deposits and a decline in loans, discounts and overdrafts. Balances due by local branches to foreign head offices declined moderately. These changes were seasonal and more moderate than usual due to the fact that sugar sales have been below normal. Debits of individual accounts increased, apparently due to dividend payments. Circulation increased slightly. The dollar continued steady to firm on the exchange market due to the comparative shortage of sugar bills.

Government revenue improved notably, collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue being 50 percent greater than in April last year, due mainly to income tax and sales tax. Collections by the Bureau of Customs were a little lower than in March and about the same as in April last year. Reports from Washington encouraged the hope that the Philippine Government will receive about ₱100,000,000 from coconut oil excise tax collections and many suggestions have been made for the use of the money, including a merchant marine and hydro-electric development, as well as expenditure on roads, agriculture and industry. The government is already prepped to purchase stock of the National Development Company in the amount of ₱9,000,000, but this has not yet been done as the National Development Company is not ready to use the money. Industrial projects considered so far include a mill for making yarn for use by handweavers in the Ilocos and other provinces and a number of small fish canneries. A central for drying and storing copra is also planned.

April real estate sales in Manila totaled ₱3,025,256, the largest for any month on record and an increase of 168 percent over April, 1936. The unusually heavy figure is, however, due to the fact that title changed hands to a large office building, which was actually sold several months ago. Without that transaction, sales in April would have been only average.

New building permits improved but are still running behind last year, amounting to ₱164,310 for new construction, against ₱705,250 in April last year. Construction costs, said to be at least 40 per cent higher than a year ago, are apparently discouraging some building, though there is still a great need for it. It appears probable that building permits this year will not reach last year's level, but they will probably exceed those for 1935 or immediately preceding years. Permits for April and for the first four months of 1936 and 1937 are as follows:

	April	
	1936	1937
New construction.....	705,250	614,310
Repairs.....	33,010	36,410
Total.....	738,260	650,720
	Total 4 months	
	1936	1937
New construction.....	2,423,890	1,838,560
Repairs.....	164,640	100,080
Total.....	2,588,520	1,938,640

A fire at the end of the month destroyed or partly destroyed some frame building on the Escolta occupied principally by shops and a restaurant.

There were 480 new radio receiving sets registered in March and 99 cancellations. This compares with 342 new registrations and 85 cancellations in March, 1936. For the first quarter, registration totaled 1,394 and cancellations 270, compared with 1,206 and 337 in the same period last year.

Provision was made during the month for enlarging the Manila Stock Exchange, 15 new seats being

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<p><b>Kneedler Bldg. No. 400</b></p>	<p><b>Telephone 2-24-28</b></p>

created. This will increase the membership 50 per cent. A dividend of P22,500 was paid to each of the 30 members of the exchange, who expect to receive an additional dividend of at least as much when the 15 new seats are sold at a minimum price of P45,000 each. Plans were made at the end of the month for liquidation of the Central Stock Exchange. It is understood that arrangements will be made for the members to operate as sub-brokers through the Manila Stock Exchange. A curb exchange is being organized to handle unlisted stocks.

There were 44 corporations newly registered in April, with P15,384,500 of authorized capital, of which P3,768,200 was subscribed and P1,335,720 paid-up in cash. Of the new companies, 36, with P3,125,900 subscribed, are controlled by Filipinos; seven, with P498,300 subscribed, by Americans; and one, with 144,000 subscribed, by Chinese. As usual, the investment is mainly in mining, with 20 companies incorporated, having P2,347,400 of subscribed capital and P770,900 paid-in. Mine management accounts for four companies, with P136,500 of subscribed capital; a smelter (American controlled) for P40,000 of subscribed; and brokerage for two companies with P57,800 of subscribed capital. Outside of mining, the principal investments include one American-owned company with P150,000 subscribed capital engaged in aerial transportation; one Filipino-owned commercial enterprise, with P400,000 subscribed; one Chinese-owned lumber company, with P144,000 subscribed and paid in; and one Filipino-owned company, with P100,000 subscribed and P25,000 paid-in, to dispense recreation.

There were nine partnerships registered in April, with total paid-up capital of P357,460, mainly in brokerage, which accounts for four partnerships with P310,960 of paid-up capital. Three Filipino partnerships account for P175,000, all in brokerage; one American partnership for P33,000, also in brokerage; and P102,000 for one Spanish-owned brokerage firm. The balance is in Chinese firms engaged in carpentry, drug store operation and general merchandising.

## News Summary

### The Philippines



April 8.—Assemblyman Jose Romero and Mrs. Romero leave for Washington on the *China Clipper*.

Manila gold stock averages drop 2.93 points to 153.21.

April 9.—Maj. Gen. Paulino Santos returns to Manila after having given Colonel Miguel Nicaño cart blanche. He states the situation is fully under control.

Registration for the women suffrage plebiscite on April 30 opens. April 17 is the second and last registration day. First reports indicate that the registration was slow, totalling, it is estimated, less than one-third of the 300,000 affirmative votes required on April 30 to win the suffrage. The report has been spread that women given the right to vote would have to pay the cedula tax. Women leaders say they are not discouraged but that a great handicap is the lack of campaign funds.

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Manila stock prices drop sharply, as all over the world, following the canard that the United States would reduce its price for gold, the gold share index at the Manila Stock Exchange sagging 7.06 points to 146.15. Tracing was heavy.

April 10.—Adriano Rodenas, until recently teller and acting assistant cashier of the Insular Treasury, is found guilty in the Manila Court of First Instance of malversation of public funds in the sum of P20,000, and sentenced to serve a prison term ranging from eight to fourteen years, and a fine of P10,000, and to indemnify the government P20,000. The accused will appeal.

April 11.—After six hours of fighting the Philippine Army takes and demolishes the Makaguiling cota, most of the outlaws, however, escaping. Two Moros were killed and two soldiers wounded.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña gives a ball in honor of Acting United States High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones at Teachers Camp, Baguio.

April 12.—Military registration which started April 1, ends today. It is believed from still incomplete returns that the total will not reach the 148,000 mark of last year, although a larger number was expected from the population estimates.

Through a ruse, and making use of underground passages, Moro outlaws regain control of the Bimidayan cota, one of the cotas taken yesterday by the Army and turned over to the municipal authorities.

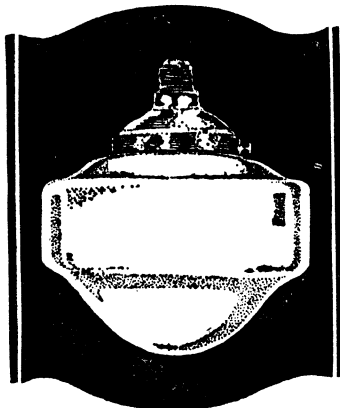
April 13.—Army officers are said to be planning to ask the National Assembly to amend the National Defense Act to permit more severe punishment for non-registration. The Act provides for a penalty

of not more than six months imprisonment, but the courts have been imposing sentences as light as ten days on "slackers". It is doubted that registration this year will reach 100,000.

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April 14.—Announced that President Manuel L. Quezon has appointed Jose Paez and Paciano Dixon to the Manila Harbor Board on recommendation of Secretary of Finance Antonio de la Alas.

Woman registration returns reach 212,172 with complete returns not yet received. Women leaders express themselves as confident that on the second registration day a 100,000 more will register.

The stock market drops to the lowest level since the boom started, closing at 134.06.

April 15.—"Popular Front" directors and delegates meet with Emiliano Tria Tirona presiding, but with General Emilio Aguinaldo, Judge Juan Sumulong, Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, Geronimo Santiago, and other leaders absent. They adopt an early independence resolution, and a resolution asking P300,000 for relief of the Tondo fire sufferers (P150,000 to be taken from the Belo Fund, P100,000 from the Charity Sweepstakes funds, and P50,000 from the Rice and Corn Corporation which is alleged to have made "enormous profits selling rice to the poor"). The organization also decided to take part in the May Day celebrations and to call a convention on July 4. Meetings will be held and demonstrations in favor of early independence, but, it is explained, this is a platform policy and does not indicate that the Popular Front is following the leadership of President Quezon.

Recalcitrant members of the Coalition who are reported to have sent a radicgrm to President Quezon asking him to return to the Philippines and put an end to what they call "radio-phone government", are criticized by other members of the Assembly and state they are obstructing President Quezon's work.

Vice-President Osmeña speaking over the radio from Baguio urges women to register for the women suffrage plebiscite, stating that the issue of enfranchisement is too momentous to be placed on the narrow basis of sex antagonism.

The Directors of the Nacionalista-Democratic Party meet and pledge full support to women suffrage and decide to organize committees in Manila to assist in the campaign.

The Army recaptures the Binidayan cota, but the soldiers find the place empty, the Moros having again escaped.

Brig.-Gen. Vicente Lim, who returned from Mindanao yesterday, states that there is unnecessary alarm about the Lanao situation. "The Army is after nothing but a bunch of outlaws," he declares. "The Sekdal situation was much more serious for it had political significance and involved people of much higher intelligence than the Moros we are after".

Announced that Lieut. Constancio de Zoza of the training cadre at Camp Dau, Pampanga, has been relieved of further active duty with the Army for having been found guilty of manhandling and injuring a trainee who filed charges against him.

Gold stock averages on the Manila Exchange go down to 128.71.

April 16.—The League of Provincial Governors announces that it "adheres unconditionally" to President Quezon's plan to shorten the transition period to independence.

Malacbang releases a proclamation of President Quezon declaring Manila in a "state of calamity", this making it possible for the government to control commodity prices, it having been reported that there has been an "unreasonable and conscienceless speculation" in land rents and foodstuffs in the Tondo fire area where 16,000 sufferers are without means of subsistence other than those furnished by various relief agencies.

Director of Health Eugenio Hernando instructs all health officers to start a general immunization campaign, the increase of contagious diseases having caused alarm.

Secretary Jorge B. Vargas states that jails in Occidental Negros and Iloilo are jammed with young men arrested for having failed to register for military service, while lists of names of thousands of others in Cebu and Leyte have been submitted to the authorities. A plan is under consideration to assign the men to cadres as prisoners to work as cooks and do other chores.

The Tribune publishes a plea of Ramon Lopez, wealthy Iloilo sugar planter, urging other planters to pay more than the "pitifully low" and "starvation" wages of 35 to 40 cents a day now paid on most haciendas. He declares the planters can afford to pay more than that out of their "enormous profits" and that they "must not wait until discontent is goaded higher and labor, led by radicals, begins to destroy".

The stock market again drops sharply to an average of 120.37.

The downward trend in the stock market is apparently halted and prices during the day are generally maintained and some issues recover slightly, the average rising .19 of a point of 120.56.

The second day of registration for the women suffrage plebiscite opens.

April 19.—The Philippine Herald publishes a

dispatch stating that the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Governor-General of Taiwan (Formosa), will visit President Quezon next July "with a view to explaining the so-called southward policy of the Japanese government."

Stocks advance sharply to an average of 132.68, up 12.12 points.

April 20.—Assemblyman Manuel Roxas who will leave for Washington Friday, is honored at a luncheon given by Assemblyman Enrique Magalona and at an informal dinner in the evening given by Placido L. Mapa. He states he has no information whatsoever, either officially or privately, regarding the discussions of Philippine-American affairs in Washington, but pledges himself to do his best for the furtherance of Philippine interests in the United States.

Reported that Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto has recommended to Secretary of Agriculture Eulogio Rodriguez the purchase of homesites in the fire-swept area in Tondo for resale to the present occupants under the existing law authorizing the purchase of estates for resale to tenants.

Stock prices again advance sharply for a gain of 10.40 points to an average of 142.72.

April 21.—Reported that the Central Stock Exchange, of which former Governor-General F. B. Harrison was one of the Directors, is seeking amalgamation with either to Manila or the International Stock Exchange. The Central was the third exchange to be established in Manila and the amount of business, it is said, does not warrant the existence of three stock exchanges in the city.

Shares move irregularly during the day and the market closes at a price average of 142.24, down .48 of a point.

April 22.—Reported that Dr. H. Foster Bain has expressed the opinion in a report to the National Development Company that due to lack of an adequate supply of coking coal the smelting of iron ore would not be economically advisable. He also points to the large investments that would be called for and the limited needs of the Philippines for iron. He suggests that the Philippines might exchange iron ore for pig iron with such countries as Japan and India.

With reports still incomplete, the total of registered women voters reported to the Department of the Interior now number 563,297.

April 22.—Gold stock average on the Manila Stock Market advances sharply for a gain of 14.95 points to 157.19.

April 23.—Assemblyman Roxas leaves for the United States on the *Philippine Clipper*. A caucus held prior to his departure fails to elect an acting speaker and acting floor leader, as proposed by some, because of the lack of a quorum.

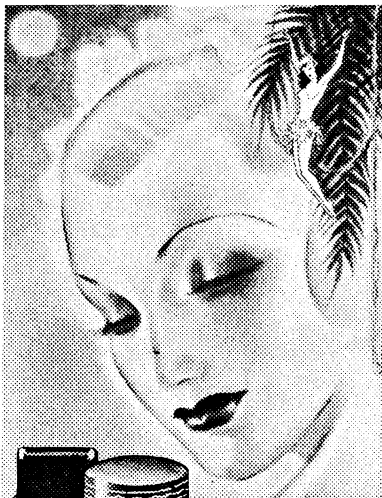
Judge Sumulong and General Aguinaldo express approval of reports that the Tydings-McDuffie Act will be adhered to in regard to seeking an international pact neutralizing the Philippines.

Gold stocks continue to rise, closing at 161.64.

April 24.—Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino instructs officials in his department that if any citizen of the Philippines wants to give himself a title and call himself sultan, datu, or panglima, that is his own business, but that his title can not be recognized by the government under the Commonwealth Constitution. Leaders of two Moro groups in Sulu have been making efforts to get the government to confirm the election respectively of the two sultans who recently assumed the title. The Provincial Board of Lanao some time ago approved a resolution ruling that present sultans might continue to use their titles, but that they could not transmit these to their heirs. The Quirino ruling voids this resolution.

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April 26.—The Cabinet approves the Tondo rehabilitation plans, providing for the construction of tenement houses, streets, etc., at a cost of ₱260,000.

The Governor of Palawan is reported to have filed protests with the Bureau of Customs and the Philippine Army against the violation of Philippine maritime regulations by poaching Japanese fishing boats who show no fear of the police.

A branch of the Netherland India Commercial Bank opens office in the Filipinas Building, Manila, with C. Stigter as Manager.

The New York Hotel and Bar and the Real Restaurant, old landmarks in Intramuros, burn down, and one American, E. H. Bahr, who lived in the hotel, loses his life. The place was owned by J. M. Heery.

The market declines, closing at 152.92.

April 27.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt arrives in Manila with his wife and sixteen-year old daughter and others of his party. Met by American and Filipino officials, and escorted by U. S. Army and Philippine Scout troops, he lays a floral offering at the foot of the Rizal Monument and proceeds to "El Nido", Dewey Boulevard mansion owned by Attorney E. A. Perkins, his temporary residence, and receives the press. In answer to various questions he states that he will base his policy on the Tydings-McDuffie Law and the assumption that there will be no sudden changes in the law. He reiterates the view that economic independence should come before political independence, and states that he means by that that "the government must have sufficient funds to maintain vital services".

He suggests that independence is not a condition necessary to the consummation of a treaty guaranteeing stable trade relations and such a treaty might be drawn up between the United States and the Philippine Commonwealth running for 15 or even 20 years. He refers to crop diversification and the acceleration of mining development here as possible means of achieving economic independence. The claim of some persons that other than American markets might be found, he characterizes as a "pious hope". He stresses the importance of the Joint Committee in Washington and states that it has the opportunity to do an outstanding piece of work. He states that President Roosevelt is deeply interested in the work of the Committee and in the Philippines and that no changes are likely in the Tydings-McDuffie Act until after the Committee has submitted its report. He refers to former High Commissioner Frank Murphy as a "personal and political friend" with whom he has discussed the Philippine question "practically in its entirety", and also that he talked with President Quezon with whom his relations are very friendly. Asked whether he thought he and the President could get along, he answers: "I don't see why not. I am easy to get along with". He states as to his powers that the law and the instructions he has received from President Roosevelt (which were read in part by President Quezon) are clear and that he will not interfere in local affairs. During the day he receives a radiogram of welcome from President Quezon expressing regret that he could not be personally present. In the afternoon he receives official calls from Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Admiral George J. Meyers, General Percy B. Bishop, and others, and returns the Vice-President's call the same day. His statements as published in the press are generally well received by officials and business men.

Loyal Moros are reported to be tearing down the cotas of Moro outlaws captured by the Philippine Army. A number of the outlaws surrendered to the authorities last week.

The stock market sags further to 146.45. April 28.—The Hongkong Clipper, carrying over 100,000 pieces of mail, most of which was transferred from the China Clipper which arrived from the United States yesterday, leaves Manila for Hongkong, completing the magnificent 13,000-mile skyway that brings the United States within a week's flight of every important city in China, and closing the last 715-mile gap in round-the-world air transportation. The Hongkong Clipper, which is a little smaller than the trans-Pacific clippers, will ply regularly between Manila and Hongkong. Regular passenger service to China will be inaugurated tomorrow from Alameda by the Hawaiian Clipper.

Secretary Vargas, President of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, in a telephone conversation with officials in Tokyo informs them that the Philippines will not be able for lack of time and funds to take part in the proposed 1938 Oriental Olympics in Japan but that the Philippines will be ready to participate in 1940.

April 29.—A late Thursday night fire on the Escolta destroys the premises of the Malabon Restaurant, T. J. Wolf & Co., Inc., Manila Grafica, Inc., and damages the establishments of the Escolta Drug Store, Estrella del Norte, Puerta del Sol, and several mining offices.

Seven new observation planes arrive from the United States for the Philippine Army.

The stock market average drops to 146.16 upon receipt of the news of Rep. Hamilton Fish's resolution

calling for a reduction in the price of gold. April 30.—Polls for the woman suffrage plebiscite are open from 7:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

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May 1.—Incomplete returns from all over the country gives a total of 431,539 affirmative and 42,554 negative votes, more than satisfying the constitutional requirement of 300,000 affirmative votes. The total women registered was 591,563.

J. H. Marsman announces in London that a new \$1,000,000 corporation, the Exploratie Maatschappij, is being formed in Holland to explore and develop mining claims in Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and Java. The Marsman interests already have a British company, Marsman Investments Ltd.

May 3.—Gold stock prices on the Manila Stock Exchange move downward to 143.0 for a loss of 3.16 points.

May 4.—An explosion in a fireworks factory at Polo, Bulacan, kills five persons, including two children, and injures a number of others.

May 5.—Three Philippine Army soldiers stationed at Bayang, Lanao, who went to a nearby spring for water, are ambushed by Moros, and two are killed, the other being seriously wounded. The outlaws escape with two rifles.

May 6.—Secretary Vargas after a conference with Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos, announces that a "relentless drive" will be started against the Moros responsible for the killing of two soldiers in Lanao.

Secretary of Public Works and Communications Mariano J. Cuenco releases a part of the gasoline fund for the maintenance of national roads and the construction of new roads especially in Mindanao.

The estimated sale of sweepstake tickets for the draw and race to be held Sunday are placed at P1,600,000 when sales close, as against a quota set at P2,000,000.

A letter from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrives belatedly expressing the hope that Filipino women will win the suffrage.

A reception is given by Vice-President Osmeña in honor of High Commissioner McNutt at the Manila Hotel.

March 7.—Secretary Vargas announces that President Quezon has secured the services of two ranking U. S. Army engineering officers to come to the Philippines to advise on power development here. The Manila Electric Company is reported to have informed the government that its Diesel plants may be bought for P50,000,000.

May 7.—Insular Treasurer Antonio Ramos opposes the application of the P100,000,000 coconut oil tax proceeds to the bonded indebtedness of the Philippines, stating that to do so would upset the bond market and lead the holders of Philippine bonds to ask for prices above par. He states it would be better to use the funds for the promotion of industrialization and economic development, and also for the national defense, especially if the transition period is shortened. Secretary Quirino suggests that part of the money be used for a revolving fund for municipal water-works and markets and a five-year road-building program. Budget Director Serafin Marabut also

favors the use of the funds for economic development and states they should not be used for ordinary and recurring expenses. Others caution against the suggestion the money be used for building up a merchant marine as the merchant marines of other countries everywhere receive huge and continuing subsidies.

Reported that the Far Eastern Oil Development Company will soon start extensive drilling in the Bondoc Peninsula, Tayabas.

May 10.—Announced at Malacajang that President Quezon has approved the action of the Cabinet in setting aside P265,000 from the Gasoline Fund for Tondo rehabilitation work.

The Confederation of Sugar Cane Planters decides to send Salvador Benedicto to the United States to confer with President Quezon and to represent the interests of the planters there.

Col. Frank Hodsdoll, Managing Director of Warner, Barnes & Company, returns to Manila from a vacation and tells the press he had several interviews with President Quezon in the United States and that he has full confidence in him and in his advisers in safeguarding the welfare of the Philippines. "If it is finally decided to change the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, I am sure the new program would be one culminated to bring increased benefits to this country."

The market declines to an average of 134.76. May 11.—General Santos and Secretary Vargas leave by airplane for Lanao to make an inspection there.

The market drops further to 130.34. May 11.—The four Moros who ambushed three soldiers at Bayang last week are surprised by a Philippine Army patrol in Lian forest and killed in the subsequent fighting. The four were mere youngsters from 13 to 15 years old, but were well armed, refusing to surrender and fighting like madmen, wounding one officer and four soldiers before they were killed. Two other Moros of the Macaguiling outlaw band are killed by Moros friendly to the government.

May 12.—A group of Assemblymen headed by Tomas S. Clemente of Sorsogon protest against the decision of the management of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes to eliminate 1,119 "consolation" prizes. Their stand is that in view of the fact that the total sales are smaller than expected, all prizes should be proportionately reduced, but none eliminated.

#### The United States

April 10.—Rep. F. L. Crawford declares that the State and War Departments are in "collusion with President Quezon" in seeking the grant of trade benefits to the Philippines at the expense of the American public.

It is stated at the International Textile Conference in Washington by a French delegate that "backward" countries, by refusing to adopt shorter working hours and higher wages are responsible for the world plight of the industry and face the possibility of the exclusion of their goods from nations with higher working standards. A British delegate states that British employers after spending thousands of pounds in creating and producing new designs to stimulate demand, find their designs pirated and produced in cheaper factories in Asiatic countries where it is "impossible to obtain normal legal rights." The Japanese representative states that a comparison of wages in various nations by the gold standard is misleading, and a Chinese delegate points out that it is futile to discuss higher wages and shorter hours in so far as China is concerned as long as foreign manufacturers there enjoy extraterritorial rights.

April 11.—According to "sources close to President Roosevelt", he is not personally convinced of the desirability of a fundamental change in the Tydings-McDuffie Act and that he will give careful attention to the reports of High Commissioner McNutt, and also to that of the committee of experts when it is submitted. Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre states that it is clear that the provisions of the Act can not be changed except by congressional act.

It is reported that Prof. Stanley Hornbeck, Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, has recently been asked to study the Philippine question from the international point of view.

April 12.—The Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act as applied to all business engaged in interstate commerce in five separate test cases, broadening its interpretation of the interstate commerce clause in the Constitution. The decisions were unanimous in two of the cases and 5 to 4 in the others, the decisions being signed by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, and Justices Benjamin Cardozo, Louis Brandeis, Harlan Fiske Stone, and Owen Roberts. The decisions upheld the right of the Board to regulate employers-employee relations and the principle of

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majority rule in collective bargaining as regards union representatives chosen by a majority of employees, these to be the exclusive bargaining representatives of all employees in matters of wages, hours, and other conditions of employment. New Deal leaders are jubilant. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins states that the rulings abolish the principal causes of industrial unrest and labor leaders state a decrease in strikes will result. Labor leaders state also they will immediately organize workers in the automobile plants of Henry Ford, believing the decisions will obligate him to recognize the organization or cease operations.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau states that the report that the government will lower the price of gold is a "silly rumor". Other Treasury officials deny reports that it is planned to abolish the inactive gold fund or to reestablish an open gold market.

Father Charles Coughlin, Catholic "radio priest", emerges from his retirement and in a radio address predicts another depression "which will make Hoover look like an archangel". He recommends that the government take control of money, taking all control away from the bankers.

April 13.—States in Washington that President Roosevelt is still determined to push his judiciary reform program despite the recent favorable court decisions as 5 to 4 decisions give the government insufficient certainty in regard to social and economic legislation. Sen. J. T. Robinson states that "a change of viewpoint by one judge has made legislation constitutional which was unconstitutional before he changed his mind. What would happen should that judge change again or some other judge change?"

Ford orders the expansion of his River Rouge plant, the largest industrial unit in the world, and hints at the possibility of a \$10.00 daily minimum wage.

Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes tells the press that the Quezon mission has been successful even if it merely precipitated early trade discussions. "He has established for Insular officials the widest acquaintance with all branches of United States officialdom and business circles. He has laid the basis for a broad survey by experts covering all phases of Philippine-American relations".

April 4.—Assistant Secretary Sayre announces that the American members of the joint committee

of experts which will study trade relations between the United States and the Philippines will include Joseph Jacobs of the Bureau of Philippine Affairs of the State Department; Louis Domeratzky, Chief of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau of the Department of Commerce; Frank Waring, Senior Economist of the U. S. Tariff Commission; Col. Donald McDonald, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department; Karl Robbins, Assistant Chief of the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; and Lyn Redmester, Chief Economic Analyst in the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department. He also makes public the names of the members of the Philippine group—Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo, J. M. Elizalde, Dean Conrado Benitez, Commissioner Paredes, Floor Leader Jose Romero, and Assemblyman Manuel Roxas.

April 15.—Judge James Adolph Ostrand, former Associate Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, dies at Livermore, California, aged 65.

April 16.—Naval maneuvers begin and will include operations between the Aleutians and Hawaii.

The Ford assembling factory in California is reported to have agreed to recognize the United Automobile Workers Union. The Union signed a final agreement with the Chrysler Corporation in Detroit yesterday. With Ford signed up, Packard will be the only major automobile producer in the United States which has not yet reached an agreement with the Union.

April 17.—President Quezon is given an honorary doctor of Laws degree at Georgetown University, and asked to speak briefly he comments on the subject of the neutralization of the Philippines, stating that the Filipinos in their Constitution have pledged themselves to nonaggression by condemning war as an instrument of national policy.

April 19.—The National Labor Relations Board is reported to have filed charges against Henry Ford.

Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, addressing a Knights of Columbus group in Boston, states he is convinced that "the working man is only seeking to attain his just and elementary rights. Employers must adopt a progressive outlook and discard the idea of suppressing any just objective of labor".

The joint committee of American and Filipino experts holds its first meeting and is addressed by President Quezon. Secretary Sayre, the temporary chairman, states after the meeting that the aim of the Committee is to "find a basis for a sound future Philippine economy looking toward the termination of the present preferential relations with the United States. We are not trying to overthrow the Tydings-McDuffie Act, but as a result of the recommendations the Committee may make, revision would not be unlikely". However, he declares that the decision would rest with the President and Congress. Hearings are planned both in the United States and the Philippines and the full membership may visit Manila as "it appears especially important that the American members go to get the insular viewpoint". He states, too, that the study will require "many months of hard work". Rafael Alunan, who arrived in Washington yesterday, also attends the meeting and is appointed adviser to the Committee's sugar sub-committee.

Sen. A. J. Ellender introduces a bill amending the 1936 Merchant Marine Act to permit the employment of Filipinos and give them the same privileges as Americans until the complete withdrawal of American sovereignty from the Philippines. The amendment would benefit some 2,500 Filipinos now working on American ships.

April 20.—President Roosevelt in his budget message to Congress states: "I propose to use every means at my command to eliminate the deficit in the coming fiscal year"—this deficit foreseen to amount to \$2,557,000,000 by the end of June, with the public debt amounting to \$35,500,000,000. He asks \$1,500,000,000 for relief purposes during the fiscal year beginning July 1 and projects the possibility of new taxes. As to armaments, he states: "It is a matter of common knowledge that the principal danger to modern civilization lies in those nations which largely because of the armament race are headed directly toward bankruptcy. In proportion to national budgets, the United States is spending a far smaller proportion of government income for armament than the nations to which I refer".

The United Press states that according to "authoritative sources", "the United States intends to be sure the Philippines can swim before withdrawing the last of its economic lifeboats". "The State Department envisages a prolonged period of Philippine-American trade relations even if complete independence is granted the Islands in 1939 or 1940... State Department officials feel that if the United States unduly curtails Philippine products during the latter part of the transition period and after independence, insular conditions would arise which would have special economic international complications jeopardizing the independence program. Political repercussions would be certain to occur in the Orient if United States policy cripples the insular economic set-up suddenly. Consequently, official opinion is inclined to a relatively lenient economic treatment assuring the Islands economic stability during the early years of political freedom."

April 21.—Officials confirm reports that a preliminary agreement between the United States and Philippine officials has been reached reaffirming the intention of the United States to initiate an international pact for the neutralization of the Islands, as provided under the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Observers state that "Japan would probably agree to the neutralization of the Philippines provided the United States promised not to retain naval bases west of Guam". Sen. W. King states he approves the reaffirmation of this intention. "Our policy toward the Philippines

will affect our relations with all the Orient. The Department of State should know the views of Japan, the Netherlands, Britain, and other neighbors of the Philippines". Sen. M. E. Tydings states he will seek a conference with President Roosevelt on the proposal to advance the independence date, declaring that administrative legislation to alter the Tydings-McDuffie Act "is not unlikely at the present session of Congress".

Knights of Columbus officials describe as "pernicious" the reported efforts of Erro Flynn, Frederick March, and James Cagney, moving picture stars, to raise a fund of \$1,500,000 among the members of the Hollywood film colony for the Spanish loyalists.

April 22.—Reported that a clause providing for the refund of the sugar excise taxes to the Philippines for only one year has been introduced into the new sugar bill. Rep. F. Cummings states, "The Philippines expect to be independent by then". Former senator Harry Hawes states that "so long as the Philippines remains under the sovereignty and direction of the United States, the Islands should be treated on a parity with all other offshore areas". It is reported that President Quezon has proposed that the benefit payments be paid into the Philippine Treasury instead of to the individual planters.

April 23.—President Roosevelt entertains President Quezon at a luncheon and is reported to have told him that he could not visit the Philippines in 1937 but hoped to do so in 1938, and that he is especially interested in visiting Jolo and other outlying points of the Archipelago. President Quezon tells the press after the luncheon that politics were not discussed.

April 24.—United Automobile Workers Union officials in California state that the local Ford Motor Company assembly plant has recognized the Union and that work will be resumed.

President Quezon announces that he has engaged the services of Frederick Howes as an adviser. He was formerly adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace. President Quezon states he plans a new attack on the tenancy problem as soon as he returns to the Philippines.

April 25.—President and Mrs. Quezon attend the christening at Detroit of an adopted daughter of Mrs. Teahan, Governor Murphy's sister, who has been named Mary Aurora, with Mrs. Quezon as the

(Continued to page 282)



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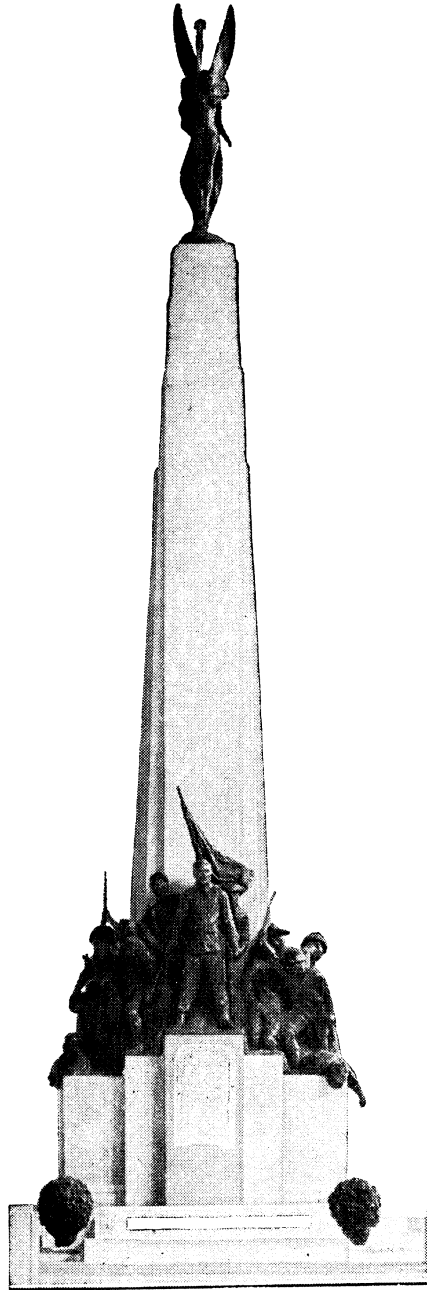
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# Editorials

It is perhaps a puzzle to some that the United States Government, supposed to be ready to abandon the great Archipelago of the Philippines, should spend almost a year in various maneuvers, which included

secret "colonization", to establish its claim to three small, barren, uninhabited islands—Jarvis, five miles long and a mile or two wide, rising twenty feet above the sea; and Baker and Howland islands, sixty-five miles apart, the one a mile long and three-fourths of a mile wide, and the other two miles long and a mile wide.

Midway and Wake islands, more or less fortuitously acquired by the United States in the past, had demonstrated the value of such island stations in trans-oceanic aviation, and the value of the three newly-claimed islands lies in the fact that among them Jarvis is on a direct line between Honolulu and New Zealand, while Baker and Howland, farther west, are in a direct line between Honolulu and Brisbane or Sydney, Australia, being so situated, too, as to divide the journey by air into "hops" of just the right distance.

The Pan-American Airways clippers are now regularly flying the American-China route, via the Philippines, and experimental flights over the new routes to New Zealand and Australia have already been made.

Chagrin has been shown in some quarters in Britain and Japan over these developments, and in our present stage of world civilization that can probably not be helped. However, though the fact that the airplane is an American invention is from the sociological point of view largely an accident (it might just as well have been invented in France, for instance), America has naturally, it would appear under the circumstances, taken the lead in airplane building and, with equal appropriateness, in airplane transport, and America was and still is, in fact, the only country able to undertake to solve the difficult problems involved in trans-Pacific aviation. This involves almost the necessity of some control, and it is fortunate that to obtain this control was still possible after a considerable period of indifference to "islands" in general, which are associated in the continental American mind chiefly with Robinson Crusoe, pirate treasure, cannibals, and hula-hula dancers.

The apparent inconsistency between American policy in respect to the great island group of the Philippines, only slightly smaller than the British Isles, and these other little spots of land in the Pacific, important though they now are, may be surprising, but American policy with respect to the Philippines antedated by decades any considerations connected with world aviation. There is no doubt that in the long run these new considerations will affect America's Philippine policy, not to say its entire foreign policy, especially with respect to Asia.



There is an extraordinarily revealing paragraph in an article by Freda Utley in the last issue of *Pacific Affairs* as to the economic, social, and political structure of Japan, which is of the

## Note for the Economic Advisory Council

utmost interest here as it reveals the dangers to which we are exposed in the Philippines as our economic development proceeds.

Miss Utley, who has recently published a much discussed work, "Japan's Feet of Clay", was formerly special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* in Japan, and has for several years past been connected with the Pacific section of the Institute of World Economics and World Politics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, as a research worker.

The paragraph referred to reads:

"...The important point is that the feudal substructure remained, to cripple Japan's subsequent economic development. At the same time the absence of a 'bourgeois' class, and the obstacles put in the way of the development of such a class out of the ranks of the peasants, small landlords, traders, and artisans, left all power in the state in the hands of the bureaucrats—descendants of the warrior ruling class—and the giant family business houses. Economically Japan retained the medieval obstacles to the healthy industrial development which could have absorbed the growing population. Politically it became a police state, governed by a bureaucracy wedded to a plutocracy and spending all the country's resources on the means of aggression. It can indeed be said that in Japan capitalism became rotten before it was ripe. Japan never knew a period of industrial capitalism, like England in the nineteenth century, giving small producers a chance to develop their own fortunes and industrialize the country in an era of free competition and liberalism. Japan, whose industrial development was state-aided throughout, with no middle class of industrialists and no investing middle class, jumped straight from the seventeenth century to the twentieth-century era of monopolies and imperialism. The great trusts (allied from the beginning with the bureaucrats and militarists), like giant trees, have prevented any light from penetrating through and the vegetation below them remains dwarfed to this day."

Little thought is needed to show certain similarities in our position—we have a great tenant population, we lack a strong middle class, we have our giant family business houses, we have a bureaucracy, we are fostering monopoly. Wide awake public opinion and able and careful statesmanship will be necessary to avoid the conditions which now interfere so greatly with Japan's development. We must put our farmers on land of their own, we must allow economic opportunity for our middle class, we must guard against monopoly. We must, in short, hold on the two principles of freedom of economic opportunity and democracy in government which have been implanted here by America, lest the people become as enslaved as those of Japan, and our government of which today we are so proud, become, as Japan's, a "police government."

It is reassuring to note that in his first public address (in Baguio) United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt evinced a recognition of realities. The daily press has already commented on the High Commissioner's address as a whole, and the writer wants only to call attention to the following part of the speech:



"The awful truth is that the peace of the world hangs in the balance. There are in the Far East, in Central Europe, and in Africa, conflicts which in the present state of mind of the people concerned appear to be irreconcilable. In these regions there are ruling powers which avow their faith in force. In each there are nations where the primitive instincts of man, which it is the work of civilization to subdue and control, have been unleashed. It is not by diplomatic formulae and by conventions and treaties that such a crisis can be overcome. It is only by the moral unity of all these nations which wish to keep the peace and preserve for themselves and their children the standards of liberty and human decency. The forces of order in the world are still more powerful than the forces of chaos. But only if they are united. The question as to whether there is to be war or peace in Europe, in Asia, or in Africa will depend, therefore, on whether the strength of those who wish peace is or is not unmistakably greater than the strength of those who might gamble on appeal to force."

There is a fear in the Philippines that the fate of the country might be made to depend on such diplomatic formulae, conventions, or treaties as the High Commissioner mentions, and that the security under which we have lived for so many years might suddenly vanish with the warships of the United States from Philippine waters, and that, almost as bad (if certain American pacifist societies have their way), obstructions might be laid in the way of our developing our own land defenses.

As President Manuel L. Quezon himself stated in a reply to remarks by the liberal editor, Oswald Garrison Villard at a recent Foreign Policy Association luncheon in New York: "Twenty years ago I delivered the same speech as that of my old friend, Mr. Villard, but I am sorry to say I can not make that speech today after seeing what happened to Belgium, Manchuria, and Abyssinia."

The writer does not yet know what was behind the recent reaffirmation by a State Department official, apparently concurred in by President Quezon in spite of his remark just quoted, of the intention of the United States to seek a treaty for the neutralization of the Philippines in compliance with the "request" embodied in the Tydings-McDuffie Act that the President of the United States enter into negotiations for that purpose. This reaffirmation was not greeted by loud cheers in the Philippines.

Now High Commissioner McNutt states that it is not by such treaties that the dangers that exist in the Far East, and elsewhere, can be overcome, but only by "moral unity" among the nations which wish to keep the peace and which, note well, are still the more powerful. Moral unity or immoral unity, it is still strength, power, which remains the determining factor. If we are to have a treaty which will assert the moral unity High Commissioner McNutt speaks of, neutralizing the Philippines, let us trust in the treaty, and keep our powder dry. Belgium was neutralized, but nevertheless maintained a sizeable standing army and also built the great fortifications which held the Germans in 1914.

In his anthropological work, "The Study of Man" (Appleton-Century), Dr. Ralph Linton, of the University of Wisconsin, includes a most interesting section on the present-day cultural disintegration. He distinguishes between that core of ideas, habits, and conditioned emotional responses which are common to all sane, adult members of society, which he calls the *Universals*; those other elements of culture which are shared by the members of certain socially recognized individuals but which are not shared by the total population, which he calls *Specialties*; and those traits which are shared by certain individuals but which are not common to all the members of the society or even to all of the members of any one of the socially recognized categories, which he calls *Alternatives*.

Under *Universals* he includes such elements as a particular language, tribal patterns of costume and housing, and ideal patterns for social relationships. Under *Specialties* he includes such elements as manual skills and technical knowledge. Under *Alternatives* he includes a wide range of elements, varying from the special and often quite atypical ideas and habits of a particular family to such things as different schools of painting or sculpture. In small and primitive societies there are usually only a small number of such Alternatives, but in a rapidly changing culture, such as our own, the Alternatives may become so numerous that they quite outweigh the Universals and Specialties. Elements are drawn out of the core of Universals and Specialties into the fluid zone of Alternatives, and the culture increasingly loses pattern and coherence. The society is no longer able to feel or act as a unit. "Our own civilization, as it presents itself to the individual, is mainly an assortment of Alternatives between which he may or frequently must choose. We are rapidly approaching the point where there will no longer be enough items on which all members of the society agree to provide the culture with form and pattern." "Without the backing of a group of like-minded people, it is impossible for a member of the society to feel absolutely sure about anything, and he falls an easy prey to any sort of high-pressure propaganda."

"Such a condition", states Dr. Linton, "is fatal to the effective operation of democratic institutions, since these depend upon a high degree of cultural participation, with the united will and consciousness of social as apart from individual interests which this confers. A low degree of cultural participation makes the rule of organized minorities not only possible but almost a necessity if society is to be maintained as a functioning entity. Such minorities are capable of concerted action, while the bulk of the population, lacking common attitudes and values which might serve as rallying points, can do nothing against the minority or for themselves."

"None of the problems involved in the present situation are really insoluble," concludes Dr. Linton "and, if our culture and society collapse, they will not fall from lack of intelligence to meet this situation, but from lack of any united will to put the requisite changes into effect. What the world needs far more than improved production methods

or even a more equitable distribution of their results is a series of mutually consistent ideas and values in which all members can participate", but, he adds, "there is no way of knowing which of our present Alternative values will survive the present turmoil or what new values may be developed to serve as crystallization points for the new culture patterns."

In the Philippines, with its complicated mixture of the primitive, the medieval, and the modern and of Oriental and Western cultures, our Alternatives are especially numerous and confusing. If, therefore, we show certain inconsistencies, move in one direction and then return, or even attempt to move in three or four different directions all at the same time, thereby tying ourselves into more or less of a knot, our critics should consider the state we are in and the numerous Alternatives which confront us in government, economics, education, and all the aspects of modern life, which are confused and confusing everywhere and not alone in the Philippines.

We are now rid of the disgrace of our women's disenfranchisement, perpetrated by the Constitutional Convention after the suffrage had been extended to them by an Act of the Philippine Legislature. On April 30, the women voted 447,407 to 44,281 in favor of woman suffrage, an excess of 147,407 over the 300,000 affirmative votes demanded by the fathers of the Constitution.\*

President Quezon was admittedly luke-warm on the issue at the time it was the subject of debate and intrigue in the Constitutional Convention, but he later changed his attitude and it was in part his strong advocacy of the extension of the suffrage to our women as a matter of elemental justice which brought about the women's victory in the plebiscite, for his championship served to silence many reactionaries who were opposed to the movement.

The requirement made of the women by the framers of the Constitution had the value at least of bringing about

a demonstration on their part that they wanted the vote, something that the men of the Philippines were never called upon to make.

In connection with the winning of the right to vote by Philippine women, the *China Weekly Review* declared:

"... There is significance in the development because it gives Filipino women a position of leadership among womankind in Oriental countries. The granting of the ballot to males in Japan is a comparatively recent development, and no one would be so reckless as to forecast a date when even the men of China will have an opportunity to express their views on national issues in the form of ballots. Therefore the winning of the right to vote by Filipino women is a startling development. There is a further element in the winning of the right to vote by Filipino women which is not to be overlooked: that has to do with the service rendered by the Philippines as a Far Eastern political laboratory.... Progress toward popular government and ultimate independence [there] has been rapid and inevitable. We desire to make no foolish forecasts about the future, but the example of democracy in the Philippines has been an important element in political development in the Orient and at no time was this more important than at the present when European dictators are intriguing to extend their systems to this part of the world."

That the Philippines constitutes a political laboratory in the Far East is by no means a new thought, but is worth recalling. The Philippines has given the United States an opportunity to undertake various governmental policies not so easy to institute at home because of traditional and practical obstructions, and also to attempt to approximate in practice some of its noblest ideals.

The American demonstration in the Philippines still continues and was never, in some aspects, as impressive as it is today. At this point, however, fatal mistakes are easily made, through impatience, through weariness, through lack of understanding, and through sheer lack of nerve. Let America hold steadily to its purpose despite those who through their shortsightedness would bring it to nought, and in the teeth of the unbelief and ill-will of those powers which want that purpose to fail.

NOTE: \*Returns from several distant provinces are still incomplete.

## The Blacksmith

By Jose Velez Yasay

**A**T hard and grimy work, pity not me,  
A thing or two unknown to you I see:

I see in the sparks of silver light,  
That from my anvil fly,  
A myriad stars, a summer night,  
A tropic sky.

And I see, too, ghostly fireflies,  
A rainbow of lamps in the dark. . . .  
A world of beauty fills my eyes  
With every little spark!

At hard and grimy work, pity not me,  
I see something more than drudgery!

# "White" Russians on the China Coast

By Marc T. Greene

**T**HE long flight of the "whites" into exile after the Russian revolution brought into the Far East a strange medley of humanity. Incredible hardships were suffered on the way, equally incredible fortitude shown. There were men and women, young girls and little children. Aristocrat, bourgeois, and workman mingled in common suffering. Before an enemy determined upon their extinction, caste barriers, once the most definite in Europe, disappeared. One objective and one only transcended every other consideration among members of the upper castes—to get away.

The history of this unprecedented trek across Siberia has never been convincingly written and perhaps never will, or can, be. Yet it is one of the most vivid, even as it is possibly the most tragic, chapter in all the archives of human activities. The migration terminated in the Orient, wherever these unfortunates could find a place to hide their heads or get a mouthful to eat, a horde of harassed humanity without an equivalent in any land or era.

Harbin was filled with them and so, until in turn they were driven from there too, was Vladivostock. They wandered into Mukden and Changchoun, into Hailar and Tsitsihar and even Jehol, down to Seoul and Dairen, to every coast port and each interior city. Thousands were reduced to the scale of living of coolie and peasant.

But the Mecca was Shanghai, city where rich and poor live in the most vivid contrasts of history, where the world and the ages meet, where there is recklessness of habit, existence without restraint, and no questions are asked of anybody, but where, too, there is not altogether lacking generosity for the outcast. And so into Shanghai flocked the refugees, many coming from Vladivostock by limping old freighters still pathetically flaunting the old blue-and-white flag of the Russian monarchy—at least two of which, overladen and decrepit, vanished on the way with all hands; many after a long and heart-breaking overland journey. The weaker, of both sexes, fell by the way and stragglers were left in Peking, in Tientsin, in Tsingtao and Chefoo and Port Arthur.

But the younger folk, especially the girls, sought Shanghai, for in Shanghai it is possible to live by the wits, as many do today. Moreover, among these outcast girls were former Russian dancers, dancers of the Royal Ballet, some of them, cabaret attachés of the gay restaurants of Petersburg, once the liveliest city in Europe, courtesans and harlots of every grade from former mistresses of Grand Dukes down to street girls of Moscow and even of Tomsk and Irkutsk.

There were shop girls, too, and daughters of merchants and others of the outcast bourgeoisie, house servants, chorus girls, school-teachers, and typists. Common peril, common hardship, reduced them all to helpless, panic-stricken womanhood, one indistinguishable mass in the great crucible of terror and want.



The dancers, the singers, the cabaret girls introduced the Continental cabaret to the East. And Russian femininity, some of its charm restored as its apprehensions were removed and a measure of economic security achieved, made that institution a feature of the life of Shanghai and of most of the ports of the East. In jaded Shanghai, ever on the alert for a new sensation, much addicted to the pleasures of the senses, the voluptuous Russian girl was an immediate success.

Not all of them sought the cabarets of course, for there were some, usually daughters of poorer merchants, who had in many cases seen their parents killed at their sides, to whom the cabaret life seemed no more than a descent into immorality and who labored at shocking wages in the great stores of Shanghai rather than parade their charms. Nor is it to the credit of the European merchant in the East, least of all to the English who control most of the large establishments, that these poor creatures were quite as well treated in the matter of wage in the department-stores of the Chinese as in those of the white man.

A few, especially qualified, became teachers of music or of some other art, or in the Shanghai European schools. A number married, in rare instances happily. Unions were mostly to Anglo-Saxons and too often based on the Russian woman's well-known sensual appeal. In any case, the two temperaments are widely at variance and almost sure to clash sooner or later. In such cases it was generally the cabaret to which the woman resorted, and now in utter recklessness as to the outcome.

During the lush period between 1920 and 1930 the Shanghai cabaret girl, especially if she possessed unusual charm, easily made as much as \$75 a week without bartering her attractions to any greater extent than dancing with strangers for pay. She was a "dancing partner" working on commission from eight or nine in the evening until daylight or thereabouts. Half the proceeds of the dance tickets went to her, likewise a large percentage on abominable liquors sold at fantastic prices.

Thus she lived for three or four years and then, probably having indulged herself a good deal, began to fade. The first suggestion of waning charm, either in appearance, wit, or sprightliness, was the commencement of the downward path. That path many have followed in Shanghai as, if you have been much there and observed closely, you must readily have seen, seen and pitied.

Perhaps the girl remained in Shanghai. But Shanghai, though at times generous, can be pitiless to the failure and to those whose day is past, and she would drop steadily down the long scale of entertainment places, finally to seek refuge in the waterfront red-light districts of Wayside and Yang Tze-poo. And then some night you would be shocked to encounter her "walking the Garden Bridge," the Shanghai courtesan's final stage.

But very likely she had fled from the vast, fantastic city which is both East in West and West in East, and where, if nowhere else on earth, the twain constantly meet; fled it in the conviction that it is better to be first in a cabaret of the ports than second in Shanghai. In that case, since the ultra-respectable British Hong Kong presents few opportunities to live by the wits or the charm, the goal might be Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok, or Sourabaia. Or, when it came to be a mere matter of selling the body, as it would very soon, another stage on the downward path would be Malay Street, in Singapore, or perhaps even China Street, in Rangoon. And after that the islands, the obscure ports, and the low "honky-tonks," anywhere, which is but one stage short of oblivion.

And so here we find summarized the lives of many, how many no man can say, who made the great Siberian trek. Here we have, indirectly at least, one of the results of revolution. What that trek meant to the men is well enough known. Every world traveler has encountered them in every land, sometimes prosperous, usually all but penniless, often half-starved. I knew a man, once well-to-do in Petersburg, who for more than ten years took his place every day, good or bad, on the same spot at the corner of Nanking Road and the Bund in Shanghai, there to sell the *North China Daily News* and the *Shanghai Times*. He lacked a leg, yet he had made the great trek. I knew a very lovely girl who, rather than seek the cabarets, worked in one of the great English department stores in Shanghai at a wage approximating \$15 a month.

I have been driven about Bombay by a Russian taxi-man, led behind the scenes of the tourist's East in Bangkok by a man who once owned a garage in Moscow, drunk tea served in a little shop in Harbin by a former restaurateur of Petersburg, talked with a café proprietor in Paris who once managed a hotel in Odessa. His little place, not far from the Rue de Rivoli, had netted him enough so that he would have been able to leave Europe and seek, as he told me he wished to do, the Argentine, but for one insuperable obstacle.

Strange as it may seem, he could neither get out of France nor enter any other country because he possessed no passport and had no means of obtaining one.

There are plenty of men like that today in Shanghai and, indeed, all over the East. That is common knowledge. But not so many people know the story of the women of the great Siberian trek, most pathetic tale of all, perhaps of all time. Amazing, too, that these women, lots of them well-nurtured and living in comfort before 1917, displayed in the course of the hardships of that trek a fortitude that is one of the marvels of the record of those days. Ten years ago, when the Shanghai cabarets teemed with them, before the Chinese girl had learned Western cavortings, Western slang, and Western manners, and thus ended the sway of the fading Russian as a Shanghai entertainer to the European, I talked with more than one who had tramped that long trail from Europe to Vladivostock and then down to the China Coast. True, it was always difficult to get any to recall what it had meant. It was a chapter of suffering and bitter tears that they would eradicate altogether from memory, and you had not the heart to refresh their recollections. Nevertheless, you learned sufficient to gain some idea.

But, as I said, the Russian girl is no longer greatly in evidence in the entertainment-places of the China Coast, especially in Shanghai. The generation which produced the stars of the cabaret has almost passed. The young Russian women of Shanghai today seek other pursuits and, what is more significant, the native girl has replaced them. In the changing East this is, perhaps, one of the most surprising innovations of all, the Chinese "dancing-partner." Bobbed of hair, piquant of converse, and sprightly of manner, she is able to impart a new pertness to "okay," "oh, boy," and "oh, yeah?" She is the princess of Shanghai entertainment today and the Russian's sovereignty is nearly over. But there are middle-aged, sometimes still young, Russian women in Shanghai who, could their memoirs be written, might unfold a tale more exciting than Mata Hari's, more pathetic than Edith Cavell's.

## Filipino Idyll

By Dee Vere

**B**RIGHTLY shone the stars  
As they kissed—  
(Tanagra figurines—)  
For they were happy.  
Silent rose the moon  
Like a white blossom,  
While, in a thicket  
Unfolded the hibiscus.

Whispered the dawn wind  
As they walked homeward;  
The moon sank to rest  
And the stars grew pale.  
Calm were their faces;  
While, like a meteor,  
Brilliantly silent  
Fell the red hibiscus.

Brighter shone the moon  
As they lingered,  
They did not see the stars  
In their close embrace.  
Deeply they breathed  
Perfumes of passion;  
And, in giant splendour  
Bloomed the red hibiscus.

# The Smell of Green Apples

By C. V. Pedroche

**G**REEN apples do not usually exude any fragrance at all, but a green apple being bitten into and munched within the mouth of a sweet young girl! Ah, then the fragrance becomes a part of the fragrance of her mouth: an unforgettable and warmly exquisite perfume. . . .



come back the next morning to find out if the bird would lay another egg. Far away upon the surface of the lake were tiny dancing waves and we felt tired and hungry. So we left, promising not to say anything to anyone about this joyous discovery.

All that ever was before the time we knew each other did not matter. There was no laughter, no earth and sky, no living before—as much as there were flowers and birds and grass and the fragrance of green apples afterwards.

The circumstances of our first meeting I do not now remember, but how can I ever forget the smell of her hair? Of sun and sweat it was—and warm. She came running to me one afternoon after school crying and smiling through her tears as she tried to disentangle from her hair a blob of chewing gum which some naughty sprite had fastened there when she was not looking! She came running to me crying and laughing and pulling at her hair where the gum held fast and tenaciously. Well, what could I do? I lost possession of my general faculties for a time, but I saw that she was looking at me and thinking maybe that I was a fool standing there doing nothing. So I pulled out my knife and cut off the strands involved in the sticky problem. And lo and alas it was solved!

I shall never forget her eyes as she opened them wide in disbelief at my audacity in so cutting the Gordian tangle and—the warm ripe smell of her hair. We played around together, climbed *sareza* trees together, laughed together, and in our young hearts we knew that the whole wide wonderful world was meant for us alone.

One Saturday morning we ran away from home and following no purpose nor direction we ran on and on and suddenly came upon the deep dark water of a lake. The sight of dark water was a thrilling experience and it made our hearts beat to the rhythm of heroic adventuring.

The water was quiet and the morning sun was bright and clean but we could still see the thin mist over the marshland. We ran around the lake shore for a while, hand in hand, shouting at the top of our voice trying to disturb the stillness of the lake. The echoes came from far away and clear.

A nesting bird whirred from the *talahib* grass that grew by the lake, dimpling the placid water. There was a momentary shiver of water and a flapping of blue wings and the bird was lost in the sky. I suggested we explore the grass for birds' eggs and soon we were knee-deep in the water, brushing the wet *talahib* blades with our arms right and left. Suddenly she gave out a cry, calling my name over and over again excitedly. I jumped splashingly to her side and there they were: three tiny spotted eggs.

"Eggs!" she exclaimed.

"Yes, eggs!" I agreed to the pounding of my heart.

"Eggs!" she repeated as if her saying it again would multiply the eggs.

We did not take the eggs but said to each other we would

The next morning we set out early but we never could find the place again and however far we went no sight of lake nor water met our eyes. I did not tell her about my fear that perhaps we had been under the spell of some witchery and that the lake was only a vision and that perhaps we had never left the shades of the *sareza* trees where we played *pico-pico* and drew great geometrical figures on the flat hard ground.

Many times afterwards we would swear to each other that next day, whatever happened, we would set out on a searching expedition but we could never summon enough courage to start afresh in a new direction, fearing that the end of the road might bring to us no sight of deep water but only of green fields and blue shadows of distant mountain slopes.

Perhaps it was only a dream and although we did not tell each other so, we agreed it were better forgotten. After all we were real and our bright days of laughter. We went around catching dragon flies with twigs tipped with the raw sticky gum of the *acasia* tree or snaring doodle-bugs under the house where they built their funnel-shaped "nests" in the soft thick dust around the posts.

One afternoon I chased her around the *sareza* tree. She was munching a green apple and when she saw me she ran away quite as if I were Satan himself or something.

"Here is yours," she said laughingly, spitting out some of the hard pulped skin and putting out her small pink tongue. I chased her around and around and suddenly I caught her by the hips, but with lithe feminine swiftness she managed to slip away. In a moment she was off, her hair falling in a black cascade behind her. She was off to the grassy plot behind the house where the orchard joined the ricefields. Off and away, with me at her heels. Once she turned around shouting amid her panting breath. She made as if she were about to give up running away, but when I was near she side-stepped so dexterously that I fell headlong upon the grass. And all at once she fell upon me heavily and we were there, she above me, astride upon my back like a horse-rider. She began pounding my head with her fists until it hurt and I shouted for her to stop. She stood up and seeing that I was motionless she began to run around my prostrate body, mocking me and tantalizing me with the half-eaten apple. My arms were stretched out upon the grass and when she came around I made a pass at her bony legs and in a moment I was above her, pinning both her arms upon the ground. She panted and struggled and laughed but I gave her no quarter. I had caught her and meant to hold her. All the time the apple was in her right hand, held tight within her palm and fingers. I raised her hand upward to grab the apple with my mouth but she understood my intention and, swiftly

pulling away her hand, the apple was in her mouth before I knew it. I let go my hold and with my free hand tried to take the apple from her mouth, but she began to toss vigorously beneath me. I lost my balance and fell face forward and my mouth was upon her mouth and there we were struggling with the apple between our mouths, crushed and wet with a warm peculiar odor all its own. Presently it fell upon the grass and our lips met. We were too busy with the struggle to realize that something terrible and sweet had happened. I can not now recall the exact moment when both of us suddenly stopped struggling and felt tense and awkward, but there came a time when we found we were not moving at all, but were clinging to each other feeling warm and soft inside. We were too weak and tired to say anything and our very breathing was like warm silk falling upon the grass.

We were silent for the words could not untangle themselves from the knotted beatings of our hearts. We looked at each other and laughed, but our very laughter sounded far away. She kept wiping her mouth with the back of her hand and spitting on the grass. At last she stood up and I followed and it was as if the grass had suddenly flowered beneath our feet.

In the days that followed we realized that something had happened although what it was we could not tell. No longer could we look at each other but some sweet and ineffable sadness would well up from somewhere inside of us. She was to me all that was clean and young and lovely, and little did I know of the terrible ugliness of the years that were to come.

We promised to be good to each other forever. We promised not with our lips for we did not know how to speak the words, but only felt them and became tender with them unsaid. We were going to be good always and always. . .

Then somehow we lost each other. My family transferred to the capital and soon I was a student in the city. I never heard from her again. I seldom went back to the old home town. There were new feelings, new thoughts, new colors to catch the eyes. There were books to read and there was music to hear. Other women and other loves.

But sometimes I would think of her and I would then suddenly feel lost and alone in a world where everything seemed unfamiliar and unkind. Once walking down the Escolta I met a young girl munching an apple and the fragrance of it caught my senses in a sudden wave of homesickness. Other memories followed after.

Fifteen years. . .

I went back to the province with a college degree. I

had a diploma but no job, so I sat down and searched my soul.

One night a friend whispered an invitation and I thought, why not?

At the far end of the road the ancient mango trees grew thick and dark. We came up the ladder and I felt, although I never had been to such a place before, that it was the house. It seemed that its very smell and even the voice of the fat, sluttish woman with the buyo-slobbered lips could belong to no other place.

I tried to be brave but a sudden panic caught my heart.

"How are they?" asked my friend of the fat oily woman.

"Excellent," she said, and the word sounded like an advertisement.

"My friend here and I. . ."

"Okey," said the woman, "but just now three of them are occupied. Only one is not, in this room." She led us into the sala.

"You see," said my friend, "we don't want to take any chances."

"Don't fear," said the woman assuringly.

"Go ahead," said my friend to me.

"No, you go ahead," I said. I felt faint and empty inside.

"You go ahead," he insisted.

I did not bother to knock at the door when I entered. I just pushed it open and closed it slowly behind me. In the dim light of the room I saw a woman combing her hair up and down. She did not look at me but continued combing her hair, gathering it at last in her hand and vigorously forcing the comb through the tangled strands. There was a basin under the bamboo bed and a small towel hung on a line which connected two opposite posts of the room. In a corner stood a table and on top of this were several dusty bottles. I became aware of a strong, lush odor which turned my stomach and made my hands cold.

From the look of her arms and neck I knew that she was no longer fresh and her flesh did not look healthy. She knotted her hair with a quick twist and a deft accurate pushing out of a central coil. She powdered her face carefully and then she stood up, smoothing her silk dress here and there. Although I was looking at her when she turned to me, I did not really see her at once.

"Have you been waiting long?" she asked. I think her voice was rather kind but sleepy. She came nearer and smiled. Then it was that I saw her. At first only in a vague sort of way. But gradually her face assumed form

*(Continued on page 276)*

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## Sunset

By Silvestre L. Tagarao

**F**OUR men  
Gently lower their burden  
Into a rectangular hollow of earth;  
A black-veiled woman  
Stirs the solemn hush

With her weeping  
Which slowly dies away,  
While a glaring dragon,  
Flicking its golden tongues,  
Retreats in the west. . . .

# On December Typhoons

By Frank G. Haughwout

SOMETHING more than a year ago I wrote for this magazine an article in which I attempted a meteorological analysis of Joseph Conrad's story "Typhoon." I thought that, on the whole, I had done a good job for I brought out several things of more than passing interest that had heretofore escaped notice. These, it is not necessary to review here for the reader may refresh his memory by turning to the original article<sup>1</sup>, and to the addendum that it was necessary to publish because of developments after the publication of the first article<sup>2</sup>. Now, I find it necessary to publish a third installment. This is because of the seeming reluctance of certain of my audience to carefully read the context and discover just what I actually did say. For instance:

I have been taken to task by one writer because of the impression he gained from reading my first article, that I had said that typhoons are "romantic". I said nothing of the kind. What I said was that the *literature* on typhoons, into which I have gone rather deeply—back to the fourteenth century—was romantic.

Another impression I appear to have created, notwithstanding the careful explanations I made to the contrary in both articles, is that I had stated that typhoons never occurred during the month of December and that a Christmas typhoon, accordingly, was an impossibility. This impression finally found its way into print in this magazine (February, 1937, p. 97), and was explained away by edi-

torial comment. However, this serpent continues to raise its ugly head! It has, therefore, seemed to me worth while to go further into detail as to December typhoons and, at the same time, say something about "Christmas Typhoons."

As a matter of fact the records in the Far Eastern meteorological observatories give an entirely accurate account of the prevalence of December typhoons. The late Father Froc, of Zi-ka-wei Observatory, listed a total of 34 December typhoons covering the entire Far Eastern area, in the period embraced by the twenty-five years extending from 1893 to 1918<sup>3</sup>. This is an average of 1.3 typhoons per year. Father Selga, director of the Manila Observatory in the twenty-six-year period between 1908 and 1934, lists 61 storms affecting the weather of the Philippines, or an average of 2.3 typhoons per year<sup>4</sup>. The seeming inconsistency between the figures of Father Froc and those of Father Selga may be explained by the fact that Father Froc included in his list only fully developed typhoons that ran a definite course and affected shipping. Father Selga lists his typhoons under two headings: remarkable typhoons of which he recorded 9, and ordinary typhoons and "depressions" numbering 52. Many of the latter did not find a place in Father Froc's atlas. These distinctions are defined in my recent review of Father Selga's book<sup>5</sup>.

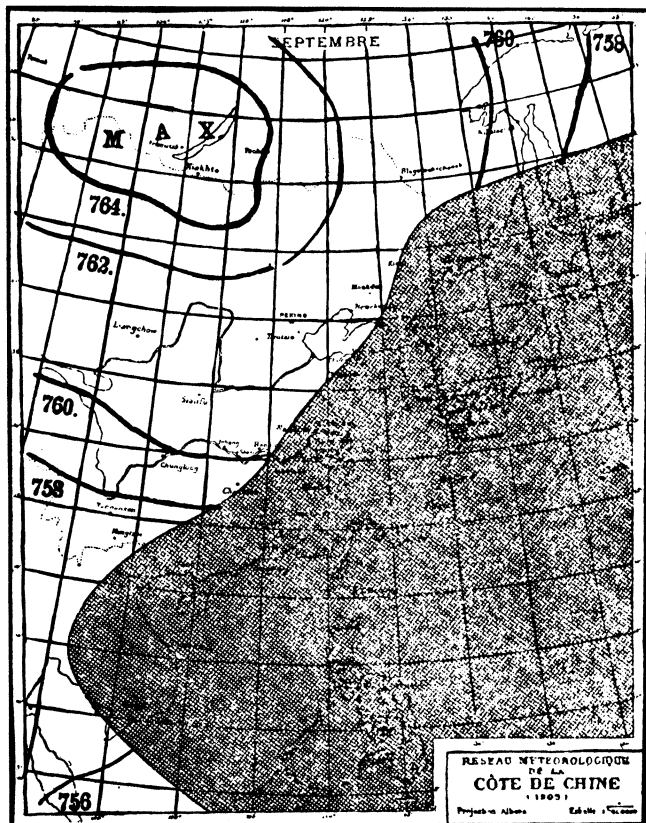


Fig. 1—Distribution of typhoons and atmospheric pressure in the Far East during September. (After Froc).

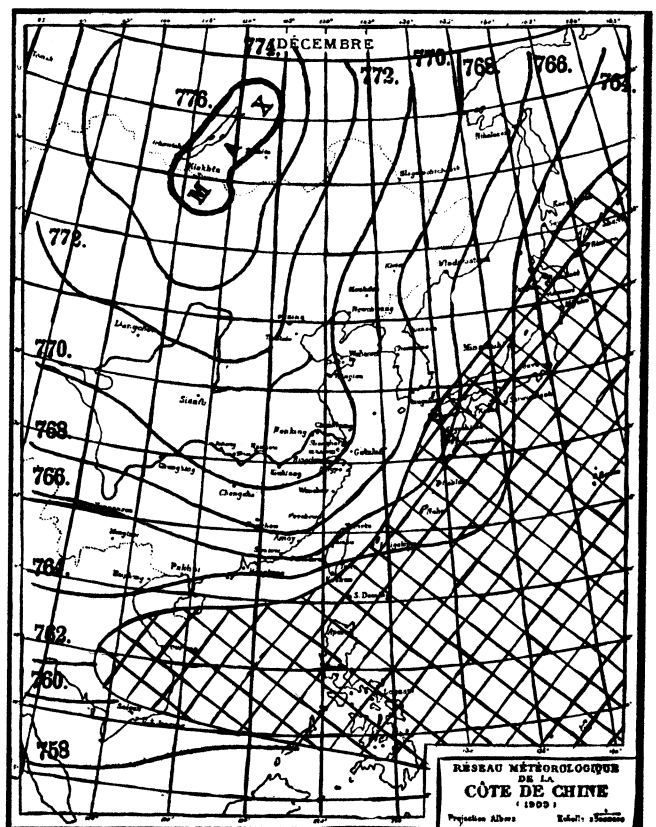


Fig. 2—Distribution of typhoons and atmospheric pressure in the Far East during December. (After Froc).



Father Selga, under the heading of historical typhoons, lists 46 December typhoons between the years 1734 and 1900, of which he was able to obtain sufficient data to justify record. All told, Father Selga has collected records of 107 December typhoons occurring during the two hundred years embraced by the period 1734 to 1934.

Going through the records I find data on 7 storms which, it appears to me, we are warranted in speaking of as 'Christmas Typhoons.'

The first I find is the typhoon of 1874 that swept over Misamis, appearing first at Cagayan de Misamis at dawn of Christmas Day, and passing over Cebu on the following afternoon.

The Visayas were affected on Christmas Day in 1875, 1878, and 1879, the typhoon in each instance entering the Archipelago by way of Leyte and passing out of sight in the China Sea.

The outstanding "Christmas Typhoon" of the Philippines was, of course, the "Quantic Typhoon," of 1918. I shall allude to it later.

The island of Yap was visited by a most destructive "Christmas Typhoon" in 1920. A storm-wave rose four meters above the ordinary high water level. Hurricane winds blew for six hours and more than 1500 buildings were totally or partially destroyed.

It will be recalled that Manila felt the influence of a typhoon on Christmas Eve of 1935.

The reader should note as significant to what is to follow, that all of these storms crossed the Islands south of Manila.

### High and Low Pressure Areas

It would be inappropriate here to go into a technical meteorological discussion of the factors that influence the movements of typhoons from the time they form in the southern seas until they finally pass out of existence. The reader must take much on faith, for the details are too involved for the space at my disposal. Suffice it to say that once formed and well on their journey, their paths are largely determined by alterations in the location and intensity of atmospheric pressure over the Asiatic continent and the Pacific Ocean and the upper air currents.

There are four of these permanent to semi-permanent centers: two Highs or anticyclones, and two Lows or cyclones. The great Siberian High centers mainly over the region of Lake Baikal; the Pacific High, lying between the south of Alaska and west of Hawaii, moves north and south as well as east and west. The low pressure area of the Aleutians also migrates back and forth between the southerly part of the Aleutians and the northerly

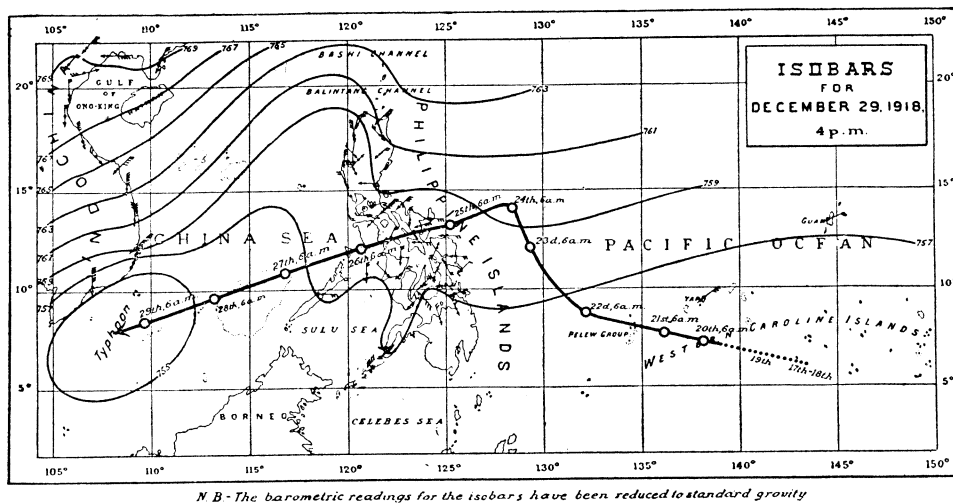


Fig. 3—Track of the "Quantic" Typhoon showing how it was deflected to the southwest by the Asiatic Anticyclone. (After Coronas.)

part of Kamchatka usually with little change in intensity. On the other hand, the low pressure area over India remains at about the same spot throughout a large part of the year but varies at times in intensity. There are thus to be seen four points of force that may be exerted on traveling typhoons

to influence their paths: two pushing against the storm, the Highs; two pulling it, the Lows. This is based on the generality that typhoons are repelled by high pressure areas and attracted towards low pressure areas.

When pronounced Highs and Lows appear on the weather map in different localities one can, for his own satisfaction, postulate a course for the typhoon by an application of the theorem of physics known as the parallelogram of forces. This is all very well if one does not undertake to frame too positive a forecast. However no one may predict with any certainty just exactly what a typhoon is going to do within the next twenty-four hours. It is usually easy to see what has happened after it is over if one has the data at hand, but when the storm is approaching, not only must the forecaster have all the available information regarding the storm itself, he must be posted as to what changes of atmospheric pressure are taking place on every side of the storm before he can issue anything but the most guarded prediction as to the probable path of the storm and the areas that are likely to be affected by it.

Now, it is true that seasonal or "permanent" Highs and Lows (anticyclones and cyclones), are constant within the limits I have stated, and that the general trend of typhoon tracks is more or less constant for given periods of the year in response to them, so that these storms usually move within particular limits at certain seasons. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that even the so-called permanent Highs and Lows vary somewhat in intensity or location from time to time within the season and, in consequence, any typhoon that happens to be in the neighborhood is exceedingly likely to have its progress modified by these variations.

How the operation of these conflicting forces may, on occasion, produce some exceedingly complicated typhoon tracks is best shown by giving examples of actual storms. Let us consider, for instance, the peregrinations of the typhoon of August 5 to 17, 1932, as set forth in the records of the Philippine Weather Bureau<sup>6</sup>.

The storm probably formed on August 2, between Yap and Guam. On August 6, it was approaching the eastern

(Continued on page 269)

# O Perfect Day

By Estrella D. Alfon

“YOU can not write a story about] today.” Bebe was sitting on the seat beside me in the lurching bus that was taking us home from Guadalupe. It was evening and there was a full moon. There were many of us in the party.



She said she had got stuck with them when she started bargaining for them as a joke and the vendor gave in.

Why can I not write about today? What happened that would be so hard to write about?

“For one thing”, she said, “we were very happy. I try to read all your stories and they are never happy.”

But I can write about today. Very early this morning, we went to the wharf to meet the boat that was bringing your sister to us.

“Yes”, Bebe said, “and we started being very happy then.”

We started being very happy then. How many we were! There were my mother, and your mother, and your sister, Bingbing. Then my brothers, Nene and Boy. That is the family. Of the others, there were Ansiang and her husband. And there was Luis, who is in love with your sister Inday. And there was Kint.

When we arrived at the wharf, there was your father, too. And we waited, for the boat was late. Soon the sun was glaring fiercely. It seemed soon, because there was so much laughter to push away the hours. Boy made a pretense of jumping into the sea and we cried, “Oh, please don’t.” The people looked to see what we were screaming at and then smiled to look at us. We laughed so. Because who would jump into the sea? Certainly not Boy, who is fifteen and is in the throes of growing pains. We all know he is the grip of puppy love—and for a girl older than himself. We tease him so about it: about his sudden consciousness of neatness; the wave he tries to put in his hair; his efforts to keep to the side of the road when we are walking and *she* is with us; and about girls in general. He tries to pretend he is angry, but how evident it always is that he only hopes that we will mention the right girl. But always we take care to mention the wrong ones.

When the boat did arrive, there was Inday waving to us from the railing, wearing a green dress and a double chin. We all raised our arms and waved, and I suppose we girls even jumped about. But your mother put her handkerchief to her eyes, and every now and then she’d raise her head and look at Inday. You exclaimed how nice her dress was. Into Luis’ face there flooded a light, but he bent his head to hide it and walked away a little.

Oh! what a lot of hugging we did! The boys stretched out their arms and demanded that since they were part of the party, they were entitled to some hugging themselves. But Inday cried, and your mother cried. Tears of happiness. That seems like a silly phrase, unless you’re crying yourself; then you are belligerent about it, for they are your tears, and have you not a perfect right to shed them if and when you wish?

When Inday’s baggage was taken from the boat, she had two suitcases and three sacks of *sincamas*. We laughed to see so much of the—whatever is it, fruit or vegetable.

There came a cruising wagon to us, one of those streamlined trucks with room enough for seven. But the driver scratched his head to look at the number of us. We yanked at the *sincamas* peeping over the mouths of the sacks, peeled them with our teeth, and munched at them. We took out some more and threw them around at the drivers of the taxicabs waiting there, and those who caught them soon were eating them too. And the driver of our wagon, he scratched his head again and soon was eating a *sincamas* also. Then there came a policeman and he stood beside us for a while, until he smiled and took the *sincamas* we offered him. We exchanged glances among ourselves, hoping he would go. When he did turn his back, we all piled into the wagon, just us young people, but even then we made a goodly load.

The driver clinched his teeth about his *sincamas* and reached for his levers. We turned to wave at our mothers standing there with Inday’s father, waiting for a taxi. They smiled at us and waved back, and then the wagon made a sudden turn and then a spurt about a corner to keep away from the policeman who was coming towards us again.

THE moon hung low and heavy in the sky. Bebe beside me was not listening to me. She was looking out, her elbow on the window sill, her chin in her hand. And the night smelled of flowers opening in hidden corners, turning white faces to the light there was that was almost too bright for night.

YES, I can write a story about today. We arrived at Bebe’s house, and we all tumbled out of the truck and went upstairs. Someone sat down at the piano. It must have been Boy, because the tunes were always slightly off-key. Inday had someone haul her bags and the *sincamas* into the house, and then she was with us, singing the tunes Boy was playing. She took me about the waist and led me into what was what in the latest Manila dance steps. The boys made moves to stand up and dance with us, but we always shouted them back into their seats, for what could they offer to compare with Inday’s leading? We all remarked on how well she led, how well she danced. And then our mothers arrived, and we stopped our dancing because we all knew how Inday’s mother does not entirely smile on the pastime, and it was their house. But she begged us to go on, go on, and we did. And I watched her eyes follow Inday about and proudly recognize her grace.

We drank lemonade and ate some cookies. And then we girls went into Inday’s room. We smeared our lips with her lipstick, slapped our faces with her powder, draped ourselves with her dresses. The boys tinkered with the piano in the hall. And then my brother Nene said, “Hey, cats! come on out.” But we were too busy reading Inday’s love letters and sighing over them. Nene called again, “Hey, you skirts, come out!” And when we did as he demanded he wanted to know whether he had not arrived

only yesterday? Wasn't this his homecoming, too? So would we go with him to "get it", as he said, and eat it, whatever *it* was, or would we rather he threw it out? Inday's mother said, "Yes, go," and we were running down the stairs; we were trying to keep a semblance of dignity on the street; we were crossing the bridge, and soon we were at our house.

Boy sat down again at the piano. And here the boys danced with us. Kint waltzes well, if only he did not have such curly hair, and such cow eyes! And Luis, who has smiled but hasn't laughed, who is usually talkative but is not now talking, dances beautifully, but he grew stiff with dignity when it was Inday's waist his arms were about, and he seemed almost austere in his efforts to hold her far away, and not look into her eyes. No one cared to dance with my brother Nene, whose strides are too lengthy to follow with any grace.

There was suddenly from the kitchen the sound of a cleaver brought down on wood and meat. Sound most familiar. Sound most welcome. We disengaged ourselves from our partners in a hurry, rushed into the kitchen and tore at the ears of the baked pig, pulled at its tongue, twisted off its tail. Mother cut off the paws of the pig, gave one to Ansiang, and told her it was a disgrace that she had been married one whole year almost, and there still was no one to cry in the night. Ansiang's husband smiled and warded off the jokes of the boys; while Ansiang, as is her way, jumped up and down and said shrilly, "Oh, I am embarrassed, so embarrassed." We lifted the lid off a pot and closed our eyes to breathe in the smell of rice cooked with pandan leaves. We washed our hands, and lined ourselves up at the table spread with banana leaves and heaped with a motley assortment of food. Rice, steaming white and fragrant; pickles sweet and sour; a salad looking out of place on the banana leaf; and bowls of *dugo-dugo*. And then of course the pig, the noble pig, the friendly pig, or what used to be he. Some of the old folks brought in some tuba, but it was the girls who drank it, and grew slowly red with the sweet headiness of it, while the boys looked on and dolefully shook their heads. We did full justice to that meal.

We sat around for quite a while afterwards. Inday told us stories about Manila. Her mother came and listened to her, and kept asking her questions about her studies, about her grades, about her school life. We all said our hurrahs because Inday had such high marks; we all nodded our heads at the difficulties in her course; we all pitied her because school life was so dull. But the excellence of her dancing is evidence of how frequent her attendance at parties must have been. Her mother's eyes are proud, her questions unceasing, but although Inday answers at length, she never seems quite satisfied.

Luis listened with his head down, as though he wasn't listening at all. He smoked incessantly. Nene laid himself out on a daybed, and snoozed. Boy kept teasing Bebe about her admirers. Bingbing kept teasing Boy about the girls he was beginning to follow about. I told Kint stories about the authors I had met in Manila when I went there for a short while; how they all seemed too young to have written the things they have written. Ansiang kept bickering with her husband because she insisted on

moving around and exclaiming sharply about such little things as too much dust on the chairs, and too many flowers on the adelfa. And her husband said, "You have just had dinner."

Then someone made Inday sit down at the piano and play. Inday has lost her stoop. Even at the piano she is poise itself. She got through an introduction that made even Ansiang sit down and keep still. Then she laughed, got up, and says that was all she could remember.

We danced some more, until Inday's father arrived and announced we were all going to Guadalupe. Who cares to go can go; just so long as he had ten centavos in his pocket to pay for his fare! All the boys laughed and said "Good!" The girls went upstairs to comb their hair and powder their noses, while the boys shouted that no one would look at us in Guadalupe.

We waited for the bus at the foot of the bridge. We were again as many as that morning. When we were in the bus how it rang with our singing! Who could get a tune out first, and could keep it against the other's singing, he was a good one! For we all sang different songs at the same time.

**G**UADALUPE is a place of flowers running riot with their color and their fragrance. Guadalupe is where the birds sing and the brook is clear. The trees bear fruit and the women wash their clothes there. The little girls grow their hair long and knot it, and they look far too wise and old for their years. Guadalupe is where they sell *bibingka* hot from the coals. The road stretches wide and white, and the church stands at the very end of it. If the driver speeds, you think you are going in directly, truck and all, for the door of the church is wide, and straight before you. There is a sudden turn to the left though, and you get off at the corner.

We beg the boys to let us help in carrying the baskets, but they are gallant today. We cross the riverbed that is almost dry now, because there have been no rains, a little dissatisfied because we wanted the river to be flowing. But soon we come to a spring, and women are clustering about individual wells that they have scooped out in the sand, into which, when they are deep enough, the water comes bubbling, a little muddy at first, and then growing clearer and clearer and clearer until it mirrors the moving clouds. Women lift their arms and pound the clothing, and they answer when we sing out greetings. We meet people who are somehow not bent over, even under the enormous loads of green mangoes they carry in huge baskets on their backs, hung from their heads by straps of banana trunk fiber. There are tomatoes, cheeky and colorful, in shallow woven bamboo trays on the heads of children who have rolls of smoking tobacco in their mouths.

We come at short last to the cottage that awaits us. Set at the foot of a hill; bamboo and nipa, unpainted, browned by sun and rain. Torpedo, the keeper's dog, chases some pigs away from the cultivated plants and the rosebushes. There are chickens; and hens very jealous of their chicks. There are green coconuts that await the splitting. And there is a mango tree with its branches hanging low with clusters of green mangoes. Boy finds a

(Continued on page 267)

# Is Short-Selling "Lawful"?

By John Truman

**I**N the May issue of the Philippine Magazine I told the readers something about the tactics of the "short-seller". During the past three weeks, the entire Manila market was directed by the short-sellers who, every time prices tended upward, broke them down again, scaring traders and investors away from buying, while they themselves profited from the general downward trend. It is only a weak market which promises profits to short-sellers, and with the present lack of buyers the market must remain weak. Were that state of affairs to continue for another month or so, the Manila market would be totally demoralized and hundreds and even thousands of investors and traders would join those who have already withdrawn from the field, to the incalculable damage of our mining industry which requires the stock buying public to develop its properties.



Recently a majority of the members of the Manila Stock Exchange voted against short-selling and the short-seller's tactics are therefore now banned. But the situation still is not safe, for some of the most dangerous short-sellers still hold office in the Exchange and it will be hard for anybody, even the Securities and Exchange Commissioner, to set up really effective control.

The buying public may, however, do something for its own protection:

- (1) Buyers who pay in full should demand delivery of their stock certificates;
- (2) Buyers who play the market on margin should pledge their stock with a bank so they may pay their brokers in full. It is the unpaid-for stock held by brokers as security which enables them to make short-sales.

There is still another remedy: not to deal with a broker who is known to have sold short for his own account.

My remarks on short-selling in the May issue of this Magazine provoked some discussion, for and against the stand taken. A letter from a well-known Manila broker was of substance. It ran as follows:

"The Editor  
"Philippine Magazine.

"Dear Sir:

"I have just received copy of the May issue of your magazine, and note an erroneous statement in Mr. John Truman's article on 'When you buy Mining Stock'. On page 218, last paragraph, the statement is made 'The Securities Act prohibits short-selling'.

"This statement is definitely not correct. Section 21, Paragraph A. of the Securities Law in full is as follows:—

**'SEC. 21. Manipulative and deceptive devices.**—It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly by the use of any facility of any securities exchange—

'(a) To effect a short sale, or to use or employ any stoploss order in connection with the purchase or sale of any security registered on a securities exchange, in contravention of such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.'

"The foregoing section is modified by Paragraph 24 of Provisional Rules and Regulations issued by Securities and the Exchange Com-

mission on March 3, 1937. Paragraph 24 reads as follows:

'24. No person shall, directly or indirectly, by the use of any facility of a securities exchange, effect a short sale of a security registered on any exchange, where the seller does not intend to make delivery of the securities within the period specified in the rules of the exchange. Failure on the part of the seller to make delivery on such date will be taken by the Commission as prima facie evidence of the lack of intention on his part to make delivery.'

"It will be noted from the above that it is only unlawful to make a short sale where the seller does not intend to make delivery of the securities within the period specified in the rules of the Exchange.

"In fairness to all concerned, I shall be obliged if you will publish a correction in your next issue.

"Yours faithfully,

"Etc."

The points in this letter are well taken, but I nevertheless maintain that short-selling, as practiced on the Manila Stock Exchange, is unlawful.

The Securities Act defines a broker as "a person engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the account of others" (Sec. 2, Par. 6 [j]). The Act also provides that a broker's license may be revoked when he "has demonstrated his unworthiness to transact the business of a broker, dealer or salesman" (Sec. 15, Par. 4).

A broker should certainly have the right to transact business on his own account as well as for his clients, provided he does it with his own money. But he is not entitled to take advantage of his being a trader on the floor of an exchange and do damage to the interests of his clients who have entrusted him with their money and who, in ninety cases out of a hundred, buy or sell upon his advice.

Take the following example of occasional short-selling:

A broker who has received a selling order for a big lot of a certain security from one of his customers, say 60,000 shares of Masbate Consolidated, first sells short on his own account a large lot of this stock in order to bring the price down and to cover later on at a cheaper price because he is certain he can do this, having the selling-order of his client in his pocket. He sells, for instance, 50,000 shares of Masbate at ₱.26, 40,000 at ₱.25, and 20,000 at ₱.24, altogether 110,000 shares. Then he buys back 50,000 shares at ₱.23-1/2. He is still short 60,000 shares. To cover them, he makes a "cross sale" in his own office, that is, he buys the stock of his own customer, also at ₱.23-1/2. On the board at the Exchange this transaction appears, but only after it has been closed. The short-sale has been covered; the broker has to deliver 110,000 shares of Masbate which he has sold in three lots at ₱.26, ₱.25 and ₱.24 respectively and which he was able to buy back at ₱.23-1/2. He accomplished this by short-selling done with the one purpose of making a sure profit for himself at the expense of his client. Besides this, he charges his client a commission! There is absolutely no risk for the broker. He sees the board at the Exchange, he knows how much stock is wanted and under what conditions, and it is easy for him to figure whether he can bring the price down by an additional offer or not.

When a broker acquits himself in such a way, is he still "effecting transactions in securities for the account of

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others" or is he abusing the rights, privileges, and opportunities of his position, making a profit for himself at the risk and expense of the clients who entrust him with their money and securities? Does he not "demonstrate his unworthiness to transact the business of a broker, dealer or salesman"? What is the Exchange and Security Commissioner's opinion? In his "Provisional Rules and Regulations under the Security Act", he states that a "broker shall not make any transaction opposite or against that which he makes for his customers."

The matter becomes even worse when a broker is not contented with an occasional short-sale but when he alone or in confabulation with other brokers sells short on a large scale with the aim of bringing prices down as a whole.

Speaking straight from the shoulder, such a broker violates the Securities Act, as he does not primarily effect transactions for the account of others, but for his own account with the intent of reaping large profits at the expense of "others", these others being always his own clients or the clients of other brokers, even of those who themselves are against short-selling, as the general break-down in prices forces all brokers to demand additional securities for margin accounts or to sell out many of their customers which always results in a heavy loss to them. There is no excuse for this sort of business and brokers indulging in it, prove, in my opinion, their "unworthiness" under the Law.

I have said that there is no excuse for such dealing, yet during the past few months there have been a number of attempts made to defend short-selling. One read statements of this sort: "A tailor who sells you a suit of clothes to be delivered after two weeks, performs a short-sale because he sells you something he does not yet have". I do not think it necessary to make a serious reply to such a joke, but it may be of value to say something about a booklet, entitled "On Short-Selling", issued by the Manila Stock Exchange, or perhaps I had better say, published by the recently defeated short-selling minority members of the Exchange, as I understand that member brokers opposed to short-selling were very much surprised at the appearance of this publication.

Right at the beginning, this booklet defines short-selling as "a brake which, when properly and judiciously applied, operates to stabilize normal prosperity". Then follows an attempt to present profit-making at the expense of the public as a beneficial practice for the nation as a whole, in the following words: "An unhealthy boom in any country must inevitably burst, bringing tragedy and widespread economic distress. America experienced an impressive example of this in 1929. Manila saw a minor example last year when stock went down rapidly from high levels".

Thus do the short-sellers introduce themselves as a Salvation Army whose aim is to save "millions of families" from "unprecedented suffering".

If this is really what the short-sellers hope to do they would seek to prevent "vicious long-buying"; that is, prevent an unhealthy boom by preventing people from buying stocks at too high prices, advising their clients not to buy when stocks are overpriced. I did not notice any short-selling during the boom. All the brokers were delighted to receive so many buying orders and some of them engaged themselves heavily in buying stocks on their own account

in order to profit from the up-going prices. Where was our Salvation Army at that time?

But there is always an end to every boom. Profit-taking begins on an increasing scale, and the first ones to notice that the wind is beginning to blow from another direction are the brokers. They sell. And when prices go down and are showing a tendency to stabilize at a more normal level, our Salvation Army appears on the scene. They sell not only the stock they have, but lots of stock they do not have with the intention of buying it back later when prices are still lower. More and more shares are offered and the Salvation Army reaps huge profits every day. They force the owners of margin accounts to sell or sell them out; they scare even investors away; prices break down completely. Short-selling has brought "tragedy and widespread economic distress".

For several months the short-sellers, whose tactics aroused the suspicion of the public, have felt the necessity of explaining to the people the usefulness of their practice. The only apology, a hundred times repeated, was that short-selling prevents unhealthy booms and helps to stabilize the market. Neither of these statements is true. During a boom, short-selling stops, and it is when prices are becoming stabilized at a normal level that short-selling begins and breaks down the market completely, destroying all chances of stabilization for the time being.

The attempt of the authors of the booklet "On Short-Selling" to throw the blame on brokers' customers, is rather amusing. I read on pages 10 and 11: "The Margin Trader borrows money from a Broker in order to buy stock, which he must obviously think is going up in value, otherwise why should he incur the risk of borrowing money to buy the stock."

This is true; the authors only forgot to state that most margin traders act upon the advice of their brokers. The writers continue: "As he (the Margin Trader) owes the Broker money, he does not own his stock. All persons operating on margin are required to sign margin agreements for the Broker's protection in the event of a rapid fall of the market".

The margin agreement which customers usually sign provides that the broker may sell the customer's stock when prices fall, and further provides that the broker may pledge the unpaid part of the stock to secure the money which he has advanced to the customer. I have never seen a margin agreement by which a customer authorizes his broker to lend his stock to another broker or to use his stock for delivery to cover a short-sale. There is an obvious difference between this and merely pledging stock. I should willingly authorize a broker to pledge my unpaid stock, which stock then disappears from the market. *But I would never authorize a broker to lend my stock to a short-seller, which means using it for transactions which bring the value of my stock down.*

The authors of the booklet continue: "It will be seen from the foregoing that where there are many Margin Traders, there are many shares of stock available for borrowing, thus affording the prime requisite for short-selling".

The writers hereby admit that the unpaid stock of traders is used to cover short-sales. In respect to this, Vicente J.

Francisco, member of the Philippine Bar, writes in his book, "Understanding the Securities Act":

"The Securities Act requires brokers to obtain written authorization from their customers before lending stocks held on margin. Most customers sign this authorization as a matter of form, not realizing the purpose for which their stocks are used. Although the brokers often lend these shares at a premium, it is rare that the customers secure any part of this revenue. The customer does not know when his stock is lent, and brokers have never troubled to inform margin customers when their stock was lent to short sellers. Any premium the broker has secured is treated as an additional income to him, to which he is not ethically entitled. When a customer signs a lending authorization, he is thus giving something and getting nothing, unless special arrangement is made with the broker. Mr. Warshaw ("Understanding the New Stock Market") believes that short selling has been the medium for many bear raids, and a factor in accelerating a decline."

It is obvious that no trader would allow his broker to use his stock for the express purpose of bringing the value of this stock down. Short-sellers, however, use almost exclusively the stock of margin traders for this purpose, thus forcing many of them to liquidate their accounts with loss. As the customers do not know what their stock is used for, the broker need fear no protest.

As the trading agreements with margin traders do not authorize the broker to use the unpaid stock of his customers to cover short-sales, I again state that in my opinion, short-selling as performed by some brokerage firms in Manila is unlawful.

There is no more important point in connection with the booklet entitled "On Short-Selling", to which I wish to draw attention. The authors never state that nearly all short-selling is done by brokers themselves and only a very

small part by the bigger speculators. The authors, on the contrary, appear to wish to make the impression that it is the brokers' customers who are selling short (page 11, under the heading, "Borrowing of Certificates") and in this connection also try to place the blame on the margin trader. As a matter of fact, good brokers in town do not accept short-selling orders from customers and there are anyway only a few persons who ever even tried that game. The short-sales which have broken the market down during the past few months were all performed by brokers, by a certain group of them recently defeated by the majority of the members of the Exchange. Short-selling is now formally banned from the Manila Stock Exchange. But there remains one question to which no reply has been heard: Who will watch the professional short-sellers when the market shows a weak tendency, for it is at such a time that the temptation to sell short is strongest in view of the big profits possible.

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# Approach to Modern Art

By Gladys Traynor

**I**S the money that is being spent on new homes, offices, and public buildings a sign that Philippine prosperity will energise the artistic life of our community?

As civilization has followed upon civilization, a rising tide of prosperity has usually brought about a corresponding growth in the cultural arts. The acquisition of wealth stimulates the desire to acquire beautiful objects of art both for the purpose of beautifying one's surroundings and to satisfy a passion for possessions. And the possession of beautiful things may lead to increased appreciation of their beauty and greater understanding of art in general.

Visitors to Manila tell us that it is today the most prosperous city in the Orient and that the Philippines is enjoying a peace and prosperity which the West, with its depression, strikes, and wars has not seen for many years. A few persons may believe that our prosperity can not last, but there are apparently a good many who consider the tide of good fortune sufficiently strong to warrant the building of permanent homes. Americans who have lived haphazardly in the Islands for twenty years or more in rented houses, as well as wealthy Filipinos who were formerly content to live in the old type of Spanish-native house, are now building beautiful modern homes.

Will this interest in modern architecture and decoration extend to an increased appreciation of all the modern arts? Will the owners of modern homes look for modern works of art to replace collections of ancient treasures not always in harmony with the idea of simplicity in modern decoration, or will the furnishing of these lovely new homes end with the purchase of Chinese linens, Czechoslovakian glass, Japanese porcelain, American and German chromium gadgets and whatnots?

Fortunately for creative art, there are a good many persons with little or no artistic education who feel the force and pull of beauty. These people may in the course of beautifying their homes gain an understanding of the true function of art which, in itself, is of far more worth than any valuable art treasure their money may procure.

It will not be an easy achievement, this acquisition of knowledge so unrelated to a man's everyday business life, as it is lived today. He might, of course, begin his art education by learning to appreciate art traditions. But that is a long, slow process for a man with

little artistic background because it takes him even farther away from daily existence. A genuine understanding of art is more easily acquired by another approach than that of the academicians. Esoteric discussions of the objective and subjective view of art bewilder the uninitiated. Certainly there must be recognition of traditions, but art must become intimately associated with the emotional life to give that inner experience which is the first requisite to true understanding. Intelligence is useful and necessary in the world of science and business, but to depend upon it alone in a search for beauty is to fail. Deploring the aridity of the average man's life today, Alexis Carrel states in his "Man the Unknown":

"Intelligence depends largely on education and environment. Also on an inner discipline, on the current ideas of one's time and one's group. It has to be molded by the habit of logical thinking, by that of mathematical language and by a methodical study of humanities and sciences. . . One may live in an unintelligent social environment and yet acquire a high culture. The education of the intelligence is relatively easy. But the formation of the moral, esthetic, and religious activities is very difficult. The influence of environment on these aspects of consciousness is much more subtle. No one can learn to distinguish right from wrong, and beauty from vulgarity, by taking a course of lectures. Morality, art and religion are not taught like grammar, mathematics and history. To feel and to know are two profoundly different states. Formal teaching reaches intelligence alone. *Moral sense, beauty and mysticity* are learned only when present in our surroundings and part of our daily life. . . ."

To understand the essential beauty of a work of art one must "feel" with the artist—painter, sculptor, or writer,—the reality of what D. H. Lawrence describes as "a flame or Life Everlasting wreathing through the cosmos forever and giving us our renewal, once we get in touch with it." The direct way to art appreciation is through this personal response and inner experience.

Conquest of time and space and the changing aspect of life today present such a contrast to the more static existence of those generations which required three score years to turn out a "gentleman" that the art of those days no longer is capable of eliciting for the average person that complete personal response which is essential if a work of art is to live for one.

Aliveness and vitality is precisely what the modern school of expres-

(Continued on page 266)



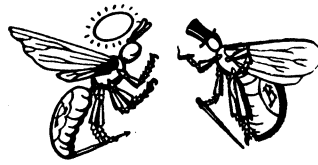
From a Painting by D. Holesch



# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

**T**HIRTEEN questions to make you stop thinking. (*With apologies to Life and double apologies to Putakte and Bubuyog*).



1. The reason why our column did not appear last month was that—

the Editor's stock of White Horse had run short.  
one of the authors, though happily unmarried, almost became a father.  
both authors had an uncommonly violent attack of sanity.  
we had a few dishonest pesos in our pockets and thought ourselves too rich to write.  
we did not know Latin like Ciprianus Unsonia.  
we did not write it.

2. One of these should be a legitimate ground for divorce in the Philippines:—

cruelty to one's better half's sweetheart.  
killing one's wife or husband.  
woman suffrage.  
olfactory cruelty.  
admiration of Robert Taylor on the part of the woman and of Greta Garbo on the part of the man.  
admiration of Mussolini or Hitler on the part of either.  
playing the bull-fiddle to beguile one's leisure.

3. One of these words is correctly misspelled:—

Ritzal Qweezón Mac Nut Rocksas Manira  
*magnum oppus* or *magnum upós* (it does not matter which).

4. Shakespeare said one of these:—

What's in a woman?  
It's a great life if you don't weaken.  
*Oh, Puso magtiis ka sana.*  
*Saan yo a casarita ti chofer no agtartaray ti truck.*  
Hail, hail, the gang's all here.  
Why did I kiss that girl? why? oh why? oh why?

5. There is no truth in the rumour that—

General Santos has been appointed professor in the 20th Century Academy of Ball Room Dancing to teach the *ronda* at ₱10 per hour to be paid by him to the Academy.  
the ₱100,000,000 Oil Excise Tax refund money has been satisfactorily spent.  
Manuel L. Quezon will be the last President of the Philippine Republic.  
even Mussolini is afraid of Mussolini when Mussolini looks at Mussolini in Mussolini's mirror in Mussolini's palace in Mussolini's Italy.  
Hitler is a great Talmudic scholar.  
a local mining company, or any local mining company for that matter, has actually found gold on its properties.  
since April 30, women have been offering men their seats in street cars.

6. The ₱100,000,000 Oil Excise Tax refund money should all be spent—

in developing the nut industry by inducing the local nuts to increase their output.  
in holding a coronation more elaborate than that of George 6 to which Haile Selassie will not be invited.  
in importing more dollars.

in importing gold ore to "plant" in local million-peso gold mines.  
in conducting a How-to-Spend-the-₱100,000,000 Oil-Excise-Tax-Refund contest.

7. A girl marries because—

the fellow doesn't know any better.  
she gets tired of the fellow's being tired of women.  
she can not pay her cedula tax.  
he wants to make other men envious of her husband.  
she wants to make her husband envious of other men.  
because.

8. A cock-and-bull story is—

what your stock-broker tells you.  
a story about an Irish male cow.  
what Mussolini told Theo. (*Tio*) Rogers and the Arabs.  
the story of Alindada and the Cockroach.  
what Ciprianus Unsonis told Auditor Hernandez in Latin.  
Public Defenders.

9. When a man has a bellyache his friends can help him by—

telling him the pain is imaginary.  
having the proprietor of the restaurant where he eats arrested sending for a priest.  
calling in a midwife.

10. Galumphing in the presence of a young lady is not proper because—

it is absolutely frabjous.  
it is against the Constitution of the Commonwealth.  
it might lead to quints.  
there is no use beating about the bush.  
it is expressly prohibited by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

11. We did not win in the last Sweepstakes because—

others deserved the prizes less than we did.  
gambling is prohibited by law.  
the judges were too honest.  
as Ciprianus Unsonis said "*Magna est veritas et praevalovit.*" (every bit of it).  
not all people who bought tickets won.  
we did not have enough money to buy all the tickets including the bogus ones.  
we did not buy any tickets.

12. The Christian name of Rizal is:—

Mike	Adolf	Manuel	Abram
Boysie	José	Paco	Arsenio Napoleon
Solomon	George		

13. One of these definitions is correct:—

Latin ..... the language of the dead.  
Patriotism ..... living on thirty centavos a day and onions only.  
Rotterdam ..... an immoral woman.  
Peptone ..... jazz.  
Grand Piano ..... a piano worth \$1,000.  
Spade ..... a tool with an immoral name.  
*Enfant terrible* ..... an illegitimate baby.  
Apology ..... the story of Apollo.

(Continued on page 269)

## Approach to Modern Art

(Continued from page 264)

sionism is attempting to bring to modern art. Its aim is to recreate beauty and "mysticity", not as something far removed from us, but as part of our daily life and surroundings. The modern artist is seeking for the fundamental springs of personality which the shallow, literal, imitative art of the Victorian period never reached. If surrealists and other ultra-modern artists have sometimes gone *below* consciousness so far into the unknown that the personal vision becomes lost in the abstract, that is no reason to dismiss all modern art with a shrug as unintelligible.

In recreating for us the eternal values, the modern artist has returned to the first principles of creative art. He recognizes all traditions that do not depart from these fundamentals, but he also introduces a new element expressive of the peculiar quality of modern life. That is the process of evolution, a joining on of the new with the old.

The modern artist not only takes note of the outward changes in the manner of living, but feels deeper currents. The chaotic state of personal lives and of national governments reverberates upon the inner life with an insistence which he can not ignore. Throughout the world there is restlessness and dissatisfaction and recognition of the inadequacy of the old molds of living, an awareness that for all our scientific advancement there is a great void which perhaps can only be filled by a more profound regard for the spiritual values of living. As many writers have proclaimed, old values have been scrapped and nothing as substantial put in their place.

The building of modern houses is a beginning of our readjustment to modern life. It is probable that the renovations of our surrounding will not stop there. Modern homes need modern works of art. It is such a logical necessity that continued opposition to modern painting, for instance, seems incredible, or would seem incredible if one did not remember the artistic background of the average person. Resistance from the conservative die-hard type of individual is easily understood. We have with us always the man whose first reaction to some new gadget is "I wouldn't give it houseroom". He remains obstinate until he has seen its convenience demonstrated in the homes of his friends. He is considered an "old fogey". The attitude toward modern art of presenting a deaf ear and closed mind, which in any other field would be condemned as narrow-mindedness, is not, however, confined to the "old fogies".

One reason for this attitude on the part of otherwise liberal, progressive, and open-minded persons is that modern art has suffered a good deal at the hands of faddists and the snobs who think that because something is un-

intelligible to the masses it must be good. No distinction has been made between the inability to understand because of lack of background and the fact that a work may be incomprehensible even to an expert. (It is often meaningless for the artist himself!) Such works are not true works of art, for art belongs to everyone. Artistic failures, incapable of mastering the difficult technique of the old schools, daubed masses of colors on canvasses, struck intellectual poses, and for a time found favor with jaded dilettantes. Not all of these bizarre, weird, or fantastic creations were fake. Some of this work was a true expression of a human soul and for that reason may live as honest work, perhaps serving as inspiration to some other artist who in his turn may work out a thought imperfectly conceived. In the minds of the public, however, much of modern art is synonymous with the incomprehensible and even the ridiculous.

Another reason why the average person can not immediately respond to modern art is the deficiencies of his early education. America has only recently begun to express either in literature or the other arts something of its own rhythm of living. It is always easier to copy than to produce something original. Throughout the hundred and fifty years since the American Revolution, most writers, artists, and musicians looked across the Atlantic for inspiration. But the American art that will live in the future will be expressions of American life and not copies of some European artist's original creation.

Will it be necessary for the Philippines to serve a similar apprenticeship or will it be able to shorten the period?

To accomplish in a short space of time what was once achieved over a longer period, necessarily means the discarding of unessentials. This is as true of the evolution of art as of anything else. To reiterate, fundamental principles of art must be constantly kept in mind in beautifying one's surroundings and acquiring genuine culture. One can not afford in the beginning to linger over the "color harmonies of Monet, fixed from nature's tenderest fleeting aspects, and . . . Sargent's uncanny exposures of character and dashing portrayal of clothes and bric-a-brac". There is too much danger in that approach, of sacrificing an inheritance of more profound aesthetic discernment for the merely imitative "mirror-like art, bright with easily understood transfers from nature's storehouse of beauty". This was the abyss into which art fell in the Victorian era and from which the modernists are attempting to extricate us.

As Sheldon Cheney points out in his book "Expressionism in Art", the average person today still suffers from his early education in that

"a false conception of art as *illustration* is developed in one's school years: by the pictures and statues in classroom and home, and by actual illustrations (properly literary and realistic) in popular magazines. By these agencies the young student or casual observer is led, as a matter of course, to evaluate a work of art by the degree of its likeness to nature.

## Prelude To Meeting

By Filomena

NO. . . . Yes. . . .  
No. . . . Yes. . . . If he  
Does not come ere the sun sets,  
I'll break every bone in your body,  
Gecko. . . .

NOTE: In some parts of the Philippines the chirps of the house lizard or *gecko* are counted and the outcome is supposed to show whether or not a visitor is coming.

... To me it seems clear that this pushing forward of illustrative works in various forms, in place of creative art, is a chief reason why any deeply expressive painting puzzles or repels the student at first meeting: and I urge the reader to be sure that he has brought clear in his own mind the all important distinction between realistic-illustrative activity and truly creative art."

The manner in which one discovers that the creative element in art is related to his daily existence, will vary with one's temperament. For example, a woman in her personal make-up and dress, or in her housekeeping duties, such as laying table or arranging furniture harmoniously, may be expressing her inmost self. Or she may be practicing these everyday arts with nothing more than a realistic-imitative intelligence, modelling her make-up and dress on something seen shallowly, from the outside.

Every one has at some time or other experienced a moment such as John Cowper Powys describes:

"Suppose a man to be seated in the yard of a house with a few patches of grass in front of him and the trunk of a solitary tree. The slanting sunshine, we will suppose, throws the shadows of the leaves of the tree and the shadows of the grass-blades upon a forlorn piece of trodden earth-mould or dusty sand which lies at his feet. Something about the light movement of these shadows and their delicate play upon the ground thrills him with a sudden thrill; and he finds he 'loves' this barren piece of earth, these grass-blades, and this tree. He does not only love their outward shape and color. He loves 'the soul' behind them, the 'soul' that makes them what they are. He loves the soul of the grass, the soul of the tree and that dim, mysterious, far-off soul of the planet, of whose body this barren patch of earth is a living portion."

This sensation is not caught by the camera; it is a difficult thing to put into words, or to transfer to a canvass. The physical scene and the sensation together are what the artist endeavors to capture for us. If in expressing the "sensation" the physical is sometimes distorted, it is all the more necessary to "feel" the sensation with the artist. One may then understand the reason for the distortion. A photograph or imitative-realistic painting may be considered intellectually. One should look deeper into the personality of the subject of a modernist portrait. The true artist's conception is more than photographic.

The best way to understand a modern painting is to live with it. I remember reading a statement George Bernard Shaw made some ten years ago about some modernist painter whose name I have forgotten. Shaw had looked at many modern pictures for a long time but could not bring himself to like any of them. Finally he decided to buy one and hang it in his home. Perhaps he was a little piqued that there was anything in the world he couldn't understand. At any rate the statement which I read was made sometime after he had purchased this modern painting, and it was an enthusiastic defense of modern art. Even the great Bernard had first to "feel" the picture before he could understand it intellectually. It is significant that what I remember, is Shaw's explanation of how he came to appreciate modern art. His analysis and defense I have completely forgotten. But his own experience was sufficiently impressive to send me to modern art exhibits in Paris, London, and New York with an open mind. And my living in an artist's apartment (sublet for the summer), every inch of wall space of which was covered with modern paintings, changed open-mindedness to enthusiasm.

Imagine a modern painting in every one of these modern

new home in Manila, placed there because it had some vital meaning for its owner! The effect on the artistic life of the community would be like the house in the fairy tale that Jack found the morning after he planted the bean.

Even if only a few of these prosperous builders of new homes take advantage of the cultural opportunities offered in beautifying their surroundings, the community should benefit. There are no museums, no public or private institutes of art in the Philippines. Responsibility for the development of the arts at present rests with the individual.

If our new-found wealth is to be a strong cultural factor in individual lives, reaching out and influencing community life, it will not only bring the art of other nations and other ages to Philippine shores, but it will take cognizance of modern art because this most vitally expresses the tempo of our age and the present-day stirring of nations and peoples.

## O Perfect Day

(Continued from page 259)

carabao lying placidly in the river. It is the keeper's beast and it knows Boy, so he clambers on its back, and now the animal is climbing ponderously up the side of the hill, until Bebe screams that it should not be ridden, pity the beast, it has just had a baby!

The keeper's wife smooths out a mat and brings out pillows, white-sheeted. We are so tired with our eating; it is very welcome to lie down and pat our stomachs. But someone suggests volleyball. There is a court somewhere near; we can hear the smack of a ball being met by hands and served and returned. There are men playing there, and we wait for them to finish their game. Then we take sides—all the women on this side; all the men on that side. We are so many against them, and except for Inday, who captains all three (gosh!) of her school's teams, not one of us knows enough about the game to keep from chiding the men because they serve hard balls, or because they toss the ball too far out of our reach! But what is a game for except for shouting and jumping, even if one never touches the ball at all!

WE played volleyball until the light grew rather dim, and even then quit only because the ball fell plunk on to a cake of carabao dung.

Someone brought out some *patadiongs* and we girls scurried into what cover there was to change into them. Armed with dippers of coconut shell, we went, Bingbing and I, to the riverbed where there was a well that we cleared of moss and dipped into. There were wild bushes by the river's bank, with many flowers. We gathered these, and plucked their petals and sent them with the water coursing away. How lovely they looked floating thus, petals of orange, very small like confetti, many like stars. And then Bingbing, digging in the well to make it deeper, said, "Come, and see what I see."

Dusk was falling, but in the well, nevertheless, the lightness of the heavens was very clear. I leaned over Bingbing's shoulder and watched my face among the clouds reflected in the water; clouds that kept forever moving, so that now the well darkened, and now lightened again. And then—I clasped my hands in delight, for while we wat-

ched one star glimmered in the well. "Star light star bright, first star I've seen tonight, I wish I may, I wish I might, have the wish I wish tonight." Bingbing threw her head down and bent over so that her wet hair hung into the well, and drops dripped from it and disturbed the image of the solitary star in the water. Then the water cleared again, and now there were other early stars in the sky. How early they were! Bingbing got up and went away.

I SHOULD be afraid. All around me there are trees, and on the river there is now no person but myself, beside the cold well, under the early stars. Bathing at night, or even at dusk has always held a kind of fascinating terror for me. The cold water seems to envelop me in a mantle that grips my limbs and prevents me from moving. A coldness creeps into me that seems to reach my very bones and makes me shiver in chilled terror. I remember how one night, with some friends of my mother, we went to Talisay in our car, with Mother driving. I was a girl of twelve and I sat beside Mother in the driver's seat. The other matrons in the seat behind us were very gay, and I joined in with their laughter. In Talisay, where there are swimming pools, we asked the owner to fill a small pool for us. We changed into our bathing suits; then we waited for the pool to fill until the moon was high, and the coconut palms around the tank cast shadows of their leaves on the water. And then one of our party announced that the pool was almost filled. We went into the water, I staying in the shallow end. As soon as my body was wholly in the water, with just my head out, I felt suddenly afraid, yet somehow, I didn't want to get out. Someone stood on the diving board, a slim mestiza, in a bathing suit that for those days was very daring because it was white and molded her body like a sheath. She poised herself, her body very straight, very white under the light of the moon, her arms stretched out before her, her feet a-tiptoe. She sprang up; there was an arc of white through the air and a gentle cutting of the water, and then she disappeared from view. I held my breath and waited for her to come out, and when she did, she was near me, and my mother and the others were clapping their hands.

There was still that chilled terror with me, but I gritted my teeth and bent my knees so that my head was covered by the water. I was in the shallow end, yet somehow, with my head under the water and my breath held, I had a sudden feeling I was alone in the world, in the pool, that I was near to drowning and must hurry to save myself. I had only to stand up, and my head would be out of the water, but some unreasonable panic possessed me, and I thrashed my arms wildly about and opened my mouth to shout, but I only drank in quantities of water; and then I had managed to stand up at last, and I was breathing in hungry gasps of the cold air. There were my mother and the others, out at the deep end, and they were laughing, and telling stories, and daring each other to dive. But the feeling of being all alone would not leave me, the feeling of danger from the water stayed with me, and I grasped the iron railing that ran around the entire tank, swung myself out of the water, and changed hurriedly into my clothes. But the chilliness never left me. I wrapped myself in some towels, but I could not drive away that awful feeling of

fear. All that night, I dreamed I was in the water, and my mother woke me up once because I was screaming, and then in the morning, I was sick, and the doctor said it was my lungs.

THAT was so long ago. Here it was dark and it was cold, and I was, I realized, afraid again. I poured some dippers full of the water over myself. I imagined bogey men in the trees that clustered on the banks, and when some chance winds made the bamboos creak, I thought it would be someone calling to me, someone of the evil creatures that hide themselves and prey on humans, like vampires, like witches—. I stood up quickly, left the well, and ran to the others in the cottage. They were singing again, and preparing a bamboo table out under the moon to eat our supper from. They seemed so busy with their preparations, everything was so cheerful—the songs, the moonlight, the food on the table—that I laughed at myself and changed into dry clothing, chiding my fancy for weaving such frightening thoughts.

We had no lights to eat by except a solitary candle that someone found somewhere in the cottage. Usually the keepers do not need light. This early, they are already in bed, all their chores done. But there was light from the heavens and we saw well enough by that. Our mothers began putting into the baskets what things we must not leave behind. We soon finished with supper and prepared ourselves for the walk to the road, and the ride back home.

THERE are no lights to walk by. There will be mountains and there will be shadows. Ansiang whimpers we shall be so afraid. But the keeper of the cottage gathers some withered coconut palm leaves, and twists them into tight bundles, gives one to every boy in the party, and lights each torch from the precious candle. Kint keeps beside me, and Luis keeps beside Inday. There is a sudden brilliance as the torches flare up; brilliance that startles after the preceding dark. The shadows move away, and draw up in walls beyond the reach of our flares. Kint holds something in his hand that looks lovely, a nosegay of white *camuning* flowers, and in their center, ringed around by their curling whiteness, a single pink rose bud. Kint holds it out to me and says, "Picked it for you."

We raise our voices in song, through the short walk to the road. There is more more water in the river, and sometimes we can not help wetting our shoes. How ineffective is moonlight when there are so many trees and mountains and your fears to cast their shadows!

We are out on the road. We are in the courtyard of the church. Behind the roof of a house, there appears a luminous glow as of a fire rising up in flames. We point to it and wonder aloud what it is. We do not have long to wait. The moon peeps over the roof, and we clap our hands in delight. There are bamboo trees with tufts that look like giant feathers when the moon's glow is behind them; and coconut palms, their fronds hanging demurely down, so that with a little fancy one can say they are maidens casting their eyes bashfully down before a suitor too bold.

Kint looks at the moon, and stamps out his flare. He says, "Do you remember?" I know what he has in mind: nights when we used to walk to the pier and sit down and

talk and sing; a whole crowd of us. That was before he fell in love with me. When he did, he was barred from the group and its singing, for he had committed a grievous breach of friendship. He says, "I am always asking do you remember, when there is nothing to remember!" I look at him in silence, then before I know it, the cruel words have sprung to my mouth, "Haven't I shown you yet how bad I can be? Are you still in love with me?" He turns his head away, and there is a fierceness about his mouth.

I walk away, feeling sorry for him. I watch Luis sit on a big stone beside the church door. I watch his eyes follow Inday about. And Inday keeps on singing and walking about among us, flinging jokes at us, slinging off smart talk she must have learned in Manila. Inday's mother and my mother are talking together. I know them so well. Their talk will be about me and Inday, and the others; about their hopes for us. They will mention so many things they feel they can be proud of. They will have so many dreams to tell about, and all through their words there will run their love for us, their fear of anything happening to us. I go back to Kint and let him watch me being careless with the flowers he has given me. I tell him of someone I love very dearly. And he smiles at me and says he hopes I will be happy.

I sit down beside Luis and ask him not to put his chin that way on his hand. But he says that it is restful that way, and he tries to join in the singing there is. The bus arrives and we take our seats in it. Bebe sits beside me, and tells me I can not write a story about today. There is a moon in the sky. There are fragrances carried on the breeze. We pass a cemetery and Ansiang points out the grave of her sister. There are so many crosses, and they look so peaceful standing there in row. My brother Nene sings lustily. But always Nene will be by himself; he and his jokes about women and their defects, his apparent hardness to everything that one can cry about. How hard it goes with a picture of him I have in my mind, when one day I saw him taking a bath and he crossed himself before getting his head under the shower. My brother Boy, how big he is! Only yesterday I was boxing his ears and bullying him.

I look at Kint and realize how I must have hurt him . . . how I always have hurt him. A woman may feel triumphant about such things but it will never be true that she is happy about them. There is Luis. He will always love Inday too. Inday's mother will always think him or any man unworthy because she loves Inday so much. Luis will always follow her about and not speak to her, and dance with her but not look into her eyes. There are our mothers. They will always have such dreams of us, and we shall always never quite fulfill them. They will always love us so much, it will always hurt them to have us fall in love. Inday leads the singing, "Another perfect day has gone away." What peace that song breathes! Perfect day. Bebe sings but she looks out of the bus window and watches the moon.

Today was perfect not just because it held laughter; but because, like every other today, there were yesterdays to remember, to cry about and to be glad about; and to-morrows to look forward to in fear and hope.

## Charity

(Continued from page 265)

Dormitories . . . . . Tories who sleep during the sessions of Parliament.  
 Exhaust . . . . . a former host.  
 History . . . . . that which tells us what the dead do.  
 Polygamy . . . . . the game of parrots.  
 Dictaphone . . . . . Mussolini's telephone.  
 Islam . . . . . the way angry people shut doors.  
 Sinecure . . . . . a cure for sins.  
 Adenoids . . . . . a handsome fellow like Robert Taylor.  
 Sexton . . . . . one with excessive sex appeal.  
 Atlas . . . . . what an old maid says when she embraces a man!

Answers: 1. One of the authors, though happily unmarried almost became a father. 2. Cruelty to one's better half's sweetheart. 3. It does not matter which. 4. *Oh, Puso magtiis ka sana*. 5. A local mining company, or any local mining company for that matter, has actually found gold on its properties. 6. In developing the nut industry by inducing the local nuts to increase their output. 7. Because. 8. What Mussolini told Teo. (*Tio*) Rogers and the Arabs. 9. Calling in a midwife. 10. It might lead to quint. 11. We did not know the judges until it was too late. 12. Abram. 13. Atlas . . . . . what an old maid says when she embraces a man.

## On December Typhoons

(Continued from page 257)

entrance of Balintang Channel and on the morning of the 9th it passed very close to the west of Ooagarizimæ. From then on it appeared to move slowly toward the north-northeast and almost north by east. This brought it within the influence of the Pacific High to which it began to respond in a most remarkable manner. When the storm was about sixty miles to the southeast of Kiu-Siu, the center started to describe a clockwise loop, responding with singular precision to every movement of the Pacific High. When the Pacific High was centered at about the same latitude as the typhoon, the storm moved very slowly. When the Pacific High gained in latitude (moved north) the typhoon moved southward. When the Pacific High moved southward, the typhoon completed the loop and finding the way favorable, it curved around the northern part of the High and moved toward the northeast with remarkable swiftness.

The point about this storm of greatest interest to meteorologists lies in the fact that the loop described by this storm was clockwise. Many instances are on record of hurricane storms, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, that have executed loops in their tracks—in a few, even double loops have been formed—but in nearly all cases the storm has turned on itself in a counter-clockwise direction. The explanations of this that have been offered are too technical to discuss here. It is sufficient to say that clockwise loops seem not to be executed south of 30° to 35° latitude.

A more recent instance of the influence of the same conditions that send a typhoon astray, and one nearer home was afforded by the typhoon which crossed Luzon twice between October 7 and 16, 1936, notes and observations on which have been kindly furnished to me by Father Bernard F. Doucette, chief of the meteorological division of the Philippine Weather Bureau.<sup>7</sup>

This storm appeared as a depression out in the Pacific Ocean about five hundred miles east by north of Manila. It moved northwest, then west, gradually growing in intensity until on the evening of October 7, it had developed

into a full-fledged typhoon. On the morning of the 9th the storm was close to and south of Echague, Isabela Province. It gradually inclined to the west-southwest and the rough, mountainous country over which it was passing apparently slowed down its progression. It passed south-east of Baguio and Dagupan, and on the morning of the 10th was located near the coast line. It then moved very slowly west and then south, and the next morning started to move east, crossing the northern part of Zambales and appearing about sixty miles north of Manila on the morning of October 12. It then changed its course to north-northeast and then northeast, entering the Pacific behind another disturbance that had meanwhile formed in the Pacific. It disappeared on October 16. We may venture the guess that it merged with the second storm, but of this there is no real evidence.

This performance was due to a rapid building up of the anticyclone over China. The reversal of the course was expected by the Weather Bureau which, of course, had tidings of the strong northeasterly monsoon winds in Formosa Channel and the North China Sea, and the rapidly rising barometers reported from the Chinese stations which combined to check the westerly course of the storm and deflect it back toward the east.

This Siberian anticyclone is very active during the winter months and is a thing to conjure with for it blocks the typhoons that are traveling towards the northwest or north. This is accomplished either by a southward migration of the anticyclone or an increase in its intensity.

#### The Monsoons

That these changes in atmospheric pressure over the continent can not but be profound is easily appreciated

when one realizes that the annual temperature range over Siberia, let us say the Lake Baikal region, extends over 160° Fahrenheit. That is to say, from 70° below to 90° or more above zero. In consequence, in the winter when the temperature there is low the density and pressure of the air over northern Asia increases enormously, the barometric pressure in January and February rising to as high as 780 m.m. (30.70 inches). The winds of this high-pressure area (anticyclone) blow outwards from the center in a circular, clockwise direction and, among other phenomena, give rise to the Northeast Monsoon which sweeps down the China Coast and makes itself felt in the Philippines from Fall until Spring. Along the China Coast and down the Formosa Channel this Northeast Monsoon blows with great intensity—at times with almost hurricane force so that instances are on record of powerful steamers consuming five days in the voyage between Hongkong and Shanghai. As the cold weather develops, the influence of this high pressure works farther south and comes to be felt in the Philippines during the winter months.

From April until September the conditions are reversed. The temperature over Asia gradually rises. The land becomes greatly overheated, in fact stores more heat than can be discharged by cooling and radiation at night, and this ever-increasing reservoir of heat rarefies the air and causes its pressure to fall until in the month of September we find over Siberia that the center of 780.0 m.m. of pressure has become replaced by a center that has fallen to 764.0 m.m. (30.07 inches). We now have a comparatively low pressure area (cyclone), the winds of which blow inward

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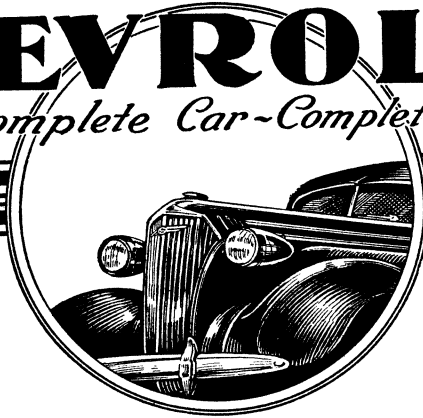
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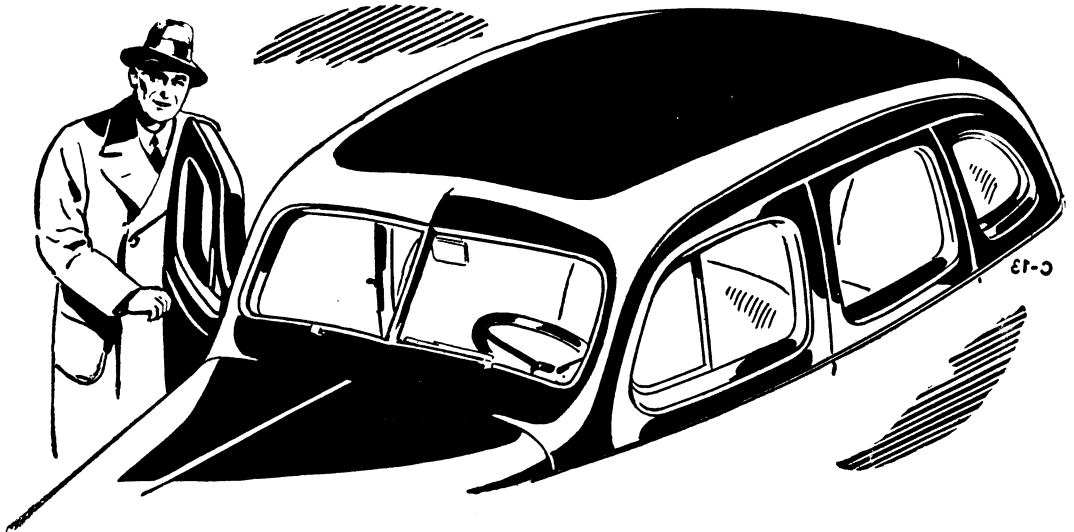
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to the center in a circular counter-clockwise direction. The Northeast Monsoon subsides and the prevailing winds now tend to blow from the southward toward the continent forming what we may speak of as the Southwest Monsoon. Correspondingly, the high pressure zone over the Philippines recedes back into the continent. We have, in other words, high pressure and an outward rush of air *from* the continent during the winter months; lower pressure and a rush of air *into* the continent during the summer months, or, as one writer has felicitously expressed it: "a kind of inspiration and expiration of the Asiatic Colossus." These conditions cause the Northeast and Southwest Monsoons.

These phenomena are shown very graphically on the two charts (Figs. 1 and 2), which I have borrowed from Father Froc's atlas. They are very informative and worth some study. The shaded areas extending up from the lower right corner of each chart represent the area and comparative frequency of typhoons during the months of September and December. The concentric lines bearing the figures are the isobars or lines of equal atmospheric pressure as they are distributed during these months.

Turning now to Fig. 1, which shows the conditions existing in the month of September, we find that while the pressure over Baikal is lower than the pressure there in December (Fig. 2), still it is the point of highest pressure in the Far East at the time and for that reason should be regarded as the dominant high-pressure area.

This 764.0 m.m. isobar is a very important line in Far Eastern meteorology because of its influence on typhoons.

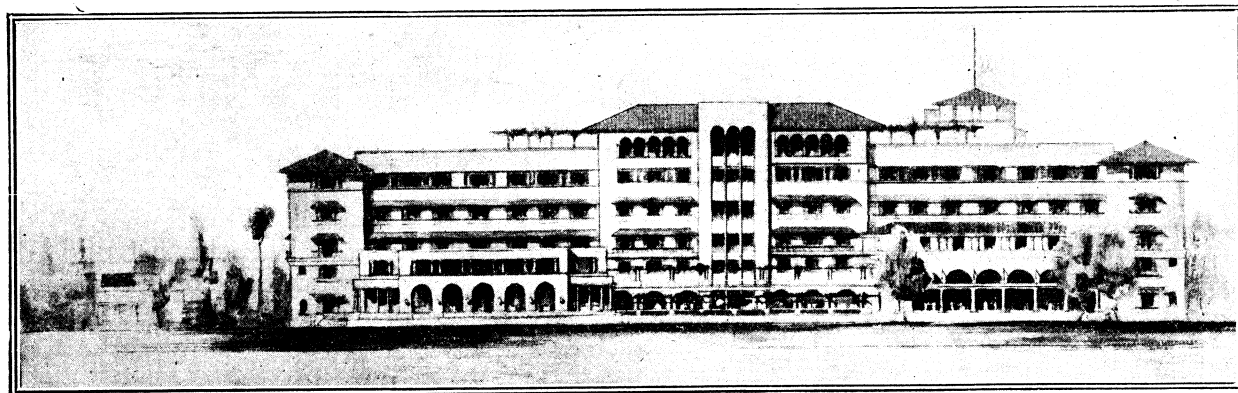
It will be seen on studying Figs. 1 and 2 that it seems to form the limit of atmospheric pressure beyond which a typhoon can not travel very far. However, it will be noted on inspecting the September chart (Fig. 1), that in the summer months the storms do not travel inland much beyond the 760.0 m.m. (29.92 inches) isobar. The 764.0 m.m. isobar is away up in the Baikal region which is separated from the coast by a vast stretch of comparatively arid land. Clearly, another influence has stepped in.

Now, typhoons are dependent for their source of energy, and, hence, their very existence, upon a continued supply of water vapor and if the storm is deprived of this for any great length of time the storm literally dies of thirst. Well developed storms, other things being equal, are able to cross limited areas of land with possibly little diminution in intensity. The gap crossed, the storm usually recovers its energy pretty quickly regaining its stock of moisture when it comes once more over the wave. But let one of these storms start a journey northward over the Asiatic continent, and its hours are numbered. An instance is recorded of a typhoon that passed inland in China far beyond the usual limits and progressed well up into the continent before it died. However, it was found, on investigation, that the area over which the storm passed had been heavily inundated by previous continental storms.

Let us now turn to our December chart (Fig. 2), and see what has become of our 764.0 m.m. isobar. We find it forming the limit of typhoon invasion on all sides. Typhoons are now seen to be excluded from all of China and Formosa, including the Formosa Channel up which

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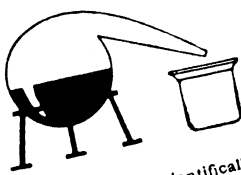
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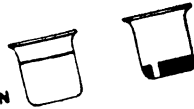
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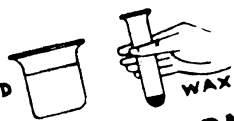


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Conrad sent the *Nanshan*, and at the southern mouth of which the *Nanshan* was made to pass through the vortex of the typhoon.

### The "Quantico Typhoon"

Such are the conditions that existed late in December, 1918, when the Philippine Weather Bureau wrestled with one of the most anomalous and surprising situations in all its history—the prediction of the course that would likely be taken by the famous "Christmas Typhoon" of that year, usually spoken of as the "Quantico Typhoon," in memorial to the interisland steamer of that name that was cast ashore and wrecked on Tablas Island, that dreadful Christmas night, with the loss of twenty-one lives. The accuracy with which the Weather Bureau handled the difficult problem afforded by this storm is one of the outstanding achievements of the institution in its entire history.

A detailed and excellent description of this storm was published at the time by Father José Coronas then chief of the meteorological division of the Weather Bureau.<sup>9</sup> This is available to those who seek fuller details than I can give here. I have taken the liberty of using one of Father Coronas' charts as Fig. 3, to illustrate the brief account I shall give of the storm.

This remarkable storm appears to have formed over the Western Carolines between December 17 and 19, and passed about one hundred twenty to one hundred fifty miles south of Yap on the 20th. At this time it was following the west by north path normal for typhoons in that latitude at that time of the year. On the 22nd the barometers were rising in Yap and falling along the east coast of the Philippines. If the typhoon continued its west by north course, it would have been dangerous for the Visayas. Accordingly, the Weather Bureau hoisted the No. 1 (old system) signal in the threatened area.

However, on the 22nd the storm began to turn toward the north and by all precedent—Father Coronas says in about ninety-nine percent of cases—it should have continued to incline to the north and then to the northeast, passing up the Pacific past the Philippines. The storm kept on the northerly course for two days and the Weather Bureau issued its storm warnings on this basis, the wind directions and barometer readings showing that the typhoon was, in fact, pursuing this course. Such was the evidence as late as the morning of the 24th. The typhoon was moving definitely northward and away from the Philippines, as will be seen by tracing the track on the chart (Fig. 3). Accordingly, the signals in the Visayas were ordered lowered. There was no reason to suspect that the storm would depart from the usual path. As a matter of fact, there was no record of any northerly-bound storm in the Pacific east of Luzon ever having recurved and traveled in a west-southwest direction.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th the wind directions clearly showed the storm to be northeast of Samar. A fall of the barometer was interpreted as indicating a growth in intensity of the storm which was then thought to be either stationary or slowly recurving to the northeast. There was abundant precedent for this. This fall in the barometer was later shown to be really due to a sudden and abnormal change in the direction of the typhoon to the west and west-southwest. This new direction was

followed for one day before the typhoon entered the Archipelago.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Christmas Day it was realized that the incredible had happened; that the storm was moving west by south and would cross the Islands. Warnings were hurriedly issued. At 10 o'clock that night the center was over Tablas Islands and the *Quantico* was in her last throes. A few hours later the storm was in the China Sea still moving west-southwest.

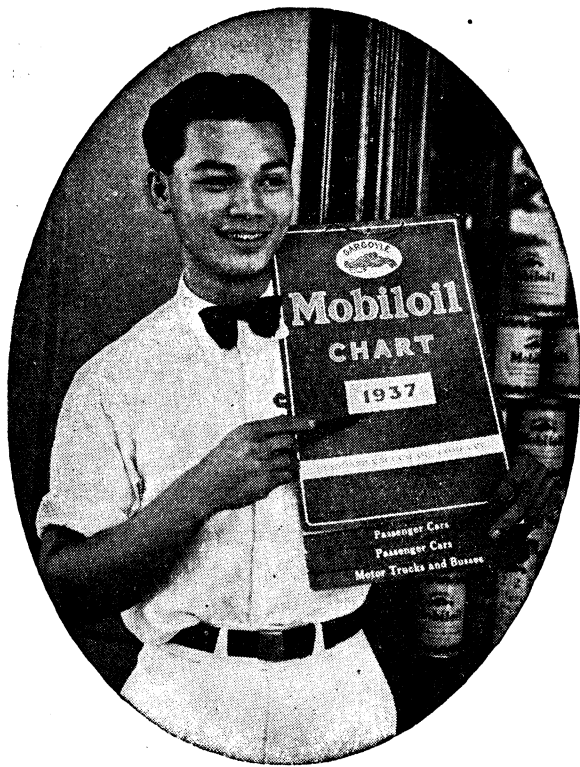
So suddenly did all this happen that many of the observers were thrown on their own resources and had to issue their own warnings to the populace. Notable among the men of the Weather Bureau who rose to the occasion was Bernardino Costa, the observer at Legaspi. At 10 o'clock on Christmas Eve, Costa's barometer read 755.63 m.m. (29.74 inches) and this, with the direction of the wind, led him to believe that the storm would pass safely by to the north. However, he had a hunch which led him to stand by, and between 11 p. m. and 1 a. m., the wind had shifted to the northwest. He hoisted the precautionary No. 1 signal and sent out a general warning. He continued his observations and at 4 o'clock he hoisted No. 4 signal, meaning that the typhoon was dangerous for the locality, and sent out a general warning which he repeated at 6 and 8 o'clock. At 9 o'clock when he saw that the storm was close at hand he hoisted signal No. 7 so that the people of Legaspi and the country nearby had some warning of the disaster that fell upon them. Records of the Weather Bureau later showed that Costa was entirely correct in his assumption that the typhoon was in a latitude higher than Legaspi at 10 o'clock Christmas Eve.

Reduced to the simplest terms this whole performance was the reaction of the typhoon to a sudden and extensive southward migration of the Asiatic anticyclone. The Far Eastern weather map of the morning of December 24, shows the approaching typhoon, the 764.0 m.m. isobar running through the island of Formosa—just north of the Philippines, in fact—and a tongue of the Pacific High insinuating itself on the east. The storm kept on its course, farther and farther southwest until, on the 29th, the center, as will be seen by Fig. 3, was in the China Sea south of Indochina. We find also, that the 764.0 m.m. isobar has continued its southward journey, crowding the typhoon before it, the pressure line now passing through Indochina at about 14° latitude and running northeast through Bashi Channel, a southward migration in about five days of more than five hundred miles.

Such are a few of the facts concerning December typhoons, and the final evidence in support of my statement that Joseph Conrad's typhoon could not have occurred on December 25.

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CADILLAC (12 & 16 Cylinder)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
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CHRYSLER	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
DE SOTO	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
DODGE	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
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GRAHAM (All Other Models)	—	—	BB	BB	BB
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PACKARD	A	A	A	AF	AF
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PLYMOUTH	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PONTIAC	A	A	A	AF	AF
REO	—	A	A	A	A
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TERRAPLANE	A	A	A	AF	AF
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## The Smell of Green Apples

(Continued from page 255)

and shape and suddenly I felt emptied of everything but a white, clean memory which kept tugging at my heart like a little child insistently pulling at the hand of its father. I was young again in that memory and I was suddenly conscious of the fragrance of green apples and the smell of soft grass. Young again for a brief moment of indescribable tenderness.

There was an interval of calm,—silent, amazed. A thousand unutterable questionings and protests filled my heart and then came one final death of all lovely things.

When I turned my gaze from her wondering eyes I caught the glint of the lamp reflected from the white basin under the bed, and all at once the heavy sickening odor of the room engulfed my senses in one stifling wave and the fragrance of grass and green apples was lost to me forever.

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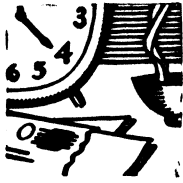
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# Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



**M**ARC T. Greene suddenly jumped from England to Japan apparently, because the article on the pitiful and tragic hegira of "White" Russians, especially of Russian women, to the China Coast, was sent me from Kobe. His brief letter of transmittal ended with the line, "Hope to have the pleasure of seeing you before long", so evidently he is planning to come to

Manila soon.

C. V. Pedroche well known to readers of this Magazine, wrote me in a letter that accompanied the manuscript of his story "Lost Fragrance", in this issue: "You will be surprised to know that I am now a municipal treasurer. If you publish this story I will be the first municipal treasurer to have had a story published. Life in this little town is very tame, but every once in a while things happen. I wish I could write of the man who was hacked to death because he stole a carabao and made a feast of it all alone by himself in the forest because he was hungry. Then there was a hare-lipped fellow who fell in love with a *balasang* (young lady to you) who told him she would accept him only if he would have the gap over his teeth sewed up—and danged if he didn't go home and sew up his lip himself with needle and thread and a pocket knife and a fierce pang of determination! And so it goes, but most of the time it's just land taxes and cattle license fees."

Gladys Traynor, author of "Approach to Modern Art", in this issue, came to the Philippines some nine years ago after spending a year in China. Her interest in art began through her membership in dancing and art theater groups in the United States and her meeting Sheldon Cheney, author of "Expressionism in Art". The illustration published with her article is a reproduction of a painting by D. Holesch, a Hungarian painter belonging to the more conservative modern school. He came to the Philippines last July and has done many landscapes and studies of the people, especially the people of the Mountain Province. He has also painted a number of portraits in Manila, including Carson Taylor, Mrs. H. Findlay Gourlie, J. V. Hickey, and Master John T. Haussermann. Mr. Holesch plans to leave shortly for Japan. Mr. Holesch's treatment of color is particularly modern and vivid, unfortunately not apparent in the black and white reproduction shown.

Estrella D. Alfon, young Cebu writer, is rapidly coming to the fore as among the very best woman writers in the Philippines. "O Perfect Day" is her third story in this Magazine and she has had several very fine stories in the *Graphic*. She has recently come to Manila to study medicine and Dr. Arturo B. Rotor will have to look to his laurels. . . More about Rotor anon.

Jose Velez Yasay, author of the poem, "The Blacksmith", is editor of the *Commonweal*, a Visayan organ of the Commonweal (Catholic Action) Publications. He has had a number of poems in this and other Manila publications.

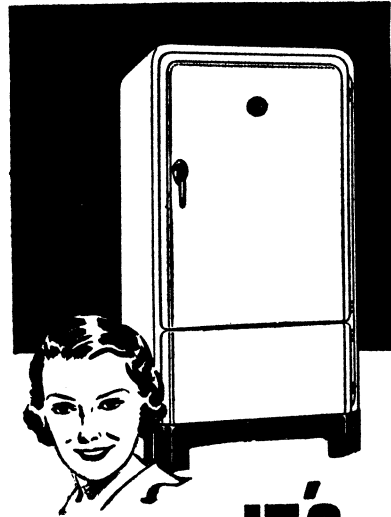
Silvestre L. Tagarao, youthful author of the poem, "Sunset" is a senior student in the Davao High School, and says he became interested in writing through his instructor, Geronimo B. Sicam, who is an occa-

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136-138 T. Pinpin

sional contributor to the Philippine Magazine. Young Tagarao was born at General Trias, Cavite, on the last day of 1919, and went to Mindanao with his family, his father being a Bureau of Lands surveyor.

Of the short poem, "Prelude to Meeting" by "Filomena", Beato de la Cruz, of Kalibo, Capiz, who sent it in, said in a letter: "... A maiden wrote this poem. She showed it to me, and I grabbed it and am sending it to you. Is it good?" That reference to a maiden got me. Besides, it's not bad. And it doesn't take up much room. Here's to Beato and his maiden!

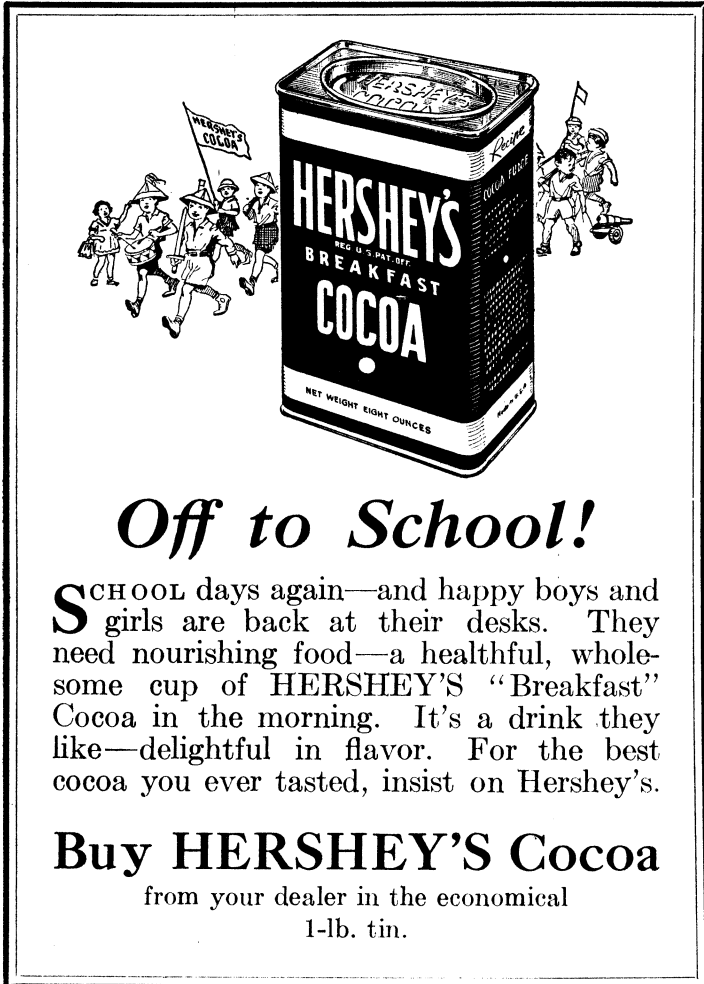
"... Philomel will deign a song,  
In her sweetest saddest plight,  
Smoothing the rugged brow of Night."

Talking about poetry, I had another note from Mr. George Hyde Preston of Shorefront Park, South Norwalk, Connecticut, quoted in the February issue in this column. Because he said a copy of the Magazine had disappeared that he wanted again to refer to I sent him the issue I guessed he was looking for, and a few others just to make sure. He wrote: "Many thanks for the extra copies of the Philippine Magazine containing your poems. 'Thou, Thou Only' was the one I wrote you about and on rereading it I like it better than ever. [I am glad about this because I have or had particular reasons why I wanted that poem to be good.] I was interested and glad to see my letter to you in the February number. My letter and the one you quoted with the Moscow date line at least go to show that the Philippine Magazine is read in countries far distant from the Home Office..." Well, I thank Mr. Preston for his courtesy.

The April *Fact Digest* (U.S.) reprinted Dr. Leopoldo B. Uichanco's article "Philippine Animals" published in the Philippine Magazine some months ago.

I suggested some time ago to former Governor Frank W. Carpenter, now in Washington, that he write up some of his Philippine experiences for the Philippine Magazine. He wrote me recently: "... You are very flattering when you suggest I might write something worth publishing in your Magazine. Thanks, and I will think about it... The Magazine deserves to be really profitable to you—it represents venture, rare ability, plus much work and worry..." I'd be the last to deny that Governor Carpenter's last sentence embodies a great truth, but alas and alack for the profitableness!

I. B. Powell, 100 Westward Rise Rise, Barry, Glam., Wales, noted British authority on the Philippines, sent me a letter together with some copies of the *Manchester Guardian* and the *New Statesman and Nation*, in which he stated: "I have put off sending you my '37 subscription as I have been hoping for time to write you a long letter.



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but it never seems to come and now I am about to push off for Easter. So—cheque enclosed. As ever, I am delighted with the Magazine and your good work in the cause of Las Islas. 'Four O'Clock', February issue, reports that you have been unwell. I hope you are fit again. Ever yours, I for B. Powel. P. S. I was sorry Montana didn't win the fight. I sent him a telegram—in Tagalog (!) too—but somehow it didn't help him! It was the last round that did it." There's your Britisher for you—a scholar and yet he remembers a prize-fighter he met years ago, and thinks enough of him to send him a telegram! And, note, he reads even this column! As for my health—if anyone besides Mr. Powell is interested, it's not so good as it might be, but, as Mr. Quezon once said when, in other days, he was granted a "vacation" by the Party: "I'm not dead yet!"

I had a letter from J. C. Dionisio of Stockton, California, editor of the *Pioneer*, during the month in which he stated: "Inclosed are two dollars to cover the gift subscription I requested by radio last December for Prof. George Savage of the University of Washington. Inclosed you will also find Professor Savage's letter which I think is good for the famous Four O'Clock column, which, by the way, is always the first thing I read in the Magazine. Please return the letter to me. . . You may be pleased to know that Mr. Maliaman, an Igorot whose article on Bontok rock-fighting you published some time ago, was a classmate of mine last year. . . . I enjoyed very much Daguio's delightful essay 'Tea' in the February issue. . ." Professor Savage's letter read in part: "Dear Mr. Dionisio: The Christmas number of the Philippine Magazine with the gift card just arrived. I am delighted to have the magazine and am particularly interested in that it is not just 'something novel from another country' but a magazine I really want to read. It has dignity, interest, amazingly good typography (better than most American magazines), and everything that tends to make a magazine distinguished. I don't know why, but somehow I anticipated finding a point of view completely different from our own, I certainly didn't expect to see advertisements for Webster's Dictionary, Chesterfield Cigarettes, Waltham Watches, Stillman's Freckle Cream, and other American products. I had thought all such things would be manufactured in the Islands if they were available there at all. I do like the cover, too on the December issue. Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness. . . Have you had time to do any writing on your novel? I can't stress enough how important I think it is for you to keep on working. If I can help you in any way with your writing, let me know. Next year there will be an advanced class in Narration. I wish you were here to enroll. I'd like to have a number of the students of the class you were in as a nucleus for this new class. . . ."

Had a note from Aleko E. Lilius, too, who left Manila and founded the South African monthly called *Africa*. He wrote: "... I am off for Europe and the States in a few months' time. Witmarsh sold *Africa* magazine and the whole staff left—paid off as per contract. Have been roaming in Zulu and Swalilands enjoying witch doctors and debunking them. Sold a story to *Liberty* the other day and am getting along so-so. Hope Europe has something to offer. Will lecture in Sweden, and signed a contract with a book publisher to write reminiscences of the Finnish War of 1917. When can you persuade Quezon to start a tourist propaganda magazine for the Philippines? Give me a ring when that happens and I'll come over right away. But I want something really classy. Let Quezon give you the money and let us handle the rest. [Ha-ha-ha!] Greetings and send me the checks care of the Standard Bank, Durban, Natal. Love to the Hornbostel family and the Major. Salut!" Unfortunately I couldn't send my old friend any checks because the manuscripts he sent me did not fall within the scope of the Philippine Magazine field.

I had a letter from Dr. Vishnu D. Gokhale written in Baguio. He said, in part: "... I had a talk with Dr. Vidal Tan [head of the Department of Mathematics, University of the Philippines]. He liked your editorial in the April issue very much and inquired whether Vargas and Quezon know that it was written before Quezon's radio address. Will you tell Romero [our chief clerk] to send Dr. Tan a copy of the April issue—address U. P. Mess Hall, Baguio. Also put his name down on the subscribers' list. . ." There's the kind of friend a man ought to have many of!

I had an interesting letter this month from an occasional contributor to the Magazine. I was surprised to see it came from Davao, for his home is in Pasig and I didn't know he had left there. "Perhaps you would like to know how I happen to be here in Mindanao", he wrote. "Well, I came here eight months ago as a *sacada capataz* of thirty shiftless 'Manila boys' (most of them were from the Muelle de la Industria and some of them had served time in Bilibid) and I earned my living as such for five months on the Cotabato-Davao Interprovincial Road. I lost my men last December and so was forced to work as a

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laborer myself—which I still am. Strangely enough, I'd rather be a laborer any time than the capataz of such city-bred lazy-bones as I had to deal with. . . . At present I am boarding with a Visayan family

here in the midst of extensive coconut and abaca plantations mostly owned, of course, by Japanese. Nearly everything is Japanese here. Everybody wears black rubber shoes made in Japan. The road workers subsisted mainly on Japan-canned sardines, cuttlefish, and clams, which they cooked in Japan-manufactured pots and ate from Japan-made plates. It was the government, too, which supplied us with most of this stuff! As if there were no shoes of local manufacture or as if foodstuffs from Japan were of better quality than what might be obtained here. But then, Davao City is much nearer than Manila. I was in Davao for a few days not long ago. It might as well be called Davao-kuo. If you are a stranger, you stay in a Japanese-owned hotel, to begin with, and the Rizal Avenue bazaars in Manila have nothing on those that line Davao's wide asphalted streets. You have only to look at the Davao Yearbook for 1397 to realize how completely Japanese Davao is. We might as well get Japanese coffins, too, to be buried in! But enough of this or you will get as sick of things Japanese as I am. However, a national economic defense system of some sort against this foreign economic penetration is not a whit less important than the military defense system President Quezon is sponsoring. It is probably more difficult to repel a silent invasion of our homes with nothing more obviously deadly than very cheap goods than it is to repel naval and air attacks. What is more difficult to deal with than fighting from within?"

Mr. Robert S. Hendry, Manila publisher, sent me a complimentary copy of "A Brief History of Philippine Literature" by Teofilo del Castillo y Tuazon, with a foreword by Teodoro M. Kalaw (486 pp. ₱3.80). He wrote me: "After a conception period of unprecedented length and a labor period of considerable anguish, this book is finally born. I have been too close to it over too long a period of time, to be able to form an adequate opinion as to its merits. All I can say is that there must be a need for a book of this kind and that this book—good, bad, or indifferent—represents the sincere attempt of the author and publisher to do the best that they could. I sincerely hope that in your opinion its merits will outweigh its deficiencies." Not to be oracular, I will say that although I have not yet read the book, the material seems to be well presented. It may not be what is called a "definitive" work, but it is a good start and the author and the publisher deserve credit for their work and enterprise. What else could I say when almost every chapter contains quotations from the Philippine Magazine? However, the statement made in the Preface, that I read most of the book in manuscript form, is not true. Mr. Castillo left the manuscript with me for some days, but I had time for no more than a few glances at it.



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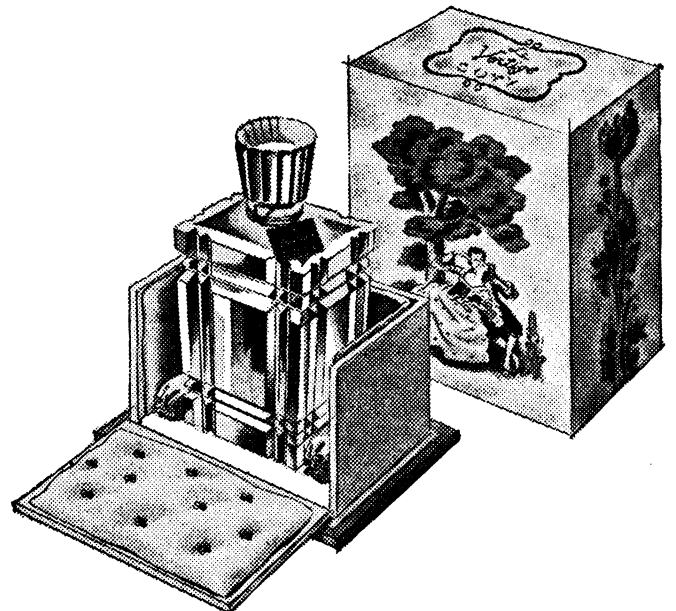
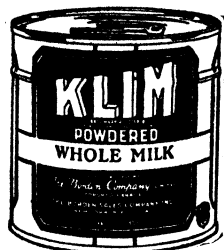
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And now as to Doctor Rotor. The Board of Editors of the Philippine Book Guild, of which I am a member, has decided that the first volume of the projected Contemporary Philippine Literature Series will be a collection of Doctor Rotor's short stories. There may be some gibling about this because Rotor is himself a member of the Board, but I'll swear that he himself did everything possible to get us to select some one else for the honor of starting off the series. His work was selected for various reasons: he was one of the first to write short stories in English here; he is one of the comparatively few writers in English who have so far written enough to fill a two hundred page volume, and finally, and chiefly, his work is among the best,—in spite of the fact that he has never had a story published in the Philippine Magazine, (!) the reason for that being that his stories exceed the length that I prefer for this publication. A. E. Litiatco is writing an introduction. The rest of the manuscript has already gone to the printers—the McCullough Company, insuring excellent work. The book ought to be off the press some time next month. There is still time to become a charter member of the Philippine Book Guild and to have your name appear as such on the fly-leaf of the volume—not that in itself is anything but it will show just who are willing to put up twenty pesos toward the encouragement of English literature in the Philippines. Membership also entitles one to a discount of fifty per cent on all books published by the Guild during the first five years. I seriously urge everybody who reads this and can afford it to send in their twenty pesos. The money is needed and it's a good cause and nobody is going to make any "financial profit" out of it, neither the author nor the editors receive any financial remuneration. A number of Doctor Rotor's stories are based on his experiences as an interne in the Philippine General Hospital and later as a physician in Bilibid Prison and the prison colonies at Iwahig and Davao. From the point of view of general reader interest alone, this volume will be worth having and as the first of a series of volumes it will soon become a "collector's item" as only a thousand copies will be printed.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 247)

god-mother. Later Mrs. Quezon receives an honorary degree of doctor of literature from Mary Grove College, Governor Murphy delivering an address in which he states that "history will speak of Manuel Quezon as the father of his country. The Commonwealth is built on a sound basis as the result of President Quezon's efforts and the great cooperative spirit of his people".

April 26.—Miguel Elizalde, Philippine business man and member of the joint committee of experts, is reported in the press as having stated that in his opinion the Philippines will be "much poorer" after independence and that the one valuable feature of the Tydings-McDuffie Act is that it "affords an opportunity for the liquidation of American interests in the Islands".

April 27.—The Appropriations Committee of the House approves the \$416,413,382 appropriation bill for the War Department, \$25,395,677 larger than last year and including \$1,050,447 for the enlisted members of the Philippine Scouts. Officials state that the present political relations continue to keep America responsible in the Islands, the army plans to keep troops there "until the period of transition expires".

President Roosevelt nominates Harry Woodring as Secretary of War. He has been the acting Secretary since the death of George Dern.

The flight of the Pan American Hawaiian Clipper is postponed to Thursday at the request of naval officials because of the maneuvers in progress in the vicinities of Hawaii and Midway.

April 28.—President Quezon and his party sails for Europe on the S. S. Normandie. He stresses the fact that it is strictly a private trip. He is expected to study land legislation in the Irish Free State and in Denmark.

April 29.—Rep. Hamilton Fish, New York Republican, introduces a resolution calling on the Treasury "to pay no more than \$25.00 an ounce for gold imported from areas outside United States sovereignty". Discussing the resolution, he states that the outstanding financial blunder of the government is the accumulation of \$12,000,000,000 worth of gold of which \$4,000,000,000 was imported from abroad. The \$35.00 an ounce price paid is approximately twice the cost of production, he declares. "Two men, Roosevelt and Morgenthau, are responsible for leading us into this fool's paradise". Sen. A. Vandenberg supports the resolution, stating that "gold dug in South Africa is valued at \$16.00 an ounce; we buy it for \$35.00. The government spends \$1,500,000,000 every year buying gold and silver. We have nearly \$12,000,000,000 in gold now, more than half the supply on deposit in the world's central

banks and nearly \$2,000,000,000 more than Europe's combined gold hoards. It is absurd to talk of balancing the budget unless we take the gold situation into consideration." Meanwhile the Securities and Exchange Commission is reported preparing to again tighten control over the stock markets following the President's recent pronouncements against speculation. Shares drop sharply in London and Paris and other world centers, and also in Manila.

April 30.—Rep. H. B. Steagall, Chairman of the Banking Committee, states that adoption of the Fish proposal "might start us on the downward path again. I look upon his plan as deflationary. I do not think we are on an inflation basis now that needs correcting".

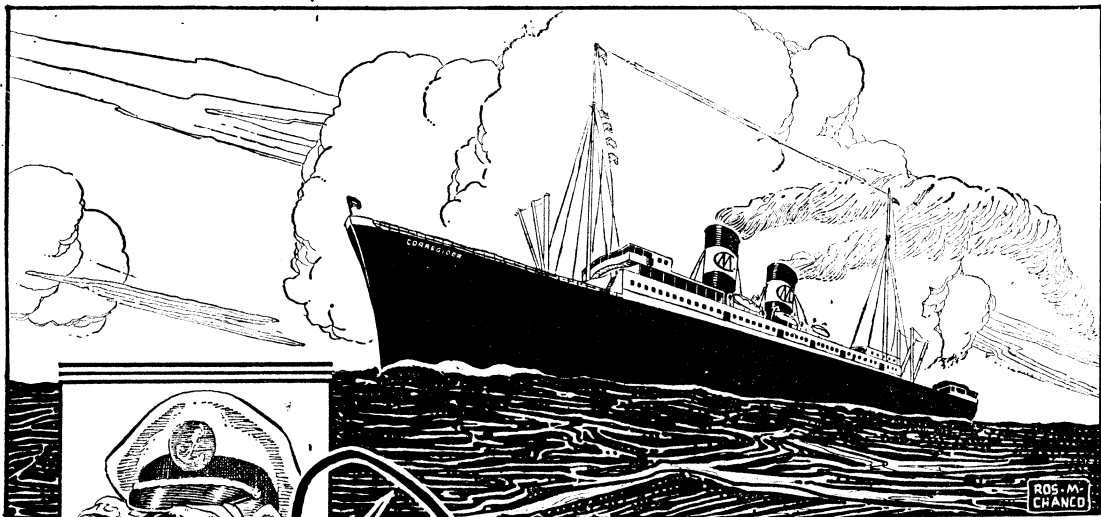
Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur marries Jean Marie Faircloth of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. They will sail for Manila shortly.

May 1.—President Roosevelt signs the Neutrality Act approved by Congress last week, the temporary neutrality law expiring today.

Some 3500 employees in fifteen of San Francisco's largest hotels go on strike, leaving guests, to carry their own baggage and make their own beds.

Some 2500 union movie technicians begin a strike at Hollywood, holding up production on some fifty pictures.

May 3.—The Supreme Court holds constitutional the provision of the 1934 Revenue Act imposing a tax of 3 cents a pound on the processing of coconut



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oil imported from the Philippines, and it is reported that the decision paves the way for the release to the Philippines of some \$50,000,000 that has been impounded. The provision was challenged by a number of soap companies. The provision that the proceeds of the tax be paid into the Philippine Treasury was inserted in the law after President Roosevelt had suggested that otherwise such a levy would violate the spirit of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. The decision declares that "whether the payment to the Philippines of the large sums of money which will flow from this tax is unwarranted in fact . . . is a matter with which the courts have nothing to do". The decision, written by Justice George Sutherland, stresses the fact, however, that the United States has "a moral obligation to protect, defend, and provide for the general welfare of the inhabitants of the Philippines as an American possession", and states also that the Court "might indulge in the presumption that the funds will be appropriated for public purposes and not for private use". Commissioner Paredes states that the "Commonwealth is still firmly opposed to the tax, but naturally we are glad to have the refund" and he states that he is especially pleased that the Court recognizes the moral obligation to the Philippines.

May 4.—Rep. Karl Stefan of Nebraska in an address sponsored by the National Council for the Prevention of War, denounces the expenditure of \$20,000,000 a year for the American army in the Philippines and urges the withdrawal of the army and also the recall of General MacArthur. "General MacArthur has no business in the Philippines. If we are going to give the Islands their freedom there is no reason why any American officer should continue to keep us entangled in Island affairs".

May 5.—Vicente Villamin, Philippine economist, states with reference to the coconut oil tax decision: "Let the Filipinos appreciate these things and weigh the facts when they talk about congressional violations of the Tydings-McDuffie Act". He suggests the tax refund be used to retire the Philippine bonded indebtedness. "If this is done, the repeal of the Tydings-McDuffie Act export tax provisions would be assured and the Philippines would have nine years of clear free trade with the United States".

May 7.—The German dirigible *Hindenburg* explodes and bursts into flames just as the great airship noses toward the mooring mast at Lakehurst, New Jersey, after an uneventful trans-Atlantic passage. The known dead among the 98 persons aboard number 33, and many others are seriously burned and injured. The *Hindenburg* had just completed its first year of successful flights across the Atlantic. It was 813 feet long, slightly shorter than the liner *Queen Mary*, and could carry about a hundred passengers and crewmen and twenty tons of freight. Its cruising speed was 80 miles an hour and its cruising radius was 10,000 miles. Later Capt. Ernst Leh-

mann, commander of the airship, succumbs to his injuries, and also the chief radio officer, bringing the total deaths to 35.

The Senate military committee approves a bill strengthening federal control of helium gas and also liberalizing its sale and export. Helium, which has 92 per cent of the lifting power of hydrogen, and is noninflammable, is obtained chiefly in Texas and Oklahoma, being practically an American monopoly, and has been reserved for the fighting arms of the United States.

Andres Soriano, prominent Manila business man now in New York, is reported to have interested large Spanish and English capital in Philippine investments.

May 9.—The principal Hollywood moving picture studios agree to a "closed shop" union policy, announcing they will henceforth employ only actors who are members of the Screen Actors Guild, and plans for a strike are abandoned. The current strike of workers affiliated with the Federated Motion Picture Craft is unaffected and its leaders say that the actors have sold them out.

May 10.—Representative Fish introduces another resolution which would forbid Secretary Morgenthau to buy or import gold from any foreign source except as payment for merchandise or in settlement of debt. The prohibition would not apply to Philippine gold.

In New York financial circles it is predicted that the Philippines will shortly redeem all outstanding callable bonds. The *Herald-Tribune* states that the Philippine financial position is "impressively strong" and has gained additional strength as a result of the Supreme Court's decision in the coconut oil tax case. Strength is attributed to the balanced budget, the heavy export surplus, and the adequate revenues for covering outstanding bond issues.

May 11.—Rep. A. W. Mitchel, Negro member of Congress from Illinois, files a \$50,000 damage suit against the Illinois Central, Rock Island, and Pullman Company, alleging he was evicted from a dining car and forced to travel in a day coach. The incident occurred during a trip from Chicago to Hot Springs, Arkansas. Southern states still enforce the "Jim Crow" law requiring Negroes to travel in trains aboard coaches set aside for them.

Other Countries

April 9.—Government forces drive the rebels from the gates of Madrid and trap some 10,000 of them in the University City sector.

Announced that Prince Nickolas, 34 year old heir presumptive to the Rumanian throne, has renounced all his titles and prerogatives and been banished by his brother King Carol. The Prince preferred this to a renunciation of hismorganatic marriage in 1931 to Madame Saveanu, divorced wife of a Russian diplomat.

April 10.—Mexico City fetes President Quezon and President Lazaro Cardenas, who is away from the capital on an inspection trip, sends him a telegram of welcome.

April 11.—Spanish rebels claim that in a surprise attack on the Madrid front the loyalists suffered very heavy casualties, with 4000 dead, caught in a cross-fire. The rebels holding the pinched-off position in University City are still holding out. General Francisco Franco warns that he will do everything in his power to halt four British ships carrying food supplies to beleaguered Bilbao, "even at the risk of an incident with the British navy". The British Cabinet is reported to have decided to afford protection to the food ships on the high seas but not to aid them through Spanish territorial waters into the port of Bilbao. The *Hood*, largest battleship in the world, is on its way to the Bay of Biscay, and other British warships are already there. Reported that Premier Benito Mussolini has consented to discuss the withdrawal of Italian volunteers from Spain, which he refused to do before, and it is said that Chancellor Adolf Hitler, seeking British friendship, induced Mussolini to change his attitude. Indalecio Prieto, Spanish Minister of Marine and Air, states that "perhaps within a few weeks we will see the end of this struggle". The government has issued a decree guaranteeing the lives of rebels who will surrender. It is said thousands of persons are fighting on the rebel side against their will.

The Belgian elections result in an overwhelming victory for Premier Paul Van Zeeland and a smashing defeat for the fascists.

April 12.—The labor element in Parliament attacks the Cabinet for its "failure to give adequate protection to British shipping."

Nine British officers and 20 Indian soldiers are killed in a border clash in South Waziristan on the Northwest Frontier.

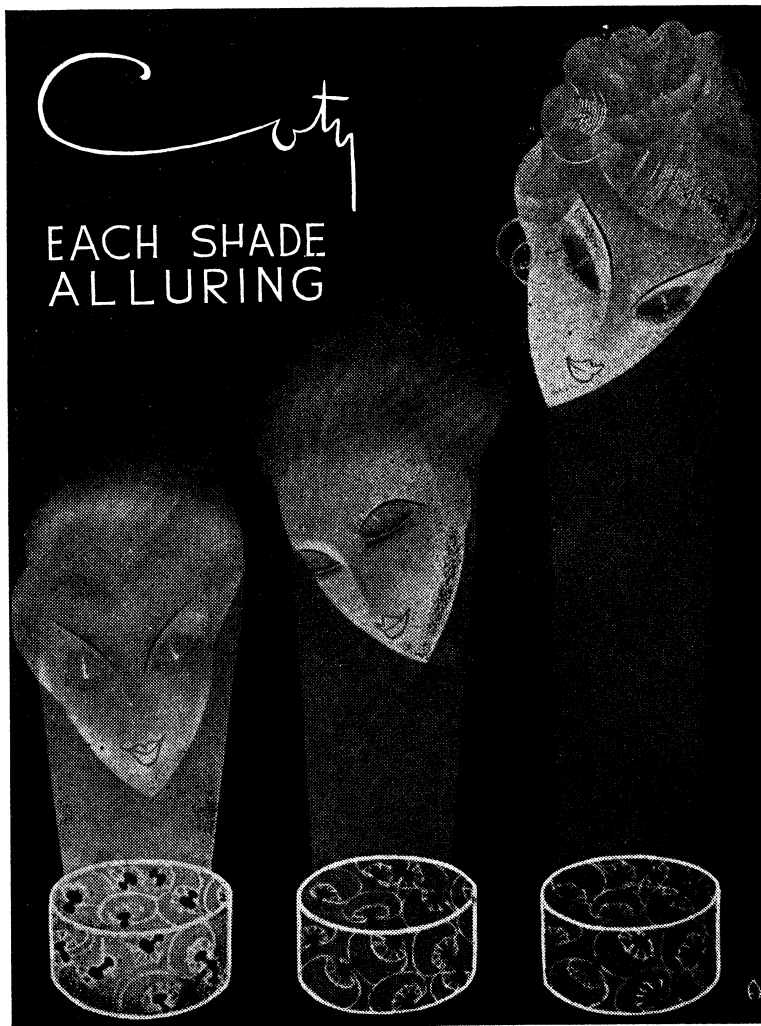
The rains in the famine-stricken areas of China prove to be of short duration and reports of increasing suffering and death are coming in from Szechuen, Kansu, and Shensi.

After meeting President Cardenas in the morning and lunching with him at Taxco, 115 miles from Mexico City, where he went by automobile, President Quezon and his party entrain for New York. He states: "Here we have seen how a nation is built on the basis of a new social order . . . Mexico is the 'long-lost brother' of the Philippines . . . President Cardenas is one of the biggest men in the world".

April 13.—Spanish loyalists comment bitterly on the British action with reference to the food ships as a "shocking surrender of the characteristic British fair play and fearlessness in the face of Franco's bullying tactics". The Italian press taunts Britain for its loss of maritime supremacy and its inability to protect British shipping. British conservatives

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state the Cabinet's action is a "wise gesture of caution" although conservative shipowners oppose the stand.

The presence of Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino at the International Sugar Conference in London is said to be stimulating European interest in Philippine products other than sugar, especially basic metals such as iron, copper, chromium, and manganese. British and Dutch officials have been conferring with Buencamino as to the possibility of Anglo-Dutch investments in Philippine minerals.

April 14.—Reported that two British food ships have run through the rebel blockade and reached Santander. Major Clement Attlee, Laborite leader, states that "Franco hopes to win by starving women and children and the British government is going to help him". Foreign Secretary Captain Anthony Eden states that to take "forcible measures within Spanish territorial waters would be tantamount to intervention as such as landing troops on Spanish soil". Attlee's move for a vote of censure is lost 345 to 139. Reported that differences have arisen between Franco and his German and Italian allies who have suggested he turn the military command over to another leader while he concentrate on governmental affairs.

The Seiyukai Party issues a statement demanding that the Cabinet resign because it "recklessly, cowardly, and unconstitutionally dissolved the Diet after the political parties has generously cooperated in the passage of the budget." The statement charges that Premier Senjuro Hayashi and his Cabinet lack a proper conception of their duty to the country.

A suggestion of Buencamino is incorporated in the general program to be submitted to the delegates to the Sugar Conference which provides that the Philip-

pine sugar industry will continue on the present basis provided the other sugar nations agree to waive the most-favored nation clauses in their treaties with the United States in regard to the Philippines. This would be an important aid in removing technical obstacles to special trade relations between the United States and the Philippines after independence.

April 15.—Following the British lead, France denies protection to French ships within Spain's three-mile limit.

April 16.—The rebels make a fresh thrust at Bilbao, recapturing Saibu Mountain and leaving the slopes littered with bodies of loyalist dead. Furious fighting is also reported from Madrid where the rebels are trying to relieve their forces trapped in University city. Spanish rebels seize a Dutch freighter, the *Sarkana*, as it attempted to run the blockade through the Straits of Gibraltar, a Dutch cruiser refusing aid because the ship carries munitions.

Emperor Hirohito gives an audience to Helen Keller, noted American editor who was born blind, deaf, and dumb, and who is in Japan to introduce her "talking book" to Japan's 200,000 blind.

Cornell S. Franklin, American attorney, is elected Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council for 1937-38. He is the third American to assume the chairmanship in 50 years. The last American Chairman was Sterling Fessenden who held the position in 1925 and who is now Secretary-General of the body.

April 18.—The international patrol of the Spanish coast goes into effect, and some 500 land observers representing the Neutrality Committee take their posts along Spain's land frontiers. Neither land nor sea observers are authorized to halt men or shipments bound for Spain, but they will notify all the

governments concerned if breaches occur. According to Rome dispatches, Mussolini is discouraged by Franco's showing against the government troops and is averse to any further Italian intervention, wanting only to be "liberated from the whole mess". "It is believed further intervention might antagonize the Italian populace".

April 19.—Reported that two British freighters with cargoes of coal have been detained by the Spanish rebels and prevented from continuing to Bilbao.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of National Economy, asserts in a speech at Munich that "our food situation has shown that we can not become independent of foreign imports within calculable time. This is one of the reasons why I am raising the colonial issue." Despite recent disclosures of the critical economic situation of Germany, this is taken as a surprising admission. George Lansbury, British Laborite and pacifist, following a talk with Chancellor Hitler, states that Germany is willing to attend an international economic conference if President Roosevelt or the head of another great state takes the lead in calling such a meeting. "America is the logical nation to take the lead because it is above reproach. Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt has shown an interest in international cooperation in his economic policy toward South America", states Lansbury.

April 20.—The Spanish government declares the international patrol of the boundaries of Spain are unjust and contrary to international law. Loyalists state that the blockade is part of a plan to aid the rebels and charge that Germany and Italy have been left free to "continue espionage and aggression in the sections assigned to them". The loyalist

Complete

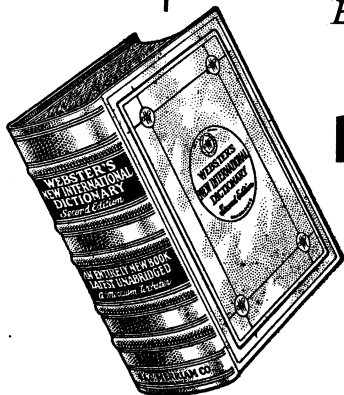
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Ministry of Marine and Air in Valencia issues an order to warships and warplanes to fight international blockade vessels if necessary to protect friendly ships seeking to enter government-controlled ports. It is reported that a large German contingent at Vittoria has mutinied and refused to leave for the Basque front to fight the loyalists. The vicious long-range shelling of Madrid, in progress for over a week, is continuing.

Sir Neville Chamberlain, Lord of the Exchequer, presents a £826,848,000 budget to the House of Commons. The basic income tax is raised to 25 per cent of individual earnings to finance the country's gigantic rearmament program.

According to the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* foreign Minister Naotake Sato is reported to have emphasized at a recent three-minister conference the urgency of the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations and the necessity of supporting Britain's endeavors to effect Anglo-Japanese cooperation in China. The Army and Navy Ministers promised to support such a policy.

April 21.—It is stated in Washington that Britain and France do not really desire a new world conference, but only an American "contribution", such as underwriting French security or assurance of continued British access to American raw materials in case of a war. The responsibility that would be assumed by the United States in calling a conference would carry with it a moral obligation to make some such contribution toward achieving success, yet the prospects for constructive results from any international economic or disarmament conference have never appeared less hopeful, it is stated.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek enters a Shanghai hospital for treatment of an injury to his back sustained during the Sianfu coup last December.

April 22.—Three British ships carrying 6000 tons of food supplies successfully run the rebel blockade of Bilbao under protection of British warships while at sea and of Basque shore batteries when in close. Crowds of the beleaguered people cheer frantically as the ships come in with the much wanted food. The shelling of Madrid continues for the eleventh consecutive day. New German guns of secret make and manned by German crews, said to have a range of 30 miles, are bombarding the Basque front. Over a hundred of such pieces of artillery and the largest assembly of German Junker planes and Italian light bombers are cooperating in the new offensive.

April 23.—Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria meet in a conference at Venice, and it is reported that the latter assured the former that Austria will continue to collaborate with Italy provided Italian foreign policy does not change but that Austria does not want to join an Italian-German bloc or a counterbloc against Germany. Schuschnigg is said to have accepted Mussolini's statement that the restoration of Archduke Otto to the throne of Austria would be inopportune at this time, but Mussolini accepted the Austrian case that Otto's eventual restoration is an internal Austrian question. Later a joint communique is issued stating that Germany's participation is necessary for the consolidation of peace in the Danubian basin and that Italy is free to seek German collaboration, and Austria to seek Czechoslovakia's friendship.

April 24.—Civil rule is reestablished in Madrid under the Socialist Henche de la Plata and a new civilian council. Gen. Jose Miaja will again devote all his time to military affairs.

The text of an Anglo-French declaration regarding the release of Belgium from its Locarno obligations is published, the two governments, however, reaffirming their promises to protect Belgium against unprovoked attack and Belgium to continue to fulfill its obligations under the League of Nations Covenant.

April 26.—Retreating Basque loyalist forces leave cities behind them in dynamited and flaming ruins as the rebels press on toward Bilbao in the most bloody fighting since the beginning of the civil war and with hundreds of civilians killed. Bilbao authorities

claim that 1500 Germans recently disembarked at San Sebastian, which is denied by Germany. Gen. Emilio Mola warns Bilbao civilians to surrender if they wish to escape the risk of a forced capture of the city, promising to treat them "as humans". Virtually admitting defeat, the Basque government asks foreign diplomats in St. Jean de Luz, France, to negotiate the surrender of Bilbao, the capital.

The French government nationalizes the Hotchkiss factories, effective May 18, in its program of breaking up the powerful munitions trust.

April 27.—Rebel planes, allegedly piloted by Germans, destroy the undefended town of Guernica, "cradle of Basque liberty", killing over 800 men, women, and children. Five other towns, Eibar, Bolivar, Arbadue, Guernisai, and Marquina are also bombed with incendiary bombs and thousands are reported killed. The Basque retreat is said to be developing into a rout. Morale in Madrid is also reported low because government aircraft have not been able to locate the rebel batteries that have been shelling the city and which frequently change their position and range. Both Madrid and Valencia are now being shelled with shrapnel and many hundreds of noncombatants have been killed.

A conference between Premier Mussolini and Gen. Hermann Goering, No. 2 man in Germany, leads to speculations as to a possible German-Italian alliance. British Foreign Minister Eden has long interviews with Premier van Zeeland and Foreign Minister Paul Spaak of Belgium.

Merchandise and raw material smuggled into China, chiefly through North China ports, amounted to \$200,000,000 (Mex.) in 1936, according to a government report. Cases of recent Japanese smuggling in Shanghai is causing worry that the renegades will transfer their activities to the nation's leading port.

April 29.—Britain announces plans to evacuate of thousands of terror-stricken civilians from Bilbao and to take them to St. Jean de Luz, as the mechanized rebel columns press on toward the city. British warships will participate in the evacuation and France has promised full cooperation.

Reported from London that Japan has reopened informal conversations with Britain regarding Far Eastern affairs. The Japanese are reported to be urging that greater powers be allowed to Japan to rehabilitate China financially and economically. It is emphasized that Britain has no intention of entering into any agreement without American cooperation.

April 30.—More than 150,000 bus workers in London go on a strike, threatening to complicate the transportation problem during the coronation ceremonies of George VI, during the week, May 9-15.

The Hayashi government having announced it would continue in office regardless of the results of the election, and would again move for dissolution of the Diet if it fails to follow government policies, a "voters' strike" is reported from Japan in the election held today, but despite this, later reports show that the government captures barely 20 seats in the Lower House and that a strong swing to the more radical parties is evident.

May 1.—General Franco notifies the British Embassy in France that his fleet will not respect transports evacuating civilians from Bilbao and Gen. Queipo de Llano warns that he will consider this enterprise an "unfriendly act". The battleship *Espana*, pride of the rebel fleet, is sunk fifty miles west of Bilbao by a lucky hit from three government airplanes which attacked it. The 15,452-ton ship was sunk by a 210-pound bomb dropped from a height of 1-2/3 miles which went down a funnel and exploded amidships, blowing up the magazine. The complement of the ship was 854 men, less than a fourth of whom were saved. A rebel destroyer near-by, was forced to flee.

Reported from London that Japan will seek recognition of its special economic and strategic position in the Far East, but will not demand recognition of

Manchuria in the forthcoming discussions.

May 2.—The Manchukuo government takes over control of all key industries, including munitions, air craft, automobiles, liquid fuel, steel, gold, and other metals, coal, textiles, and flour milling.

May 3.—Rebel troops come to within nine miles of Bilbao. British officials express disappointment over the objections to the "purely humanitarian action" while British and French warships nevertheless take positions in the Bay of Biscay to protect commercial vessels which will carry noncombatants to safety. General Franco has suggested that non-combatants take refuge in a zone between Bilbao and Santander. Hard-fighting Basques and Asturian troops are reported to have halted the rebel advance. Fishermen and their wives joining loyalist militiamen in fierce hand-to-hand encounters. It is claimed that the invaders include 16,000 Italians and hundreds of Germans.

Gen. Goering orders that all leading officials in Germany must spend at least two months a year at manual labor.

Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson's divorce decree is made final.

President Quezon arrives in France and is officially greeted by French and American officials.

Through the press, the people and political parties in Japan are unanimous in demanding the resignation of the Cabinet, stating that in view of the election results it is unconstitutional and illegal for the government of Premier Hayashi to remain in office.

May 4.—Baron K. von Neurath confers with Premier Mussolini in Rome where, it is reported, the strengthening of the Rome-Berlin entente, the Austrian question, and the situation in Spain are discussed.

The Italian parliament approves a 5,500,000,000 lire national defense budget for 1937-38, an increase of 727,000,000 lire over the previous year of the Ethiopian war.

The final draft of the agreement reached at the London Sugar Conference commits the signatory nations to waive their most favored nation privileges insofar as the Philippine-American sugar trade is concerned. The world's free export quota is fixed at 3,622,500 metric tons and will include the basic quotas of 13 exporting countries. The Philippines agrees to confine its sugar exports to the American market.

Former King Edward meets Mrs. Simpson at Monts, France, for the first time since his abdication.

Ambassador William Bullitt gives a dinner in honor of President Quezon at the U. S. Embassy in Paris.

May 5.—Reported from Paris that Germany and Italy have concluded a military accord, giving the former a free hand in Austria. Austria, it is said, hopes for a new Franco-British declaration insuring Austrian independence.

Troops are rushed from the war front to Barcelona, capital of Catalonia, where an anarchist revolt broke out yesterday. A four-man "Directory" government, tantamount to a dictatorship is installed following the suppression of the anarchists. President Luis de Companys is retained as the titular head of the government.

The Japanese Ministry of Railways grants a 10% increase in wages to avert a strike. The Army has also decided to increase wages and shorten hours and grant pensions to workers in the arsenals to combat unrest.

May 6.—Antonio Sesé, one of the four of the Catalonian Directorate government, is reported killed. It is said that the anarchists still control a large section of Barcelona.

Over 2,300 children are evacuated from Bilbao by British steamers under the protection of the guns of the city forts and Anglo-French warships. The docks were jammed with parents who had waited all night to bid their children goodbye.

It is denied at Rome that there is any question of an Italo-German military alliance.

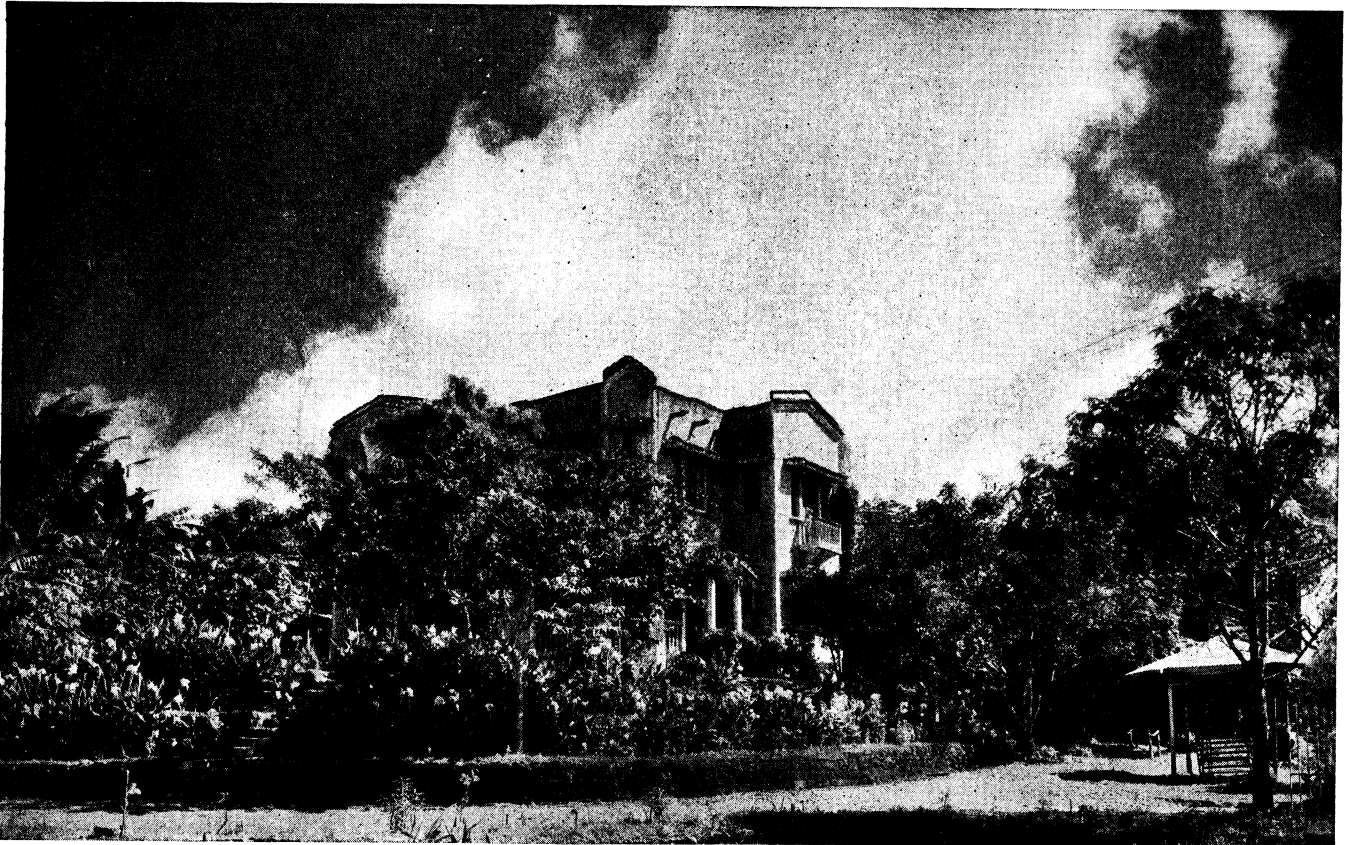
The international sugar agreement is signed in London, to be effective for five years.

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MANILA

May 7.—The *Central Daily News*, official organ of the Kuomintang Party, states that the fate of China can not be made the subject of exclusive Anglo-Japanese negotiations in London.

The Minseitō and Seiyūkai parties in separate caucusses demand the resignation of the entire Hayashi Cabinet.

May 8.—The anarchist revolt in Barcelona is reported to be spreading. Mexico grants the Valencia government a long term credit of \$20,000,000 and will grant a similar amount in the summer according to a French newspaper.

Reported from Rome that Italian newspapers are recalling their correspondents from London as a protest against the attitude of the English press toward Italy and Italian volunteers in Spain. All British newspapers except the *Daily Mail*, the *Evening News*, and the *Observer*, are banned from Italy.

Representatives of nine powers at Montreux, Switzerland, sign a convention abolishing the Egyptian capitulations.

The Italian Air Ministry announces that Col. Maria Pezzi, flying a Caproni single-seated biplane, established a new world altitude record of 15,700 meters.

The German government announces its confidence in dirigibles remains unbroken despite the *Hindenburg* disaster and that the trans-Atlantic service will be resumed shortly with the LZ-130 now under construction. Construction on still another great airship will be begun as soon as the LZ-130 is completed.

The Countess of Covadonga, Cuban heiress, wife of the former Crown Prince of Spain, obtains a divorce in Havana. The Count is expected to marry Miss Martha Rocaforo, daughter of a Havana dentist.

May 9.—The *China Press* states that one of the problems awaiting solution with eventual Philippine independence is the question of the admission of Chinese, the editorial pointing out that while Chinese are excluded from the Philippines, Japanese are admitted.

May 10.—Basque resistance to the rebel besiegers is reported to be stiffening and women help the men in digging new trenches. General Franco sends a second note of protest to Britain denouncing as "unacceptable" the evacuation of children from Bilbao. It is reported from Paris that the revolting anarchists in Barcelona have imprisoned President Azaña.

The coronation ceremonies in London open with a state banquet for 450 notables in Buckingham Palace. Among the guests are the United States official envoys, J. W. Gerard and Gen. J. J. Pershing. Dick Merrill, and his co-pilot Jack Lambie, arrive in England after a non-stop Atlantic flight of approximately 21 hours, bringing the films of the *Hindenburg* disaster and planning to return with pictures of the coronation which they hope to deliver in New York on Thursday; if they succeed they will each receive \$100,000. The bus strike in London is still unsettled. Persons wearing coronation emblems are attacked in anti-coronation demonstrations in Dublin, Ireland.

The *Shunpao* publishes an editorial believed to have been inspired by the government blaming Britain for tolerating Japanese aggression during and after the Manchurian incident until Japanese aggression finally menaced British interests. "We believe Japan offered to agree to British rights in South and Central China in return for British recognition of Japan's 'special position' in North China." The reported Anglo-Japanese conversations in London have caused an outburst in the

Chinese press and it is generally declared that China must not be expected to stand by passively while British and Japanese make a private deal concerning the country. Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have held a number of conferences with high officials.

May 11.—King George receives addresses of loyalty from the Prime Ministers of its far-flung dominions and from representatives of its many colonies. The King states: "Today I stand on the threshold of a new life of heavy responsibilities which have so suddenly and unexpectedly come upon me. But it gives me courage to know I can count on your unfailing help and affection".

May 12.—King George VI is crowned sovereign of one quarter of the world and of half a billion people at 12:31 P.M. in Westminster Abbey amidst scenes of "deepest solemnity and unparalleled splendor". The Irish Free State officially ignores the coronation and while the King is being crowned, the Dail Eireann hears the second reading of President Eamon de Valera's new constitution which proclaims Ireland's complete independence and which does not recognize the King. The Italian press ignores the ceremonies because the British government invited a representative of Emperor Haile Selassie to attend.

Reported that King George has asked former King Edward to postpone his wedding to Mrs. Simpson until June because of a difference that has arisen between the Royal Family and the government, several members of the family believing that the wedding should be public and insisting that Edward receive "fair treatment" while the government insists it should be a strictly private wedding.

The rebels press to within eight miles of Bilbao inflicting heavy losses on the loyalists. They also claim success in the area south of Toledo. The shelling of Madrid from concealed batteries continues with heavy damage done.



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## Astronomical Data for June, 1937 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset <i>Upper Limb</i>		
	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.

Summer's Solstice on the 22nd of June at 4:12 a. m.  
Eclipse

A total eclipse of the Sun, June 9th, 1937, invisible in the Philippines. The belt of totality is confined to the Pacific Ocean and runs through the islands of Nukufeta, Vaitufu, Funafuti, Gardener, Canton, Birnie, Enderbury and Christmas. The belt of totality ends at Casma and Huaras in Peru.

### Moonrise and Moonset *(Upper Limb)*

	Rises	Sets
June 1	11:38 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
June 2		11:52 a.m.
June 3	12:19 a.m.	12:45 p.m.
June 4	1:02 a.m.	1:41 p.m.
June 5	1:47 a.m.	2:39 p.m.
June 6	2:37 a.m.	3:41 p.m.
June 7	3:31 a.m.	4:45 p.m.

June 8	4:30 a.m.	5:51 p.m.
June 9	5:33 a.m.	6:55 p.m.
June 10	6:38 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
June 11	7:41 a.m.	8:49 p.m.
June 12	8:42 a.m.	9:38 p.m.
June 13	9:39 a.m.	10:23 a.m.
June 14	10:32 a.m.	11:04 p.m.
June 15	11:24 a.m.	11:44 p.m.
June 16	12:14 p.m.	
June 17	1:01 p.m.	12:22 a.m.
June 18	1:50 p.m.	1:00 a.m.
June 19	2:39 p.m.	1:40 a.m.
June 20	3:28 p.m.	2:22 a.m.
June 21	4:18 p.m.	3:05 a.m.
June 22	5:08 p.m.	3:51 a.m.
June 23	5:57 p.m.	4:40 a.m.
June 24	6:45 p.m.	5:31 a.m.
June 25	7:31 p.m.	6:22 a.m.
June 26	8:15 p.m.	7:14 a.m.
June 27	8:57 p.m.	8:05 a.m.
June 28	9:38 p.m.	8:56 a.m.
June 29	10:19 p.m.	9:48 a.m.
June 30	11:00 p.m.	10:40 a.m.

### Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter on the 2nd at	1:24 p.m.
New Moon on the 9th at	4:43 a.m.
First Quarter on the 16th at	3:03 a.m.
Full Moon on the 24th at	7:00 a.m.
Perigee on the 8th at	11:00 a.m.
Apogee on the 21st at	4:00 a.m.

### The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:05 a. m. and sets at 4:43 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Taurus.

VENUS rises at 2:40 a. m. and sets at 3:04 p. m. In the early hours of the morning the planet may be found in the eastern sky a little to the north of the constellation Cetus.

MARS rises at 3:54 p. m. and sets at 3:10 a. m. on the 16th. From sunset to midnight the planet is easily visible in the constellation of Librae.

JUPITER rises at 8:40 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 7:55 a. m. At midnight the planet will be found about 45° above the eastern horizon between the constellations of Capricorn and Sagittarius.

SATURN rises at 12:45 a. m. and sets at 12:43 p. m. After midnight the planet will 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
Deneb 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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VOL. XXXIV

July, 1937

No. 7 (351)



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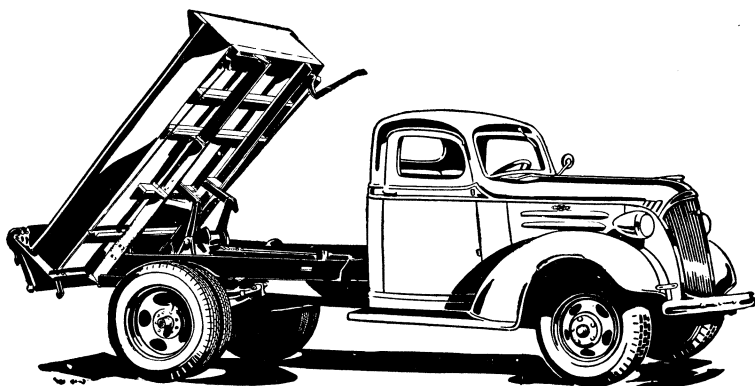


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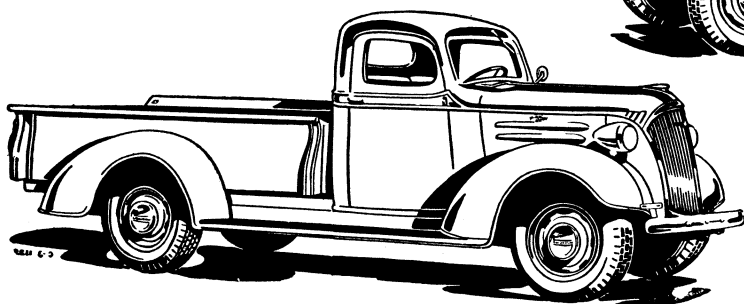
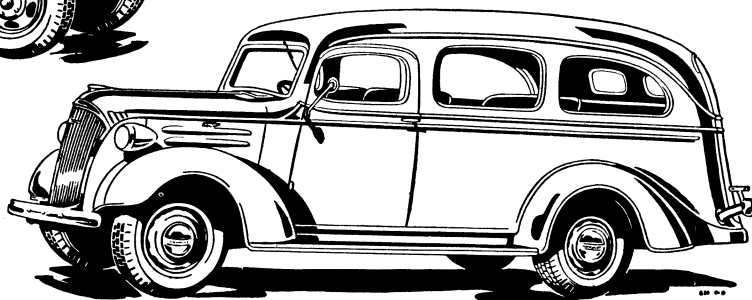


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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have kept up pretty well in most lines in May, although a shortage of freight space was still evident. Sugar exports were a little higher than in April but not much better than half as great as in May, 1936. Shipments of coconut products were very good, as increased space became available.

Hemp shipments fell off following the heavy shipments made in March and April to anticipate freight rate increases to Europe and the United States, effective April 1 and May 1 respectively. Exports of leaf tobacco were unusually good in May. Shipments of logs to Japan and lumber to the United States and Europe were very good. Gold production and exports were heavy and shipments of base metal ores increased. Lumber prices were firm and tobacco steady. Abaca was fairly steady and sugar inclined to be easy while coconut products continued weak.

The sugar market was quiet during the month, with a decline of 30 centavos per picul in the export sugar price. Shipments continue substantially below normal, due, it is reported, to prevailing low prices in New York and to restriction of demand in that market to nearby sources of supply. The domestic consumption market continued easy.

Copra arrivals continued moderate but prices were weak, due to a declining oil market in the United States and the expectation of increased copra supplies from now on. Oil prices fell more rapidly than copra prices with the result that mills found it difficult to make a legitimate milling profit. Exports of both copra and oil increased as space became available. Heavy shipments of meal to the United States offset a decline in cake exports to Europe. Desiccating plants are operating at capacity, with nuts available at a reduced price, and should be able to withstand a reduction in the American desiccated coconut price if it should come, which seems likely. A lower price level for copra is generally expected in the next few months.

Abaca prices were steady to firm in the higher grades but eased off in the lower grades. Demand from foreign markets was quiet at the end of the month and somewhat lower prices seem to be indicated, unless production declines further. Production was lower in May than in recent months but still higher than last year.

Harvesting of tobacco in the Cagayan Valley is about completed and buying of the new crop has started. Prices are steady due to the reduced production. Exports of leaf tobacco were unusually good in May and shipments for the year are now a little ahead of last year. Cigar exports to the United States fell off.

The rice market was quiet during the month, with negligible price changes. Current estimates indicate that the Philippines will not be self-sufficient this year but may have to import as much as 1,000,000 sacks of rice, or about half as much as was imported in 1936.

Lumber mills are working at capacity and are increasing their exports as freight space becomes available. Export demand continues very good and some mills are exporting a much larger proportion of their output than has been customary in past years. Domestic demand is also good and imports of Oregon pine will probably be larger this year than usual.

Gold production increased substantially in May, falling only about ₱50,000 short of December, 1936, the record month. Equipment is being installed for a new placer operation in Mindanao. Shipments of base metal ores to the United States increased in May as freight space became available. Iron ore shipments to Japan were normal. A local company is arranging to commence shipments of copper ore to Japan.

The value of import collections was 25 percent greater than in April and 24 percent over May, 1936.

The value of commercial letters of credit opened in May was 37 percent over April and 28 percent over May, 1936. Credit conditions continue excellent.

Imported goods generally continue in excellent demand, although in some lines stocks appear ample and importers are reluctant to place orders at current high prices for delivery three to four months ahead. Cotton textile stocks are generally sufficient and, with demand seasonally dull, dealers are inclined to defer ordering, anticipating lower prices. Stock prices were steady. Flour stocks appear sufficient but ordering has been light in recent months and a shortage may develop in the next two or three months if demand improves. Prices are firm and approximately at the replacement level. Imports of canned fish fell off in May, stocks being heavy. Prices are steady. Canned milk arrivals were normal in May and stocks appear fairly large, but demand in good and prices continue steady.

Ordering of iron and steel products is light, stocks being apparently ample. Japanese galvanized sheets, for the tinsmithing trade, are reappearing in the market. Demand for automobiles continues excellent and although the volume of imports is good, distributors are still finding it difficult to fill orders. Tire sales are good. Leather is seasonally quiet with prices steady.

Export cargoes apparently increased somewhat in May, according to the Associated Steamship Lines, with freight space still at a premium. Railroad carloadings continue to decline seasonally, but are still running a little ahead of last year. The Philippine Railway Company bonds fall due June 1, 1937, and it appears probable that the line will be abandoned.

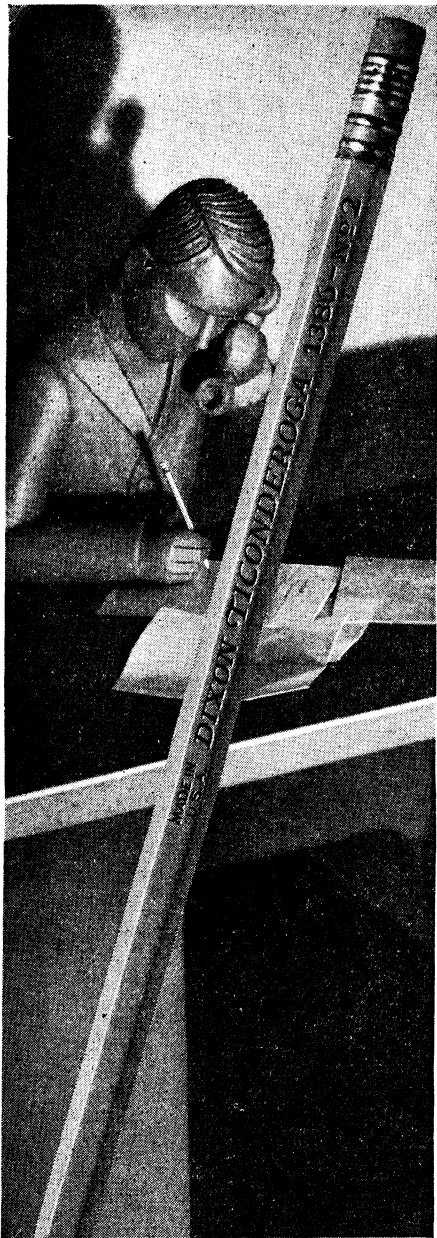
Consolidated bank figures show a substantial decline in demand deposits and a moderate increase in loans, discounts and overdrafts for the four weeks ended May 22, 1937, offset by an increase in net balances due by local bank branches to foreign head offices. This is contrary to the normal trend at this season of the year. It may be due in part of the fact that sugar sales have been below normal. Average weekly debits to individual accounts fell off to what may be considered a normal figure, while circulation declined very slightly. The dollar continued steady on the exchange market, with good demand on both sides on the book. It is still believed, however, that the large amount of sugar still to be sold makes any continued strength in the dollar improbable in the next few months.

Government revenue was slightly better than in May last year, a moderate increase in collections by the Bureau of Customs more than offsetting at slight decline in internal revenue collections. For the five months period, collections by the Bureaus of Customs and Internal Revenue this year exceed those for last year by 10 percent.

Power production totaled 10,972,358 KWH in May, a slight decline from the April figure despite the longer month. The reduction was apparently due to the longer hours of daylight. Production is still well ahead of last year, when it amounted to only 9,732,863 KWH in May. For the first five months of this year, electric power production totaled 55,488,658 KWH, a seven percent increase over the same period last year.

May real estate sales were larger than in any other month on record, with the exception of January, 1931. Totalling ₱4,126,498, they exceed the figure for the previous month by about 35 percent and that for May, 1936, by 381 percent. The May figure includes two large transfers in Sta. Cruz and one in Binondo, both downtown districts. For the first five months of this year, recorded sales have totaled ₱12,295,709, exceeding the same period of 1936 by 120 percent. The 1937 figure substantially exceeds that for any previous year on record and it appears probable that the year 1937 will set a new all-time record for real estate transfer. Interest in real estate is apparently due to stock market profits and demand for office space as a result of the mining development; general prosperity; and very high rentals for modern office and residential property, with a particularly notable shortage in the latter. A real estate company was organized during the month by several prominent Manila businessmen to develop Manila and suburban real estate and offer investors an opportunity for diversification. Incorporators include a number of prominent Manila businessmen. The company has an authorized capital of ₱1,000,000, of which ₱700,000 will be offered to the public.

New building permits improved moderately in May and were slightly ahead of May, 1936. For the first five months of this year, however, they are nearly 20 percent below last year. Permits for repairs



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are running nearly 50 percent below last year. Construction throughout the Islands is apparently active, however, as the two cement companies are finding it very difficult to keep up with the demand for cement. The renovation of the Lyric Theater was approximately completed by the end of May and it is ready to open early in June.

	May		Total 5 months	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
New construction.....	625,790	638,610	3,049,680	2,477,170
Repairs.....	53,200	23,030	217,840	123,110

Total... 678,990 661,640 3,267,520 2,600,280  
There were 520 new radio receiving sets sold during the month of April and 91 cancellations. In April last year, there were 344 sets registered and 88 registrations cancelled. For the first four months of this year and last, registrations and cancellations were as follows:

	Total 4 months	
	1936	1937
Registrations.....	1,550	1,914
Cancellations.....	425	361

There were 29 corporations newly registered in May, with P14,228,495 of authorized capital, of which P6,867,095 was subscribed, P2,993,961 paid-up in cash and P246,306 paid-up in property. This is a reduction from April in the number of companies and the authorized capital but a very substantial increase in the amount subscribed and paid-up. Of the new companies, 20, with P4,543,000 subscribed, are controlled by Filipinos; six, with P2,278,000 subscribed, by Americans; one, with P12,000 subscribed, by Chinese; and two, with P33,500 subscribed, by Germans. Mining led in the number of companies formed, with nine registrations, but with a total of only P255,000 subscribed and P70,000 paid-up, was not among the leaders in capitalization. Three companies listed under merchandising had a subscribed capital of P3,017,500, of which P1,160,000 was paid-up in cash and P189,000 in property. Most of this was made up of one company, formed primarily to manage the Perez-Samanillo estate but under a charter which authorizes it to export, import, etc. One large American-controlled company was

formed, with P2,000,000 subscribed and P1,145,000 paid-in, largely as a holding and development company for mines. Two manufacturing companies were formed, each with P100,000 subscribed and P25,000 paid-in. One will manufacture hair tonics, lotions, etc., under an American trade name and the other is merely a reincorporation of an existing wine and spirits importing business. One publishing company, with P600,000 subscribed and P300,000 paid-in, was registered, but it represents merely a change in ownership of a Manila paper. A company was formed, with P350,000 subscribed and P87,500 paid-up, to develop and deal in real estate. An aviation school was registered under Filipino control, with P200,000 subscribed capital, of which P7,343 was paid-up in cash and P57,307 in property. One company was formed, under American control, with a charter permitting it to engage in agriculture anywhere in the Philippine Islands. Its subscribed capital is P50,000, all paid-up in cash. A new Filipino film producing company was registered, with P40,000 subscribed and P10,000 paid-up. Other companies were organized to engage in the lumber business, construction and consulting engineering.

There were 12 general partnerships, with P347,000 paid-up, of which P295,000 was in three brokerage firms and P34,000 in five merchandising partnerships. Two limited partnerships were registered, one Spanish firm, with P770,000 paid-up, to engage in the investment business, and one Filipino firm, with P4,000, to engage in manufacturing. Only one American partnership was formed, with P135,000, to engage in the brokerage business.

## News Summary

### The Philippines



May 13.—The Philippine Curb Exchange, headed by Dr. Camilo Osias as President, is issued a permit. The new exchange will deal in unlisted stocks and in small amounts.

Under-Secretary of Justice Jose P. Melencio rules that the *Sakdalista*, organ of Sakdal Party, may not use the mails as it would be "ridiculous for the government to extend this privilege to a newspaper which seeks to overthrow it".

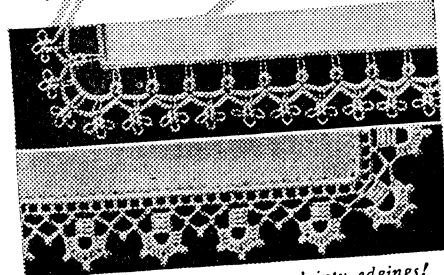
May 14.—According to the report of Auditor-General Jaime Hernandez, the first year of the Commonwealth was the best year financially since 1925. 1936 revenue was P103,502,237.61 as against P82,839,281.32 in 1935. The budget was more than balanced, leaving a surplus of P11,136,044.92, in spite of the fact that expenses were P92,366,192.69 as against P75,933,192.53 in 1935.

The National Interisland Airways inaugurates its landing field in Mandaluyong and christens its first plane. The Company is capitalized at P100,000, and has four Cessna planes. It will engage in chartered flights. W. S. Price is the President.

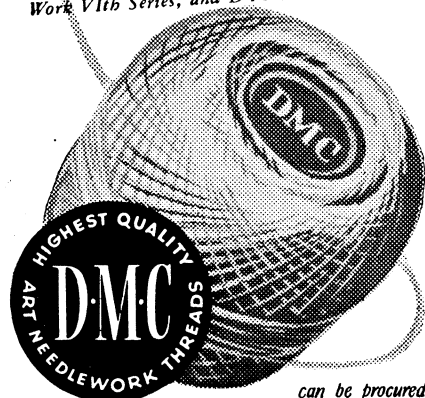
Dr. C. P. Romulo returns to Manila from the

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United States. He tells the press that if a proposal for earlier independence reaches the floor of Congress, "we will get it".

May 15.—The drawing of lots for the second group of trainees to be called to the colors takes place today. Reported that United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has advised foreign consuls in Manila that in accordance with the Tydings-McDuffie Act official communications intended for officials of the Commonwealth government must be coursed through the office of the High Commissioner.

Assemblyman Cecilio L. Maneja files a bill providing for the appointment instead of the election as at present of provincial governors and municipal presidents and vice-presidents.

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May 16.—The Manila Port Terminal Company, a subsidiary of the Manila Railroad Company, begins operation of the port service, handed by the Manila Terminal Company for the past fifteen years.

A cook, a baker, a laborer, an Army officer, and a young girl are among the winners of the big prizes in the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes held today.

A. W. ("Deacon") Prautch, organizer of the government's rural credit system and of various anti-usury measures, and one of the founders of the Protestant movement in the Philippines, dies of a stroke, aged 71. He came to the Philippines as a civilian in 1898 and was for fifteen years prior to coming here a Methodist missionary in India.

May 18.—Assemblyman Eugenio Perez states that High Commissioner McNutt's letter to foreign consuls in Manila directing them to course their communications to the Commonwealth government through his office, is "uncalled for" as they know their duties, but Assemblyman Tomas Oppus states he sees no reason for criticism as the action may serve to correct some "slips" made in the past. Philippine officials generally are said to welcome any clarification of the High Commissioner's powers, but some suggest that a distinction should be made between foreign affairs and foreign relations in so far as the powers of the Commonwealth government are concerned as the Commonwealth has relations of an international character in the International Postal Union, and various athletic, educational, and scientific organizations and political organizations, like the Interparliamentary Union, as well.

Announced at Malacañang that Sergio Bayan,

District Engineer of the Mountain Province, will succeed E. J. Halsema as Mayor of Baguio. Mr. Halsema's resignation, submitted and accepted some time ago, takes effect on May 31.

The National Rice and Corn Corporation is reported to have made a net profit during the first eight months of operation from April 24 to December 31, 1936, of around P2,500,000 or 121 per cent of the paid-up capital stock.

May 19.—Secretary Jorge B. Vargas at a Cabinet meeting urges greater powers for the Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu, similar to those formerly exercised by Governor Frank W. Carpenter.

Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez states he will recommend the reservation of additional areas of agricultural land in the Mountain Province for the protection of the Non-Christian inhabitants.

Assemblyman Perez returning to Manila from an inspection trip in Zambales declares that labor conditions in the mines there are deplorable and charges the owners with non-compliance with the labor laws. He states he will demand action of the Department of Labor.

Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino announces that the appointment of Captain Fernando Fores as Chief of the Manila Secret Service has been made permanent.

May 20.—High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt in his first public address in the Philippines before teachers and Baguio residents at Teachers' Camp, advocates an adequate system of education to keep, protect, and strengthen the democratic form of government which is "America's greatest gift to the Philippines". He praises the accomplishments of President Roosevelt, stating "There was vigor where there had been weariness, unity where there had been disunity, the power to act where there had been deadlock. The impression was driven home that there was no vested interest so powerful that it could block the action of the government. . . . What was done constituted a perfectly overwhelming demonstration that the American government was master in its own house, that it was in command of the situation, that it had untold resources and no hesitation whatever in using them". He states that though there are many dictatorships in the world today, the democratic system has not suffered in the old democracies—Scandinavia, France, Switzerland, Holland, Britain, the British Dominions, and the United States.

Secretary Vargas, President of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, designates Dr. Regino Ylanan, National Physical Director, to attend the annual meeting in Tokyo of the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient. He is expected to insist that the PAAF can not participate in the Olympics proposed to be held this year in Japan because of lack of sufficient funds.

According to the report of Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas, revenue collections for 1936 reached P99,000,000, representing an increase of 38.45 per cent over the preceding year. Customs receipts amounted to P42,291,421.80, up 17 per cent; internal revenue collections to P56,591,599.89, up 20 per cent; provincial and municipal government revenue collections to P10,222,028.93, an increase of three quarters of a million pesos over 1935. The cedula tax collections amounted to P4,626,223.00, up 3 per cent.

Reported that the Philippine Chamber of Mines has furnished data to the Joint Committee of Experts in Washington that investments in the Philippine mining industry as of March 31, 1937, amounted to around P108,460,000.

A fire destroys almost half of down-town Paracale, Camarines Norte, mine-boom town. Two persons are killed, 2000 rendered homeless, and damage is estimated at P700,000.

May 21.—Reported that High Commissioner McNutt has circularized consular representatives in Manila informing them that at official functions the High Commissioner takes precedence over the President of the Commonwealth in the proposing of toasts.

Reported that various foreign consuls in Manila have referred the High Commissioner's letter requiring that communications to the Commonwealth government be routed through his office, to their respective foreign offices. Some local students of international law state that consuls usually deal with local officials and that only duly accredited diplomatic officials are authorized to deal with the central

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government, represented in this case by the High Commissioner. It is also stated that consular officials in case of emergency should be able to deal direct with local officials, say in Iloilo or Cebu, without losing time by having to appeal to the High Commissioner's office in Manila.

Mayor Juan Posadas refused to permit Manila labor leaders to hold public meetings to enlist support for the Filipino labor strike in Hawaii. Reported that Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres has asked Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes in Washington to intervene on behalf of the strikers.

May 22.—Secretary Quirino states that Marcial Kasilag, Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu, has ample powers but that what is hampering his administration is the failure of some departments to appoint representatives in Mindanao with whom the Commissioner may consult direct as provided in the law.

Announced that the *Philippines Herald* and the other D.M.H.M. newspapers have been taken over by a new corporation, D.M.H.M., Inc.—Jorge L. Araneta, President; J. Amado Araneta, Vice-President and Treasurer; and C. P. Romulo, Ramon S. Araneta, and Oscar Ledesma, directors. The Corporation is the holding company of the People's Press, Inc., of which J. Amado Araneta is President and Romulo Vice-President. Mr. Romulo retains the title of Publisher.

May 23.—Rice dealers protest against the importation of rice duty-free by the National Rice and Corn Corporation, interferes with the laws of supply and demand, deprives the dealers of business, and materially affects government income. They state that instead of the ₱2,421,551 netted by the Corporation last year, the government could have collected customs duties of over ₱5,000,000 on the rice imported from Saigon and could also have realized around ₱148,000 from sales-tax proceeds. Corporation officials state that the benefits to the general public by the establishment of the concern can not be measured in terms of revenue foregone by the government.

May 24.—Reported that Internal Revenue collections for the first quarter amounted to ₱21,409,747.60 as compared to ₱17,650,719.38 last year, an increase of over 21%.

Prof. Vicente Sinco of the University of the Philippines and Pablo Cañizares, as *amici curiae* in the case of Petra Baltazar vs. the Insurance Board, declare that the liquidation of the Teachers' Pension and Disability Fund as provided in Act 187 is unconstitutional in their opinion.

May 25.—The High Commissioner's office issues a press statement signed by Wayne Coy, Administrative Assistant, to the effect that in view of the confusion existing as to proper procedure in proposing toasts at official functions a letter was sent to the foreign consuls in Manila stating that toasts should be offered first to the head of the sovereign state in whose honor any function is held, and second to the President of the United States. If it is desired to propose any further toasts, the High Commissioner should be toasted first as he is "the ranking official in the Philippines".

The Electoral Commission declares former Senator Jose Fuentebella, Assemblyman for the Second District of Camarines Sur, ousting Luis N. de Leon who has held the position while the case was pending.

May 25.—Justice of the Peace of Licab, Nueva Ecija, sentences Lucia M. Vda. de Tinio, wealthy landowner, to a month's imprisonment and to pay the aggrieved party, Gaudencio Lina, the amount of ₱39.30 for violating the Tenancy law and appropriating the 15% share of the rice crop due to the complaining tenant.

May 26.—The Philippine Army announces that ten additional officers will be sent to the United States to pursue advanced courses in military schools there.

May 27.—Dr. Romulo, publisher of the *Herald*, recently returned from Washington, states in a talk before the Manila Rotary Club that President Quezon's move for earlier independence is the result of "sober deliberation" and not born of an impulse to "rock the boat", but to bring about greater stability. He states that President Manuel L. Quezon did not submit his proposal to Congress as that body would have acted upon it without delay and without "wasting time on a supporting economic pact", but to a joint group headed by Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre who was acting for President Roosevelt, this committee being in a position to study

the matter from all angles. "While the economic issue is basic in Philippine-American relations, we should not lose sight of other factors which will render impossible the complete separation of the two countries. President Quezon recently alluded to this when he said that 'independence does not mean a desire to part with America'". Arsenio Luz, responding, thanks the speaker for his "carefully prepared address", and states that as the issue is so vitally important, "affecting our very lives", it is natural that there should be diverse opinions and that those who dissent should feel it their duty to speak out frankly and courageously, adding that he is sure President Quezon would welcome such a frank expression of opinion.

Malacañang releases ₱150,000 from the Port Works Fund for beginning the work on the proposed ₱500,000 Central National Airport on the shore of Manila Bay. The construction will be undertaken by the Bureau of Public Works.

Auditor-General Hernandez, orders the deduction of three per cent from the salaries of all government officials and employees as their contribution to the new insurance system. The government makes an equal contribution according to the plan.

Forty secret operatives are appointed to the intelligence division of the Philippine Army.

Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur tells the press on touching at Shanghai on his way to the Philippines: "We are determined to stay out of trouble and equally determined to keep trouble away... Americans are still sympathetic toward Filipino nationalistic idealism. After all, the Filipinos are a chip off the old block".

May 28.—The Board of Directors of the Philippine National Bank approves the proposal of Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez to grant loans to riceland owners at 7% so they may in turn loan it to their tenants at not more than 10%.

May 28.—The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines approves the plan of President Jorge Bocobo for an armory-gymnasium to cost ₱250,000. The Board also designates A. E. Duggleby, prominent Manila mining engineer, to head the Department of Mining Engineering at the University. He will receive only a nominal salary.

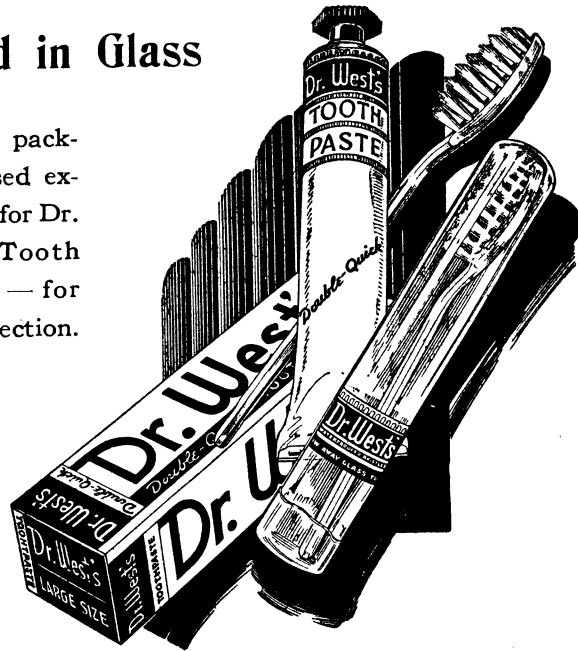
The Central Stock Exchange, organized last October and the third to be established in Manila, holds its last session, the volume of business having proved insufficient for three exchanges.

May 29.—A party of armed, uniformed Japanese, carrying belts of cartridges, is reported to have landed on Camanca island, off Palawan, on May 19. They were traveling in a two-aisled ship with an auxiliary engine with a crew of around fifty.

Reported that a New York state court of appeals has reversed a Philippine Supreme Court decision, and has awarded approximately ₱1,000,000 to Mrs. Idonah Slade Perkins, estranged wife of E. A. Perkins, prominent Manila attorney. Complications are expected because of the doubt that any state court in the United States has authority to reverse a Philippine Supreme Court judgement. It is stated that this New York court acted on the ground that Mr. Perkins has never lost his New York residence and citizenship and that the New York law governs property rights grown out of marriage.

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May 30.—Maj.-Gen. MacArthur returns to Manila. Also Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino and Leon Guinto, Commissioner of Public Safety. MacArthur tells the press that President Quezon has been highly successful in the United States. "He changed indifference into interest, skepticism into conviction, hostility into silence. He has made the Philippine question a live and vivid thing." The General predicts "the complete abatement of threatening destructive trade provisions now in the Tydings-McDuffie act and the continuation of the present economic set-up for an indefinite time." He states also that he does not believe that "any country will pledge itself to use its armed forces to secure the integrity of independent Philippines. That any nation will spend its blood and its treasure to defend Philippine shores and homes because some other country may violate them is not within the realm of reality. . . . The only ones who will defend the Philippines are the Filipinos." He states that the United States government and an overwhelming majority of its people "desire national security for an independent Philippines. . . and wholeheartedly support such action as may be taken by the Commonwealth to perfect its own defenses. The American army and the American navy are rendering invaluable assistance in developing our forces. They support our plans without equivocation. Pacifist organizations are very vocal but the noise they make is out of proportion to their influence. . . . A secure and neutral Philippine nation will do much to secure tranquility in the Pacific and there is no doubt that the United States heartily and overwhelmingly backs any reasonable steps to that end."

May 31.—According to the annual report of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Secretary of Public Instruction, public school enrollment last year was largest since the beginning of the American régime—1,250,000 as against 1,200,911 in 1935. Teachers numbered 28,337 as against 27,397. ₱25,053,885.18 was spent for public education, or 19.51% of the total expenditures of the central, provincial and municipal governments.

Dr. Manuel Carreon, Dr. Romulo, and Assemblyman Manuel Roxas are elected alumni representatives of the board of regents of the University of the Philippines.

June 1.—Celedonio Salvador, acting Director of Education, reluctantly approves the three-shift plan for Manila high schools, but disapproves the double-shift plan for the elementary schools as inadequate and hard on children and teachers. Mayor Juan Posadas states that the decision makes a solution of Manila's school problem hopeless as the city can not spend more money on schools (35% of the revenue already being devoted to educational purposes) and that thousands of pupils will have to be turned away.

It is reported that the Bureau of Posts made a net profit of ₱1,211,495.19 during 1936, an increase of

15% over 1935. The gain is attributed to brisk sale of stamps including commemorative issues and to increasing activities of the mining industry.

Gold averages drop 4.97 points to 141.61 as a result of renewed rumors of an impending change in the price of gold.

June 2.—It is reported that Customs collections in 1936 totaled ₱28,735,114.15, 17.4% more than in 1935, and the best since the establishment of the service. The total foreign trade amounted to ₱497,602,664, an increase of 38% over 1935. ₱202,252,349 constituted the imports, up 18%, and ₱295,350,315 the exports, up 56%. The favorable balance of trade with the United States of ₱114,510,338 was more than enough, as usual, to offset the unfavorable balance with the rest of the world.

Secretary Vargas, domestic sugar administrator, announces domestic sugar quotas for 1938 at 92,928 short tons and the emergency reserve at 57,377 tons, and declares that for 1939 there will be no reserves established as there will be enough reserve stocks on hand from previous years.

The Philippine Islands Antituberculosis Society is reported to have decided to build a group of more than twenty buildings to be known as the Quezon Institute on Tuberculosis at a cost of ₱1,500,000.

June 3.—Andres Soriano announces the consolidation of certain of his mining companies under the Eastern Development Co., Inc., increasing the capitalization from ₱2,000,000 to ₱15,000,000. Forty percent of this will be acquired by a group of Negro capitalists headed by Placido Mapa and Warner, Barnes & Co.

Walter E. Olsen, prominent American business man, dies in Manila, aged 61.

June 4.—The German steamer *Oliva*, bound for Singapore, returns to Manila after an explosion of celluloid cargo and a fire some 150 miles out of Manila. One man was killed and buried at sea and six severely injured. The S. S. *Tjikarang* and the S. S. *Priderun* rendered assistance.

Vice-President Osmeña calls a meeting of educational officials to discuss the school "crisis" and afterwards announces that all schools which were opened last year will open next week.

June 5.—Secretary Rodriguez and Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres and a number of bureau directors leave on the *Apo* for a trip of inspection of the Visayas and Mindanao as a part of their program of "bringing the government to the people."

June 6.—Vice-President Osmeña states that every child seeking admission to school next Monday will be admitted. Part of the necessary funds will be obtained from the National Relief Board and the rest from the City funds.

Dr. H. F. Bain, Commonwealth mining adviser, submits a report to the National Development Corporation estimating the Philippine coal reserves at 45,000,000 tons and urging the operation by the government of the Uling (Cebu) and Malangas

(Zamboanga) deposits.

June 6.—Dr. Y. T. Tu, new Chinese Consul General, arrives in Manila; also General Tsai Ting Kai, famous former commander of the Nineteenth Route Army who comes for a visit of several months.

Amando Avanceña, prominent sugar planter, and Dr. Jose Mirasol, technical adviser of the Confederation of Sugar Cane Planters, are reported to have started a movement among the Iloilo and Negros people to ask for the continuation of the Commonwealth government. They believe the Islands not ready for independence and that most Filipinos know this but are afraid to speak.

June 7.—Former Governor-General F. B. Harrison and his wife and daughter, Andres Soriano, Enrique Santa Maria, and other prominent persons leave Manila for Europe today. The Harrisons may return next December, but in the meantime Mr. Harrison has relinquished all his business directorships.

June 9.—High Commissioner McNut tells the press that he considers the matter of his two consular circulars closed. As for consular communications, he states these concerning international matters and the United States government, will have to be sent to him, communications concerning purely local affairs may be directly addressed to the offices affected.

According to an announcement by Secretary Vargas, President Quezon last night, by radio telephone, disapproved the action of the Cabinet extending the permit to government employees teach in private schools as unconstitutional.

Assemblyman Juan Luna introduces a bill designating members of the Assembly as "Senators".

June 10.—The Rodriguez-Torres party takes cognizance of the existence of rampant smuggling of aliens into the Philippines through southern waters, and Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres states measures will be taken immediately to curb this illegal activity.

Announced that President Quezon has authorized the Interisland Airways Company to operate an airplane service without any fixed routes, this being the first exercise of the authority granted him by an Act of the National Assembly to grant such a permit without legislative franchise.

Vicente Singson Encarnacion, President of the National Rice and Corn Corporation, is reported to have asked President Quezon to add another ₱2,000,000 to the present paid-up capital of an equal amount, for expansion of its activities. Later it is reported that the National Development Company, according to the action of the Board of Directors, will subscribe to ₱2,000,000 worth of stock of the Corporation. Part of the money will be spent in erecting a large grain elevator in Manila to hold huge stocks of rice.

United States bondholders petition a federal court in Hartford, Connecticut, for the reorganization of the Philippine Railway Company, a Connecticut corporation. They hold it is insolvent. The company has \$9,000,000 in outstanding bonds and owes the Philippine Government \$6,000,000.

June.—Secretary Vargas receives a telegram from Resident Commissioner Paredes stating he will look into the Honolulu Filipino strike on his way to Manila with the joint committee of experts.

The National Transportation Board designates three roads as national highways—the road to Biacna-bato, Bulacan; the road traversing Mount Makiling, Laguna; and the Cebu-Dalaguete road. The

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Board has also decided to declare as national highways all roads leading to military camps, whether American or Filipino.

Heirs of the late Luis Perez Samanillo form a new ₱3,000,000 corporation under the name of Luis Perez Samanillo, Inc. The company will engage in general business including import and export.

Francisco D. Reyes, of the Bureau of Science, noted chemist, dies of a heart attack, aged 53.

June 12.—High Commissioner McNutt is guest of honor at the Filipino Veterans' Association fiesta at Kawit given by General Emilio Aguinaldo in commemoration of the declaration there of Philippine independence 39 years ago. Commissioner McNutt emphasizes the visit is non-political. Besides Commissioner McNutt, Major-General Lucius R. Holbrook, Commanding General of the Philippine Department, and Rear-Admiral Geo. J. Meyers, Commandant of the 16th Naval District, are also among the guests. Vice-President Osmeña was invited but is out of Manila on inspection. Bishop Gregorio Aglipay reads an invocation alluding to "social, religious, and economic, and political slavery in which we have sunk". General Aguinaldo emphasized that the Veterans' Association is not a political one and that "if sometimes our association intervenes in a political activity, it is limited to the task of securing early independence . . . for which our comrades fought and fell in the battlefield." As the last speaker, in a brief address, High Commissioner McNutt states that "the United States sought independence from the tyranny of a nation. Philippine

independence means merely the physical separation of two friendly nations. There has never been tyranny." He points out that the United States has only the most friendly interest in the Philippines and that it proposes to establish economic stability before political independence.

The Insular Treasury pays the National Development Company ₱9,000,000 completing the first ₱10,000,000 capital investment of the government.

June 13.—Governor Emilio Gaston of Occidental Negros dies in Manila of cancer after a long illness, aged 57.

The United States

May 12.—Anti-Roosevelt members of Congress suggest the recall of William E. Dodd, Ambassador to Germany, who recently in a letter to Senator Robert Bulkley, defending Roosevelt's judiciary reorganization plan, warned against the danger of an American dictatorship. He stated that one man who owns nearly a billion dollars, is ready to support such a dictatorship. He did not name the man.

May 13.—A strike in the Fisher Body plants in Cleveland spreads rapidly and flares into violence in one plant. Strikers claim that General Motors Corporation was showing discrimination against union workers in the Fisher plants and failing to settle grievances in spite of the recent agreement with the Committee for Industrial Organization. 4,000 employees of the Pittsburgh Steel Corporation also walk out, 400 remaining to finish work on steel which had already been heated.

Strike begins in the Pittsburgh and Aliquippa plants of the Jones-Laughlin Steel Corporation, an agreement similar to that with the United States Steel Corporation not having been reached between the Corporation and the Committee for Industrial Organization. 25,000 men are affected and the strike threatens to extend to other steel companies.

May 14.—Reported that President Roosevelt, alarmed by a new wave of strikes and lockouts in the rich industrial area of eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, is planning to submit a minimum wage and hour bill to replace the provisions of the outlawed N.R.A. and to supplement the National Labor Relations Act.

The strike in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation plants due to failure of the Company to sign a collector bargaining agreement is settled under a temporary agreement. The strike in the Fisher plants against the "lay off and speed up" policy of the management is also settled under temporary agreement.

Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie arrive in New York 24 hours and 22 minutes after their take off from Southpost, England, with pictures of King George's coronation.

May 15.—Washington officials are reported as considering that the Briand-Kellogg agreement and the Washington treaty if fully respected by all signatories, are adequate for the peace needs of the Pacific. Although discussion of a pact guaranteeing Philip-

(Continued on page 331)

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# Editorials

It is gratifying to note that occasionally a man like Dr. Lenox A. Mills, head of the Department of Political Science of the University of Minnesota, comes here and penetrates to the facts instead of merely applying theoretical or idealistic principles which, however worthy, are often mere formulae.

## Dictatorship and Democracy in the Philippines

In an interview with a member of the staff of the *Manila Tribune*, Professor Mills, after briefly describing the Philippine situation as he sees it, stated that "during such a period. . . you will have need of a strong government and a strong man such as President Manuel L. Quezon or someone like him."

It is easy enough for critics in the United States—and some here—to charge Mr. Quezon with setting up or attempting to set up a "dictatorship" and to point to various means and measures he has allegedly employed to do so. More difficult than to arouse prejudiced condemnation is it to make a genuine contribution toward understanding the facts, which requires knowledge of the social, economic, and political conditions here that is not so easily gained.

The writer holds the principles of genuine democracy just as dear as any writer for the *Nation* or the *New Republic* and is as desirous for the development of a true democracy in the Philippines as any one. He has no love for dictators of any brand—fascist or communist.

The truth of the matter is that there has never been any real democracy in the Philippines. There could not be until the people of the Philippines themselves are recognized as a sovereign people. From the inception of the American régime in the Philippines, democratic principles have had to be compromised—not that this wasn't necessary and even desirable, but they were. That is one reason why the democratically-minded people of the United States have in general always favored the establishment of Philippine independence as soon as might be.

The American governor-generals, every one of whom governed as liberally as possible, nevertheless exercised great power, in respect to which the "consent of the governed" was taken, as comfortably as possible, for granted.

In a country socially and politically so undeveloped as the Philippines, the executive branch of the government had to be strong, in many respects, in fact, dictatorial. When, by virtue of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the executive arm of the government, in so far as local authority is concerned, was turned over to the Filipinos themselves, and under very trying conditions, it became necessary for the central executive power to be even stronger. The American chief executives governed not only during more

piping times, but, for historical reasons, in the eyes of the masses of the people and their petty leaders, under the aegis of a prestige not available to a Filipino chief executive.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Quezon, experienced statesman that he is, realized this, as did some other Filipino leaders, notably the more able members of the Constitutional Convention and the National Assembly, and both in the Constitution and by later statutes the powers of the President of the Commonwealth have indeed been made very great.

This, however, does not mean that Mr. Quezon is a dictator or a tyrant set on lording it over his fellows for his own aggrandizement and to please his personal vanity. Mr. Quezon as the first President of the Commonwealth had to have power and the Constitutional Convention and the National Assembly wisely gave it to him.

In his sponsorship of such measures as the Rice Tenancy Law, which seeks to protect tenants against the exploitation of the land-owners; the act creating the National Rice and Corn Corporation which insures fair prices to our farmers for their produce; the new arrangement whereby the Philippine National Bank loans money to land-owners for re-loaning to their tenants at ten per cent instead of the usurious rates that have long been exacted; the projected program of buying up large estates for resale in small lots to the present tenants; and in other more general measures such as the provision of larger appropriations for the schools, the grant of suffrage to our women, etc., Mr. Quezon is doing far more for real democracy in this country than he could do by merely observing certain "democratic" forms in Manila.

Democracy must come from below and can never come in the Philippines until literacy is far more general than it is as yet and until our feudalistic land-system has been broken up much more thoroughly than it has. It is not how much power Mr. Quezon exercises over petty politicians that matters, but how much power the people themselves exert in political life, and the steps Mr. Quezon is taking are calculated so to improve the conditions of life of the common people that they will have the economic security and the social and political intelligence to take a more active part in the political life of the country than they have so far. In this, Mr. Quezon is only continuing the great program begun by America in this country, but far from completed, and it may probably be said with truth that he is doing this in a much more realistic manner than has latterly been the case under American chief executives, who have done little more since Governor-General Wood but mark time.

Mr. Quezon has, of course, certain advantages as well as handicaps. As himself a Filipino, he can in some ways

take steps that would not have been advisable for an American chief executive to take. He furthermore knows his country from end to end and thoroughly understands his people. Then, too, he is confronted with a greater urgency to decisive action due to an increasing discontent among the masses of the people in recent years. This would have become evident even if there had been no change in the form of government. With the growing development of the country and the people, the masses can not help but compare their own very slow advancement in living standards with those of a few of the more favored ones among them. Where before they lived in stolid resignation, never expecting anything beyond what they had, they are now filled with new wants, desires, ambitions. This is a sign of genuine social advancement and a prerequisite thereto. It is a state of mind that it would be futile and dangerous to seek to repress and that should be constructively utilized.

We may well cease to worry very much about the outward forms of democracy in this country and give very much more attention to the basic essentials—which are what Mr. Quezon seems very wisely to have in mind.

Now that a good portion of the country's revenues must go toward the support of new undertakings of the Commonwealth such as the maintenance of the Philippine Army (and it must be expected that these will demand increasing amounts from year to year), the perennial problem of financing the public schools has assumed a new significance, for a number of so-called leaders are trying to make the people believe that the government is spending too much money for this purpose. The annually recurring "school crisis" has of late been pointed out as proving that the country has gone beyond proper bounds in public school expenditures.

The editor of a Manila daily recently wrote: "Exclusive of the University of the Philippines, the appropriation for public instruction has averaged about 34 per cent!" He

referred to the insular appropriations for public instruction. He then made the wild statement: "It is safe to believe that the provincial and municipal governments are likewise devoting a similar percentage of their revenues to the maintenance of public schools."

Figures taken from the ten latest annual reports of the Director of Education, places the total annual average expenditures for public schools—insular, provincial, and municipal—at ₱27,287,441.51 yearly for the period. This corresponds to 19.77 per cent of the total expenditures of the three entities of the government for the years 1925 to 1934.

In 1935 (report still unpublished), the writer has been authoritatively informed that the three branches of the government spent ₱25,053,995.18, or 19.51 per cent of their total revenues for the public schools. Of the sum spent for public schools in 1935, 63.43 per cent came from the insular funds, 17.34 per cent, from the provincial, and 19.23 per cent, from the municipal.

These figures show that the provincial and municipal entities are bearing but a small part of the expense of maintaining the schools. In other progressive countries, the reverse is the case, and local authorities provide amply for the education of their youth.

In this country dependence upon the national government for major school support has continued now for many years, and is getting worse. The so-called "school crisis" each year is largely due to the incapacity or unwillingness (it is more of the latter) of the provincial and municipal governments to make proper and timely provision for their local school needs. They have come to rely instead upon the so-called "emergency insular aid" which they believe will always be extended to them. On the average this insular aid for schools to provinces and municipalities totals ₱10,000,000.00 yearly, or approximately two-fifths of the total school appropriations. This large proportion of the yearly school funds, *released always late* but *always relied upon* by municipal and provincial politicians, furnishes the root cause of our "school crises".

Spending a little less than 20 per cent of all income of the three entities of the government for our public schools, are we justified in holding that this is too much?

#### SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON SCHOOL COSTS

##### I. Distribution of school expenditures (1934) of U. S. and Philippine public schools:

UNITED STATES <sup>a</sup>		PHILIPPINE ISLANDS <sup>b</sup>	
Amount contributed by:	Percent	Amount contributed by:	Percent
Federal Gov't.	₱43,095,876	1.2	
State Gov't.	846,356,430	23.4	
County Gov't.	338,317,006	9.3	
Local Gov't.	2,393,534,874	66.1	
Total	₱3,621,304,186	100.00	
		Insular	₱14,215,905.35
		Provincial	4,094,009.70
		Municipal	4,648,004.80
		Total	₱22,957,919.85
			100.00

a—*Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, Bulletin 1935, No. 2, Office of Education, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington: 1936, p. 19.  
b—*Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Director of Education*, Bureau of Printing, Manila, 1936, p. 59.

##### II. Per-Pupil and Per Capita Costs (1934):<sup>c</sup>

Countries	Per Pupil	Per Capita
Alaska	₱339.88	₱26.36
Continental U. S.	152.44	27.08
Hawaii	132.48	24.28
Canada	106.82 <sup>d</sup>	22.14 <sup>c</sup>
Virgin Islands	80.74	9.84
Puerto Rico	45.06	5.86
Japan	36.12 <sup>f</sup>	6.06 <sup>g</sup>
Philippines	19.13 <sup>h</sup>	1.78 <sup>h</sup>

c—All figures in table II, unless otherwise footnoted, have been taken from the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, Bulletin 1935, No. 2, Office of Education, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington: 1936, p. 90.

d—Computed from figures given in *The Statesman's Yearbook*, 1935, Macmillan, London, p. 298.

e—Computed by dividing the total public schools' expenditures by total population according to the 1931 census. *The Statesman's Yearbook*, 1935, Macmillan, London, pp. 294 and 298.

f—Computed by dividing the total elementary and secondary school expenditures by the total elementary and secondary enrollment for 1932. *A General Survey of Education in Japan*, 1935, Department of Education, Tokyo, pp. 14, 19, 71.

g—*A General Survey of Education in Japan*, 1935, Department of Education, Tokyo, p. 70.  
h—*Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Director of Education*, Bureau of Printing, Manila, 1936, p. 58. The 1935 unpublished data: Per-pupil cost, ₱20.38; per capita cost, ₱1.91.

##### III. Percentage of all public educational costs of total governmental expenditures from all sources:

Continental U. S. (1928)	40.18 % <sup>i</sup>
Japan (1934)	24.73 % <sup>j</sup>
Canada (1933)	23.16 % <sup>k</sup>
Philippines (1934)	20.21 % <sup>l</sup>

i—*Department of Superintendence, Ninth Yearbook*, National Education Association, Washington, D. C., 1931, p. 320. This is the only available data published on percent of total educational costs of total governmental expenditures derived from all sources. In the study reported all educational costs, including those for higher education, coming from local, county, and state revenues were combined and divided by all tax collections from the same entities but excluding Federal aids for schools.

j—Computed from the *World Almanac*, 1937, p. 671, from total educational expenditures of the Empire and total governmental expenditures from all entities.

k—Computed by dividing total public school expenditures by the sum of the consolidated general expenditures (Dominion) and provincial ordinary expenditures. *The Statesman's Yearbook*, 1935, pp. 298 and 299. The school expenditures given do not include those of universities.

l—*Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Director of Education*, Bureau of Printing, Manila, 1936, p. 60. Data for 1935 from Bureau of Audits (not yet published) is 21.71 %.

In 1935 the *per pupil cost* in the Philippines was ₱20.38. For several years it has remained approximately the same. The corresponding expense in Puerto Rico is about twice as much; in Hawaii, New Zealand, and Sweden, more than five times as much; in continental United States, about six times as much. Compared with the states leading in educational work such as New York, California, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, the per pupil expense in the Philippines is not even one-tenth. Japan's per pupil cost for elementary and secondary education is almost twice that of the Philippines.

The *per capita cost* is conceded to be a better index than any other for measuring the educational burden, although it must be borne in mind that a discrepancy here is inherent because of the varied percentages of children in attendance in the schools of the different countries. The per capita school cost for the Philippines in 1935 was ₱1.91. It has been around ₱2.00 for the last several years. In Alaska and Puerto Rico, where there are approximately the same percentage of children attending the public schools as in the Philippines, the per capita costs are thirteen and three times as much, respectively. In Japan it is three times as much. In the United States it is about fifteen times as much. Among the states in the United States leading in educational work the per capita expense is more than twenty times that of ours.

The total expenditure for all public education in the Philippines (this includes all the expenses of the Bureau of Education and the University of the Philippines and certain expenditures of the Bureau of Science, the National Library, the Department of Public Instruction, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, and the Office of the National Physical Director) for 1934 was 20.21 per cent of all government expenditures coming from all sources and entities. The latest (1934) data available on similar expense in Japan is 24.73 per cent. The United States has been estimated to spend 40.18 per cent (1928) and Canada 23.16 per cent for public education alone (1933), not taking into consideration institutions of higher learning under government support.\*

The foregoing figures do not seem to indicate that we are spending more than we should be spending for education; in fact, they show the reverse. Due to untimely release and improper distribution of money for schools, we have of late years experienced annual "school crises" which are absolutely unwarranted. Our children are made the victims of the cheapest kind of "politics".

There was no such thing as "emergency insular aid" up to five or six years ago. School money appropriated by the insular government in earlier years for distribution to provinces and municipalities was released well in advance. Fifty per cent of such money was given out on the basis of population and the other fifty per cent on the basis of school attendance. After the invention, however, of the "emergency insular aid", the basic plan of distributing proper insular aid has been crippled, and the insular school expenditure has since been placed practically in the same category as the "pork barrel" appropriations. Local government officials, believing that they may wangle some of this insular money for the schools for their particular localities now give no serious consideration to the problem on financing them and refuse to transfer from their general funds sufficient money for school needs. They wait and wait. Then the schools open. Children are heard crying for admission. Then politics hum in the "service" of education. Rush correspondence, urgent telegrams are sent. Flying trips are made to Manila. And then, behold! the "emergency insular aid" is authorized. The schools are "saved"! And the chosen officials become "heroes" to the general populace which knows no better.

The farce is a pernicious one and must be stopped if the educational work of this country, which has drawn praise from many quarters of the globe, is to continue efficiently for the upbuilding of the people and the country. As more and more children are pressing for admission into the public schools (more than half of school age are still out), not only should we make sufficient provision for them all, but we should also see to it that such provision is planned carefully and systematically in advance and the money released on time.

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## Forgotten Songs

By Luis Dato

THE songs I sang in childhood  
When I from care was free,  
Again I hear in moments  
Entwined in memory.

And with the songs of childhood,  
The past returns once more,  
Again I am as yesterday,  
A child by summer's shore.

God grant that in my passing,  
I end where I begun,  
And hear the songs of childhood  
Come with the set of sun.

# "India's Stubborn Mood"

By Marc T. Greene

**A**FTER more than eight years of wrangling, called by courtesy "conferences" and "debates," the British Government succeeded in evolving a plan through which it hoped to satisfy India's demand for a further measure of self-determination. It centered about what is known as a Constitution, that supposedly democratic instrument, and it gave the electoral privilege to 30,000,000 Indians, including women, where less than 50,000 had enjoyed it before. It also, as a deed of beneficence for which it was hoped in London that the Indians generally would be properly grateful and even the extreme Nationalists placated, granted the boon of native legislatures and even ministries. That is to say, the electors should choose their own delegates to provincial assemblies in the eleven British India provinces, and these should select provincial ministries.

According to Lord Linlithgow, present Viceroy of India, this marked "the end of the old imperialistic order and the birth of democracy" for India. The Marquis of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, set forth, in the influential *Christian Science Monitor*, in the serene and honeyed language of which he is a past master, the great merits of the long-debated plan for India and its tremendous advantages for which, as he implied, the Indian peoples could never be sufficiently grateful. Said the Marquis complacently, "This is a greater advance than the most ardent Indian reformer of the last generation would have looked upon as a practical possibility."

Yet despite all this, notwithstanding the many apparent reasons why he should be appreciative of the efforts on his behalf by his overlords, in defiance of paternalism, and in obstinate rejection of the olive-branch, the Indian Nationalist continues in his truculent attitude toward British rule. He is, as you will discover very soon if you visit India, still dissatisfied. In fact, strange as it may seem and difficult as it is to credit after listening to the statements of the eminent gentlemen quoted, he appears to be more dissatisfied than ever. He even refuses to accept this great constitutional boon, this unprecedented concession on the part of England. Intransigent still, he entertains the notion of using it to inaugurate a kind of "wrecking" policy in respect of the Indian Government. Or else, as is the attitude now generally taken by the majority of Indians, he proposes to ignore it altogether and to refuse formation of the ministries aforesaid, though electing provincial legislatures of Congress, or popular, party leaders.

Why, then, as the British tax-payer upon whom directly or indirectly falls the burden of all these colonial controversies asks, is the Indian in this stubborn mood? What more does he want, or any rate expect to get? What is behind his long-cherished and still-unabated bitterness toward his European overlords?

A full and satisfactory answer to these questions would involve such a detailed survey of India as is possible in



nothing less than a volume, and many such volumes have been written. We can, however, by discussing the position quite frankly, perhaps get at the gist of the matter within the limits of our short space.

Primarily, the charge laid against the British Government by all Indian Nationalists is that of what is called "exploitation." That is to say, the Indian insists that 54 hours of labor a week in an English-owned jute-mill at a wage of 30 cents a day is improper, insomuch as while the Indian laborer exists on a pretty low scale the mill-owner is making huge profits. Make your own deductions. The Indian feels, too, that \$2 a week for railways workers, including firemen on locomotives, is too small pay. Since the railways are mainly owned in England and very profitable, he points to this as another instance of the aforesaid exploitation. Incidentally, British locomotive engineers on some of the through expresses get as high as \$100 a week.

The peasantry comprises about two-thirds of the population of India. More than eighty-five percent of that peasantry are today practically bankrupt. By reason of the constantly increasing cost of even the meagre existence to which they are forced, the low price of their products and the high taxation, they are frequently driven into the clutches of the money-lenders. These are mainly Pathans and Afghans. If the loan, with incredible interest, is not repaid on time they come around to collect it with clubs in their hands. They use direct methods, but they will permit the debtor to carry on the loan, all the time adding enormous interest, so long as there is any hope of seizing any of his property. When that is about to vanish the loan "sharks"—wolves and hyenas, rather, in this case—appear with their clubs and take anything they can lay their hands on, sometimes even the womenfolk, incidentally leaving a few scars on the head and shoulders of the despairing debtor.

There are more than 10,000 unemployed "Anglo-Indians" in the country today. These are, of course, what are commonly known as "half-castes," or "Eurasians." They, as elsewhere in the East, constitute a great and difficult problem, but perhaps nowhere so much as in India. Mainly, they are of Indian maternity and European paternity, and many, of course, were born outside of wedlock. That in no degree challenges their right to live, as any decent-minded person will agree. But, right or not, they are starving. There is no place for them in the economic scheme of things, even less place in the social. I was talking to one in an English tailor-shop in Calcutta. He was not among the 10,000 unemployed and half-starved, of course. As the pay of his class goes in India, he was fairly well off. Yet he was discouraged and unhappy, and so he told me. His father had been well to do and he himself had been well-educated and brought up in a comfort that he could not now know. He had an Indian wife and several chil-

dren, no social affiliations in accord with his breeding and education and none possible to his present estate. He barely made both ends meet. What did the future hold for him? Or if by any fell chance he lost his present place, where was he?

Before visiting India on this, my sixth trip to the Far East, I spent a long time in Egypt. You would think economic conditions there were about as bad as they could be, and the Egyptians, the fellaheen (peasantry) and the industrial workers, to say nothing of the many unemployed, living on a scale of existence that had fallen about to the minimum. But Egypt is a land of milk-and-honey and the people there prosperous to a man in comparison with impoverished, miserable, weakened, embittered, and discouraged India where a western Power has scored the most abject colonization failure in all history.

I am saying this deliberately and advisedly. For what is it but failure when a European Power has been in a country, in one guise or another, for centuries, and failed to bring that country out of the economic and social and moral slough in which India is so deeply mired today? It is failure and nothing else. My previous visit to India was ten years ago. One of the first questions I asked this time was, "Are things any better now?" That is to say, have 300,000,000 Indians any more to eat than the next-to-nothing they had then?

Nobody, not even the British, pretended that things were any better. "Worse" was generally the terse comment. Why, then? Because, as the Indian Nationalist tells you, the Indian people can not have control of their own finances, establish nor conduct their own economic system, and therefore reap the advantage for themselves of their rich commercial possibilities and economic resources instead of having it go into the hands of the English, a few rich Indians, and the fabulously wealthy Indian Princes, those most atrocious parasites that burden the economic system of any land on earth.

Of course that answer is insufficient. It does not cover the subject by any means. Because exploiting India's best resources, its humanity, as England is doing and always has done, the prosperity that India's natural advantages should bring it and the economic improvement that should provide for all its people a living standard high enough at least to keep the fear of actual starvation at bay, will never be achieved until the many sharp and apparently irreconcilable divisions that prevent anything like a united India are ended.

The principal, and most menacing as well as most archaic, of these divisions is of course the religious, that is to say, the broad gulf between Hinduism and Mohammedanism. Here lies, next to the economic, India's greatest problem. Compared to these two the political problem is trivial, yet the Englishman would have you believe it all-important. But you will have concluded, if you have surveyed the world as I have, that the basic problem everywhere is the economic. Or to put it another way, give the people enough to eat and there will be no trouble. In any case, if political disputes should arise among people who are contented in their economic security, the task of adjusting

them would be so much less as to offer no serious obstacles. Economic security and the measure of political self-determination that their native culture and their enlightenment entitle them to, that in the main is all any people asks. And how many have it?

So it is altogether possible that were the Indian people provided for economically even to the extent of a sufficiency of rice for today and the assurance of a like sufficiency for tomorrow, much of their truculence would disappear, their ages-old bitterness toward their overlords and among their own different factions be chastened, and the ground made ready for the seeds of amity and accord that should presently flower into a rich harvest. At any rate, so the Indian leaders assure you. "Once we gain a measure of political freedom," the editor of the leading Indian Nationalist newspaper said to me in Calcutta, "religious and all other cleavages will be healed and all factions will 'get together' to bring prosperity and content to India. But what we need more than all is control of our own finances and commerce."

Personally, I am not so sure about this "getting together." I feel that it would be the best policy for the Indian leaders to make the most of the newly-granted Constitution to the end that by and by something more may be gained, meanwhile directing every effort toward establishing in India a united front that shall be able to make demands upon Britain that can not be resisted. I said as much as this in a statement in the aforesaid Nationalist journal and, if you will believe it, I was under police surveillance from that day until I left India. I was, as the Japanese say, suspected of "disseminating dangerous thoughts."

That, you see, is the kind of mentality that rules India. However well the higher officials mean, they are always handicapped by the presence of the type of half-educated Britisher who dons his dinner clothes every night, whatever the weather, sits in the hotel lounge or café when he can not afford a club, and calls "Boy!" in the commanding tone that shall immediately establish his prestige as a member of the dominant race.

That sort of thing has done a great deal of harm in the East, especially in British possessions, and specifically in India. It is a kind of superiority assurance that really is born of an actual inferiority complex. These people would be nothing at home and well they know it.

You gather by now how much this loudly-proclaimed Constitution amounts to in the face of all the foregoing. There is nothing whatever in it to check or to control economic exploitation of the Indian people, for the excellent reason that no Englishman—outside a few "radicals" of course—will admit for a moment that India *is* exploited. Little hope is discernible in that direction so long as England has full control of India economically and refuses to yield an iota of it, so long as the industries of the country are mainly in English hands, and so long as Britain sides with the Princes in order to use them as a bulwark against the further spread of militant Nationalism.

But if the Constitution, the new order of which Lord Linlithgow and the Marquis of Zetland think so highly,

(Continued on page 325)

# Anesthesia

Anonymous

**W**HEN a friend of mine told me before I went to the hospital that to undergo general anesthesia is often a notable experience, his words made no great impression on me and I remarked dryly that that is one experience I should just as lief take second-hand. It was only afterward that I realized how tremendous an experience it is, seeming, indeed, to reduce to second place the intrinsically much more important surgical operation which the anesthesia is intended to facilitate by inducing unconsciousness and insensibility in the patient.

I visited a strange region I shall never forget, for though of the imagination, no landscape was ever more vivid; there I met with an adventure in humanity for which I shall always be grateful, and experienced other things, including a solemn foretaste of death, and the joy of the reestablishment of reason after a period of hopeless aberration.

After a morphia and atropine hypodermic in my room, I walked to the operating room accompanied by a nurse, and found the surgeon there, standing with his back to me, carefully adjusting his rubber gloves, and four or five other persons, dressed in white gowns, ranged, it seemed to me, in some sort of ordered position about the brightly lighted room, studiously quiet, I sensed, yet alert. Much as I hated the ordeal I faced, I had to admire the orderliness of this tableau and the scientific planning and psychological understanding that produced it. Not, however, caring to simulate a lightness of heart I did not feel, I merely said "Good morning" and walked straight to the operating table. Instantly the heretofore motionless figures shifted their stations. I was adroitly helped onto the table, and before I could get a good look at the large circular reflector over me, the anesthetist placed a folded bandage loosely over my eyes while I felt others slipping on some roomy surgical leggings. My hands were placed on my breast and a number of folded sheets were laid over my legs and abdomen. I noticed no strapping.

The anesthetist rubbed some greasy stuff on my lips, telling me it was vaseline to prevent burning, and then asked me whether I had ever taken ether before. When I answered in the negative, she said: "Well, we'll start out easily then; just breathe naturally".

I breathed in a rather pungent gas which made me think of a darkish brown, smoky, dry, almost powdery sort of stuff, not at all like the smell of ether as one gets it out of a bottle. I breathed it in for some time without difficulty and told the anesthetist that it seemed to be having no effect. "That's because I am still mixing in lots of air", she answered. "Well, thank you for that," I said. "Please don't cut it off too abruptly."

The surgeon made a few remarks about how some people like to take ether. He and the anesthetist spoke to each other now and then and when some one asked whether I could still hear, the doctor said that probably their voices sounded quite loud to me. This I recognized to be true,



and after some indecision as to whether I should answer or not, I spoke from under the hood, saying that I could still hear clearly. As I noticed the gas increasing in density, I coughed slightly, and said that I thought I was beginning to float off.

After a period of vagueness, I suddenly heard the words: "Are you still with us?" The voice was smooth and insinuating and although the question was not specifically addressed to me, I knew the "you" meant me and that it was the anesthetist speaking. The question struck me as somewhat humorous, and I answered, whimsically, I thought, "I think I am", but as if from a great distance.

It seemed that I had set out on some great interplanetary journey, seeking I know not what. I plodded on through vast, murky spaces, like a pilgrim or the Wandering Jew. I traversed a strange, broken, mountainous country, obscured in a brownish mist, struggling over obstructions, with slowly moving clouds in strange, lurid heavens above me. I felt a despairing sense of being lost and alone in an unfriendly, indeed a hostile universe as without end or aim I labored on, it seemed to me, for untold years, an eternity.

It was when my plight seemed most bitter, that what I still think is one of the greatest experiences in my life came to me. Suddenly, miraculously in that phantasmagoria, I felt a strong, *live* handclasp! Instantly I was aware that it was the anesthetist who had gripped my hand, perhaps for some test of her own; but never did, never can anything bring me greater solace. For somehow, I did not entirely return in consciousness to the operating room, and that handclasp seemed to me to hold all the preciousness of comradeship, giving me that warm sense of a common humanity, which, though seemingly alone in a weird arena of difficulty and trouble, I now felt. Much heartened and deeply grateful I toiled onward through the gloom, great muggy brownish clouds rolling around me, when again I heard a voice, "Is he under?" I knew it was the doctor and was conscious of a sort of sly, reptilian satisfaction that I should still be able to hear him speak and he not know that I could hear him. Then I heard the anesthetist say: "Not quite; but it won't be long now." My mood changed. I can't fool her, I thought admiringly, and believed what she said about it not being much longer, although I knew not what to expect.

There was a sort of roar through the world, a growing darkness. And then it seemed like a vast curtain came down from overhead, or that rather a great brass door, through which but a moment before I could see light, was smoothly, swiftly, inexorably closing. The lighted area presented to my view, still a lurid, murky brown, with whirling clouds, became a smaller and smaller triangle, as if the door were moving on a pivot, and then, with a great metallic clangor, it crashed shut. Even as it fell, in awe and resignation, but without terror, I gave up all thought of anything more to come. It was finality ab-



solite. So must death come—it may be death—was my last thought. I was on the further side of silence.

How long I remained in this stage, in utter oblivion, I do not know, but once again it seemed that I was engaged in a great and puzzling welter of conflict that had been going on for a long time. Self-consciousness was as yet hardly present, if at all, but writing now in retrospect, I seemed to be living in at least two or three worlds at once, and I couldn't establish any sort of understanding of any of them. I felt a sense of bewilderment and at the same time an anxious hope that I might win to understanding. All the time, too, it seemed as if I were carrying a great burden and I had a feeling of some sort of pain at the base of my spine, but somehow I was not giving that much attention. It seemed far more important for me to recover my way, to establish some degree of coherence and order in these jumbled worlds. I strove to follow intangible clues which came to nothing, and without rest turned to others which brought me to nothing more comprehensible. I can recall no specific associations or mental images. It is all like a forgotten dream. The nurses say that I did not talk, so there are no clues.

I was again on another false trail, anxious and intent, when, suddenly, I saw the daylight streaming through a window. I felt and heard, rather than saw, that someone—it must be a nurse, I thought—had her arm around my shoulders (not one of the nurses would admit this later!) and was saying to me soothingly, as to a child, "Now you can't do that. . . . You know you can't do that!" I was

trying to get up. Immediately I was convinced that the half-formed notions I had been pursuing were vagaries, and that this sunlight, this hospital bedroom, these people in the room constituted the real world, and I said to myself in indescribable happiness and relief: "This is real; let the phantasmagoric go!"

The first question I remember asking was, "What time is it?" I think I asked it several times before the answer became intelligible to me—ten minutes after eleven. I had walked to the operating room a little after eight o'clock.

"So I lived through it", I said. "Yes, you lived through it," said a kind-faced, gray-haired lady, whom I saw through a blueish mist that still encompassed me and whom I afterwards recognized and came to know as the Head Nurse. "Are you suffering much pain? We can do something for that, you know."

"Not at the moment", I said. But later that was another story.

Note by the Anesthetist: In pre-operative preparation, the patient was given 1/4 gr. morphia and 1/150 gr. atropine. He walked to the Operating Room and was placed in a dorsal position on the table. Anesthesia was by the drop method, ether, started at 8:10 and ending at 9:20 A.M. Although he cooperated, it was difficult to produce a state of complete relaxation. It is possible that he was concentrating so deeply on what effects the anesthetic would have that he unconsciously resisted entering the second stage. During this stage he showed very little excitement. The respiration was more labored, the skin was flushed, and perspiration was evident. The patient was disoriented and tried to move his arms and legs, but much restraint was not necessary. Passing into the third stage, the muscular twitchings did not completely disappear, although the breathing was deep and regular. Though not an alcoholic addict, the patient required more ether than is ordinarily used, and even so the surgeon had to resort to a local anesthetic with the general in order to complete the operation. The patient was back in bed by 9:40.

## Orchids in a Pasay Garden

By Dee Vere

EVERY paradise we find on earth  
Has, they say, its serpent.  
This is the Eden of these beautiful flowers,  
For here they grow; in simple loveliness  
And queer, fantastic likenesses of beasts,  
Insects and birds.  
For some are like  
White butterflies in flight, thro' whose frail wings  
The sunrays filter, giving them  
Translucence as of nacre.  
Yet leprosed lilacs, spiders—bloated, blotched—  
Grow by their side:  
On the next tree  
Hang purple pitchers, portering perfume,  
And pigeons, whirling in an ecstasy  
Of purity, white garbed, against the blue  
Of tropic skies. Here blooms  
The coloured cartoon of a carabao,  
And bells, whose silence is more sweet than sound—  
(Their colours all the harmony they need,  
For music added would a surfeit prove.)  
Such wealth of beauty, such obscenity,  
Macabre—exquisite,  
Like the wild dreams  
Of a Dictator, who would also be  
A Saint.

# The Yami of Botel Tobago

By Kilton R. Stewart



**O**N a little island forty miles off the southeast tip of Formosa live the Yami. This ethnic group consists of some seventeen hundred souls who live in seven villages dotted about the narrow coastal plain of the island, which consists mainly of rugged mountains. Their staple foods are taro, which they grow in terraced water patches much like those of Bontoc, millet and sweet potatoes which they grow on cleared mountain patches on the steep side hills, and yams which they plant in tiny clearings in the jungles or find growing wild. They live in houses of thatch surrounded by high stone walls to protect them from the incessant winds and they make splendid plank canoes which they decorate with geometric figures and a highly conventionalized drawing of a dancing man. They weave loin cloths, short skirts, short capes and vests like jackets from the fibers of the bark of various plants. They weave baskets and hats and a kind of armor from rattan and the fiber of the coconut palm, and make graceful pottery which is usually unglazed.

Although they form a part of the Japanese Empire they are without doubt Filipinos from the view points of culture and of race. In fact, theirs may constitute the purest Filipino culture in existence, for their Japanese masters have during the last forty years of contact with them pursued the wise policy of leaving them alone. Except for a few policemen who take no interest in changing the people's ways of living or their beliefs, they might as well have lived on the moon. The children are attending school now but the Japanese language is so difficult that they get little else but a little language. As yet they remain quite untouched by the great civilizations of either the East or the West. Since they grow and make everything they need, and want nothing they do not need, they have been a poor target for any kind of commercial enterprise. They are also protected by a bit of the roughest water in the China seas and by malignant subtropical malaria. The Yami have developed an amazing immunity to this disease. Apparently all of them are infected at a very early age and go on having attacks throughout their lives, but each inoculation seems only to make them feel poorly for a few days and then leaves them immune to the mosquito bites for a year or two. On the other hand, it is particularly fatal to the

Japanese, a number of whom have caught it from one-day visits to the island. The mainland tribes apparently considered the island a pest house and gave it a wide berth. The people's language and traditions and customs all indicate that they migrated from the Batan Islands and show them to be closely related to the groups in the mountain provinces of Luzon, especially the Bontocs. It would appear however that they lost contact with these people long before the advent of Spanish influence in the Philippines.

A casual inspection of their squalid little villages and simple tools and primitive ways of doing things, would give the opinion to the average Chinese or Japanese or European that these people are only stupid savages. Such a conclusion however would prove the observer more stupid than they think the Yami are, for, in fact, these simple folk are neither stupid nor savage. During a three-month expedition among them which has just been completed, their performances in various mental tests indicate them to be quite on a par intellectually with Chinese, Japanese, and European-American norms, and an examination of their social system makes it appear that they are, from many view points less savage than any of the great groups who pride themselves so highly on their civilization.

The Yami are an important society scientifically for a number of reasons. The smallness of the group made it possible to obtain a good sampling of the entire population in a period of three months, and their isolation gives assurance that the superior individuals in the group do not owe their superiority to any "Arian" strain of blood. These people have geneologies extending back for hundreds of years and there is little question as to the purity of their lineage. It is also very evident that their ideas are not borrowed from external sources of great modern civilizations. In fact I could not help thinking, as the occasional mails arrived on the island bringing news of the political strife and violence in Spain, that if the early Spaniards had studied the Filipinos instead of "converting" them, they might have found the ideal of social balance, for which they are now struggling so desperately, in the Philippine civilizations they thought nothing of destroying.



It might well be that the great nations of today could profitably send scholars to this little group of people, for the Yami have attained a social order which the thinkers of most countries dare only to dream of. The Yami have a society in which the individual enjoys personal liberty, and in which no man is placed above another man. They have never had head men or chiefs in their villages except



those appointed by the Japanese, and in the last forty years the Japanese have never succeeded in persuading a single one of them to become an assistant policeman, even though it would have given them many advantages over their fellow tribesmen. In America we have a saying that man is created equal. We consider it an ideal for which to work, but many say that human nature being as it is, the ideal can never be attained; in fact many wonder if it is not completely being lost sight of.

Without the advantages of modern technology, the experimental method, written literature, and the kindly precept of Jesus Christ to do as you would be done by, these people have attained the ideal of which we have been dreaming in America since 1776. They say, "If you are a Yami you don't need a policeman over you and you do not want to be a policeman over any one else."

At first I listened to them with a tolerant smile when they said these things, and answered "Yes but, what would happen if someone decided that you had something which they wanted?" They answered, "If he stole from you, you would challenge him to a wrestle and if you lost and still believed you were in the right, you and your friends would challenge the thief and his friends to a duel. In this case you would all put on your rattan armor and go down to the beach and count your strength. If more people believed in your side of the argument, your opponent would retire, or if they were evenly divided one of the old men would be chosen to arbitrate the matter. If either of the parties should not want to abide by the decision of the old man, the opponents would line up and whale each other with their fighting sticks until someone wished to quit or drew blood on an opponent which would decide the argument in favor of the opposite side. If any one were killed the leader of the opposite side would become an outcast and if any one were maimed the community would have to take care of him. This is the machinery for settling disputes, but the old men could remember no one who had ever been maimed in such a battle, and no one had ever been murdered in that or any other way in the memory of living men. Neither had there been an illegitimate birth or a dispute between the different villages in which anyone was seriously



hurt. Nor had the Yami any practice like head-hunting. They do not need alcoholic beverages or tobacco to make living worth while and use neither of these things.

I went to the island to study problems connected with insanity, but the maddest person I found is admittedly one of the most useful members of the entire society. She is perhaps the most successful midwife and healer on the island,

and the mild, friendly way the people live made it appear that the rest of the world might well be a madhouse for this little island. There are a few people who are feeble minded, nine I counted out of the seventeen hundred, who play around the beach and are treated like children by every one. Every one else on the island is filling a useful place in society. I ran on to three other men who might be described as decidedly neurotic but they are favorites in their respective communities. Every time any one has any kind of a venture to put across, they go to these men and ask if it will succeed or when is a lucky day on which to begin it. These "mad" men then crack their middle fingers and give advice. If their advice is favorable the people have increased confidence in their project. If it is unfavorable they either postpone it or do it any way saying that the mad man is made mad by the *anitos* rather than by the gods and his advice doesn't matter.

I also ran on to four or five men who might be described as effeminate. They looked like women, sounded like women, and acted like women, and yet they are all happily married men. Homosexuality among them is unheard of and all these effeminate individuals have enviable places in society. Two of them are renowned, one as a weaver of hats and another as a story teller. They are both great favorites among their fellow tribesmen.

Besides the three different types of mental tests that I gave them, my program also included tests for waking suggestibility and susceptibility to hypnosis. Although I found a few individuals who seemed pathologically suggestible, they also are well and useful members of their respective communities. Their free associations under the influence of hypnosis made it appear that their psychic make-up and development was much the same as the individuals I have worked with in Europe, America, and China, and yet they were well and happy, where a similar type of reaction would warn the investigator to look for trouble in other societies.

Since I could find no mentally sick people to investigate, it seemed as good a problem to try to find out what kept them from being sick. We modern therapists would find such a place an unprofitable spot in which to practice, since under our present system it is

curing sickness rather than preventing it which brings in the fees. We are, however, at last faced with the possibility that if society gets much more sick, fees will lose their value and their meaning and curing the individual will do us no good. It begins to appear as if we will have no society in which to work unless we forget making more money with which to make more money for a while and work in the interest of the group.

As the investigation proceeded it became more and more evident that the Yami are well partly because they are interested in working for their society rather than spending all their time in competitive practices to prove themselves greater than their fellows. Not that the Yami are communistic. On the contrary, it is the most capitalistic culture I have ever seen. Even the gods are important according to their ability to change things into gold. There are seven villages of gods, one for each Yami settlement, which exist up in the sky directly above the native villages. They live in houses just like the Yami structures except that the heavenly villages are made of gold, not marble or onyx, but solid gold. All the gods are more or less expert at changing wood and dirt and things into gold but there is one among them who is more expert than any of the rest. No one wants to offend any of the lesser gods by saying who this best "gold maker" is, so they simply say that he is the uncle of the gods. He can have all the gold he wants, and apparently they believe he is the only one in heaven or earth who can.

The importance of each person in the Yami community is largely determined by the number of beads, the amount of gold, the size of the silver hat, the size and excellence of his house, and the number of taro patches he owns. Attaining wealth is probably the most important thing in the life of the ordinary Yami, and it is kept in families through inheritance and intermarriage from generation to generation much as it is in Europe and America.

Yet when the Yami enters into any group activity, it is a group activity and not an individual enterprise. They work on the assumption that it does not matter if you are old or young or brilliant or stupid when you are working in a group. As long as you are a member of a group working in coordination with others, you are equally important with the others. Whether you are the helmsman in the boat or the bailer, you are a vital unit in the perfect working of the boat, just as vital as any other unit, and the eye can not say to the hand "I have no need of thee." Not only are you just as important but you are given credit for so being among these people. And that is probably the cause of their mental sharpness and emotional balance. That is probably why their creative people are happy and useful instead of insane patients, suicides, and criminals. They do not have any jails on Botel Tobago and never have. They have never heard of suicide and need no mental hospitals.

When he is working in a group, the young man is given credit for being as important as the old. The adult Yami seem to realize that society transcends the individual and that the canals to their water patches will have to be kept up when they are too old to work and that the boy who is not strong now will be strong when they are weak or gone.

The individual is as important when he is beginning as he will be at his prime, for the group must go on.

When they go out for flying fish, the stupid are as important as the intelligent. In fact they are more important, because of their ability to do harm. To spit into the ocean while on a flying fish expedition would cause a national calamity, they believe. The flying fish might get offended and never come again. Even to look into their boudoirs directly would cause them to scurry away with a modest blush and leave the Yami territory indefinitely. And to say the word "flying fish" while they are about would offend them for ever. They must always be referred to as my "favorite little bird", and even if you aren't fishing for them you might offend them just as much by throwing a stone into the sea from the bank or saying some forbidden thing.

This flying fish ceremonial is a foreshadow of our chemical laboratories and great industries where a stupid or vindictive act can destroy millions of dollars' worth of property and thousands of lives. It is paradoxical that these primitives should give to every member of their group the credit for both their positive and negative importance, when we all know that their flying fish would come just the same, whether they looked down into the sea or not; while we who can have a train wrecked or an industry blown up or an epidemic started by an ignorant or dissatisfied person, will not even give the members of our group who must follow because of man's graded ability to compete and graded opportunities, the positive credit for being important to society. With us labor is a commodity and the individual is only important when the commodity is scarce.

It looks as though it is mainly superstition which gives the individual member of society among the Yami his feeling of importance, and yet I could find no other explanation for their excellently balanced personalities than this feeling of importance. This feeling that every individual is equal to every other individual whenever they are working in a group, seems to take care of one of the basic cravings of man's personality. That craving is as old as history and is not amenable to reason. As often as we point out that men are tall and men are short and that men are wise and men are dull, something contradicts the evidence of our senses to say that men are equal. We have thought and talked over the matter for ten thousand years, we have fought wars over it and are still fighting wars, civil wars and wars of conquest, and as yet there seems to be no solution, or prospect of reaching a solution, throughout the whole civilized world.

And yet on this little speck on the Pacific, seventeen hundred people are living the solution and have been from the dawn of their racial memory. The solution is simple; it has the hidden simplicity of the obvious. Man is equal when he is in coöperation in a group enterprise. He gives over himself and becomes the group, unless some member or members of the group wish to be the group themselves in exclusion of him and use him only as a slave. The Yami do not have slaves. No man will sell his labor to another.

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# Of the Land

By Juan L. Raso

**D**OMINGO looked up at the sun in the sky to gauge the time, the while he shaded his eyes from its blinding rays with his right hand. He could tell by its position that it was almost noon. Besides he was hungry. It was time to go home.



He took off his *sadok*, rubbed the sweat from his forehead with his varicolored handkerchief, and surveyed with his eyes the piece of land which he had plowed during the week and his adjoining field which was golden with ripening grain. His chest swelled with pride as he gazed at the expanse of *palay* which shimmered in the sunlight like a carpet of living stars, and there was satisfaction in his eyes like that in an artist's who looks upon a work of his creation.

Domingo felt he had brought this about with the brawn of his body, and he stood with his legs planted on the ground like a sturdy mango tree, a god of the fields.

They were chilly dawns when he had had to leave the softness and warmth of his bed beside his wife and go into the fields. His father, whose father and father's father had all been farmers, had bred in his bones this passionate devotion to the soil. He had been trained to the plow since he was a little boy, and he loved the soil as if it were a part of him.

Before his father's death, the old man had arranged for his marriage with a neighbor's daughter, Mariana. And Mayang, as he called her, true to the traditions of her breed, had been a loyal helper since the day they were married in the little town church six months before. Her mother was a farmer's wife. Her people had all been farmers, like his. She herself had a small crop of tobacco which she tended with painstaking care.

Domingo looked at the carabao which he had not yet unhitched from the plow. He went toward the panting beast and patted it softly on the head as he took off the yoke with his other hand. Together they had worked day after day, man and beast—both eternally bound to the soil.

He climbed onto the back of the carabao, and gave it a shove in the side with his bare, calloused foot. When they reached the river, the man dismounted and left the beast to cool itself in the water, while he continued on his way home toward the cluster of huts at the foot of the hill a short distance away.

At the gate, his dog sprang to meet him, barking and wagging his tail. Domingo patted the animal and waited for Mayang to look out of the window to greet him as she always did when he came in from the field. But today she did not, and Domingo was surprised. She must be busy in the kitchen, he thought.

He whistled snatches of a song that his long-forgotten ancestors had sung as he ascended the bamboo stairs. Perhaps she would meet him at the door when she heard him whistling. His surprise increased when she did not.

Mayang was busy sewing a piece of cloth when he entered. She was sitting on the bamboo bench which ran along the

wall, and which Domingo himself had made. She seemed so engrossed in her work that she did not appear to notice him as he stood in the door way, looking at her.

He did not speak. He went to the *tambi* and washed his hands with water which he got from an earthen jar, using a polished coconut shell as a dipper. After washing his hands, he poured water on his feet, rubbing one foot alternately with the other. All this time he was thinking of the strange behavior of his wife. He filled the shell with drinking water from the *bayong*, a bamboo water container which was standing against the wall, and drank his fill.

He returned to the small *sala*, feeling refreshed, and sat down beside the young woman on the bamboo bench. Then realization dawned upon him as he gazed at the bit of a dress Mayang was making. He stared at her for a long while, speechless.

"Why did you not tell me—before?" he asked her at last, with a strange, faint break in his strong voice. Mayang turned to look at him, then lowered her eyes shyly and resumed her sewing with nervous fingers.

"Are you not hungry after your work in the fields?" she asked him after another silence.

"I am: let's eat," he answered suddenly. He had forgotten his hunger, but there was nothing else he could think of saying.

Mayang stood up to set the table, but Domingo stopped her.

"You look tired," he said. "I'll set the table."

He walked slowly into the kitchen, feeling shy and awkward before his wife. Mayang remained in the room carefully putting away her sewing in the family *tampipi*.

After the meal Domingo sat down before the window, thinking. Mayang had gone off to take a nap in the little sleeping room of the house.

The river, a short distance beyond the fields, gleamed like a winding sheet or molten silver in the early afternoon sunlight. He looked toward where it curved gracefully around a hill and was lost to sight behind the woods. A stretch of *cogon* grass land adjoining his newly plowed plot still remained virgin and idle, awaiting the eager touch of the farmer. It would not lie idle for long, he thought warmly.

His chest again swelled with pride as he gazed at his field of ripening rice. Within a few days he would reap his first harvest.

He felt flushed and warm inside him. A few harvests more and he would no longer be alone in the fields. He visioned a boy with a skin as brown as his own, with hair as curly and eyes as dark as Mayang's, working beside him.

A cool wind, redolent with the fragrant odor of ripened grain, touched his face. He turned from the window, took his *sadok* from its peg on the bamboo wall, and was soon whistling on his way back to his field.

# Ifugao Love Potions And Charms

By Alberto Crespillo

LOVE charms have been believed in among all peoples, and are believed in today. Especially prevalent is this belief among the Orientals. The Ifugaos of the Mountain Province are no exception, and their love potions and charms are most curious and interesting.



The Ifugaos are a superstitious people. It is to be noted, however, that among the supposedly enlightened ancients, belief in love charms was also prevalent. Ovid made mention of them. And the Roman Lucullus was said to have been a victim of a concoction which was, besides being highly aphrodisiac, poisonous.

The Ifugaos are no experts in the preparation of potions, but they do have many charms. A certain tribe called the Ahins, people of the Ifugao type living in the high mountains of the sub-province bordering on Benguet, know of a preparation, not of laurel branch, toad brain, and dove's heart, as the Romans made it, but of leaves of tiny, fern-like plants growing in the steep mountainsides of their locality.

The preparation of this charm is not easy, and only a few old men are in possession of the art. When one desires to have such a charm, he goes along the precipices and watches perhaps for several days for certain red birds which feed, on particular "holy" days, on these fern-like plants. The birds do not touch these herbs except during the mating season, but this season is not definite. It is the old men, the priests and guardians of tradition, who declare when the season opens, usually during full moon just after the rains. And the gallants of the village then go out to watch for the birds and to gather the herb.

The plants are brought to one of the old men, who merely looks at it, declares it to be "the herb," and then enjoins the young man to keep his find a secret and to prepare the necessary fowls for sacrifice: one hen or two ducks, and a chick. On the day of sacrifice both the young man and the old go to some isolated place, and kill the fowls, the old man making his incantations meanwhile. As the birds are being cooked by the young man, the old one continues to pray and recite the *baki*<sup>1</sup> invoking the good graces of the gods and their help in making the love charm truly potent and capable of bringing happiness to the young possessor. He cuts the herbs, folds them in accordance with a definite pattern, and then carefully binds them together with cotton string, including also two<sup>2</sup> or three of the chick's feathers, the chick's burial being the last part of the ceremony. (In other places the chick is not buried but placed above the fireplace to dry and rot). The old man then eats the fowl while the young gallant looks on. He must not touch the cooked thing. After the old man has regaled himself, he declares the charm to have been blessed, and gives it to the young man for safe-keeping.

The charm is thereafter kept at the waist of the possessor, either tied to his G-string or kept in his pouch. It is believed that he henceforth easily draws the attention and love of the young maidens. The women look with favor on any man who is reputed to have such a charm, for they believe that such men are passionate and virile.

The [most] potent of love charms are believed to be able even to quiet any dog and make it friendly at first sight. Sometimes the charm is put in a small bottle filled with coconut oil. A little of the oil is surreptitiously put on the hair or hand of the desired girl.

Of love potions the Ifugaos have a preparation composed of the sexual gland of the crocodile dipped in a mixture of kingfisher's brain, coconut oil, and the juice of a number of different herbs. The gland is then dried. It is used by cutting off a tiny portion and mixing it with the food or betel-nut of the woman whose love is craved. It is believed a woman who has eaten this—without her knowledge of course—falls passionately in love. The man who himself eats of it becomes a satyr, it is believed, but they never do this.

Another love charm, in which the Kiangan Ifugaos have a strong belief, is made of the tiny lizards that live under the stones near springs where women are wont to take a bath. It is said that these lizards gather the fallen hair of the women and make a sleeping place or nest of it. Such a lizard is caught, carefully killed without any part being dismembered, dried with some herbaceous preparation, prayed over by one of the old men, and is then kept in the a small bamboo tube carried in the *pinun-na*.<sup>2</sup> The hair gathered by the same lizard must also be kept if found, for this makes the charm more powerful. It is believed that a man who owns such a charm is, besides a favorite among the women, an expert in catching fish. When he goes fishing he merely ties a hair from the lizard's nest on the tip of his fishing rod. The fish are believed to be also charmed and easily caught.

In order to win the love of a married woman, the superstitious Ifugao gazes upon the beloved object through a ring made of long yellow reeds in which a snake has left his skin. The ring must contain a portion of this skin. The charmed ring, before it may be effectively used, must have been blessed by an old man who recites a certain prayer for the purpose.

For this service, the old man is given a chicken or a small pig to eat, like for all the divers services performed by such people who keep the traditions and pagan rites from disappearing. They are what we may term the Brahmin class of the Ifugaos. In Kiangan, such old men are fast disappearing due to the active missionary work of the Belgian priests and nuns. There are no successors to the remaining three or four reputed experts in the *baki*.

Against the effects of such love charms and potions as have been mentioned and numerous others believed in by Ifugaos of the outlying districts, there are certain remedies or means to ward off their effects. The women, especially

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<sup>1</sup>*baki*; recitation of the traditional stories about the gods and spirits of dead ancestors.

<sup>2</sup>*pinun-na*: a pouch for keeping tobacco or anything of immediate necessity, carried by the men at their waist.

# The Cagayan Hunter

By Mariano D. Manawis

AS a hunter, Aday, the Cagayan Valley peasant, is among the most daring in the Philippines. Mounted on a fast horse and armed with a long spear, he pursues his game through the bushes and over the ditches, finally plunging into a stream or a river, horse, spear, and all, if to get the prey such a plunge is necessary. And should he come face to face with a wild carabao, it is very seldom—this is especially true if he is one of the famous hunters of the Itawes district—that he flees. He retreats when the beast charges him, but the moment the bulky creature turns on his companion or on his dog, he rushes up to spear the animal from behind.

He may have lost a good horse on one such encounter, and he may have been gored himself, too; but such incidents do not put an end to his hunting. All the time he nurses his wound, he is looking forward to the day when he will be able to go into the hills again, to meet the same carabao—the animal that almost killed him did not escape unhurt and he feels sure he could recognize it by the wound he inflicted—and thus vindicate his name; for do not the people of his village, when they hear of such an incident, say, instead of sympathizing with him, that he is not the equal of his forebears?

When Aday goes hunting, he wears a sort of a uniform: a pair of *rayadillo* trousers, and a shirt of similar color. He may wear a *coco camisa China* at times, or maybe only a *camiseta*, but always there is that inseparable vari-colored *bahaques* about his waist, wherein he keeps his *buyo*, his cigars, and perhaps his *anting-anting*, his amulet, if he has any.

His horse has been bred purposely for hunting. The animal is called *addaddag* in the Itawes dialect, and *añganu-t* in Ibanag. He has hunting dogs, too, and like his horse, they have been trained. His spear is a fine piece of workmanship, something tourists would wish to take home. It is made of a fine, carefully selected pole of *pasiñgan* (a strong, thick kind of bamboo) about four meters long, skilfully seasoned in the sun, and painstakingly polished. At one end is a dagger-like blade, and at the other end a piece of iron about three-fourths of a meter long to give the spear the necessary weight, although it is also used for planting the weapon in the ground when Aday is at rest.

Aday's saddle is made of wood. Fashioned after a bird, like his bridle, he calls it "Cagayan" because it is made in his province. It is very much smaller than the ordinary saddle, but like his other equipment, it is richly embellished with shining metal, and the stirrups are of horn, wild carabao horn if you please.

Aday carries with him a hunting bolo, too; and in the pocket of his shirt a sort of a whistle about the size of the little finger made of the tip of a deer's antler. The curious little instrument produces a rich sound similar to that of a flute. By playing on it a certain melodious tune, Aday can summon his dogs from a distance, but also urge them on in the search for a deer.



The hounds, while scouring the forest, make no noise whatsoever. They run on and on until they pick up the scent of a deer or a pig, when they bark to inform their master of their find. Aday then stands up on the back of his horse to view the chase, while his horse waits tensely for the familiar jerk which means pursuit. The hounds generally do not wait for the help of their master. They pull down the game whenever they can, but if they are properly trained, they always manage to steer the fleeing game in the direction of their master, and the moment he sees the animal his part in the chase begins. He seldom misses the game once it comes within his view, and after the kill, he dismounts to drink the blood gushing out of the wound. After that, he hangs the spoil from the branch of a tree, or, if he is satisfied with one animal, he takes it to a nearby stream, and butchers it.

For lunch he roasts the lungs and the heart and if it is a deer, he makes a soup out of the fresh grass in the intestines. This he calls *sarat* and because it is very tasty he sometimes manages to bring home some in a bamboo tube. He gives a good quantity of the bones to his tired hounds, and of the venison—he always brings with him enough salt, vinegar, and *laya* (ginger)—he makes plenty of *pindang* or *casasut*. This, his wife and children like very much, but each time they eat he sees to it that they do not sniff the food for he believes that if they do, they are likely to contract a kind of skin disease which usually breaks out on the nose and around the mouth. Aday thinks that physicians can not cure this ailment—he does not believe very much in medicine anyway—but he himself has a very simple and effective remedy. He scratches a quantity of bamboo dust from his old, perhaps broken spear, mixes it with coconut oil, heats the mixture, and while it is hot he applies it all over the affected portion of the body. Or else, he simply chews plenty of *buyo* and moistens the itchy places with his saliva. Strangely enough, two or three days after the application of either remedy the eruptions dry up and gradually disappear!

Aday does not go out hunting so often now. Shotguns have become a fad in the Cagayan Valley lately, and have practically robbed him of his only diversion, his only sport. Hunting with spears, dogs, and nets, however, still persists in some localities, and on *Sabado de Gloria* the hunters of the Itawes district, believing that deer are most numerous on this particular day, go hunting en masse in a region in the bordering Mountain Province where they meet the hunters of other villages who, like themselves, have come to take part and to exhibit their skill in the biggest hunt of the year.

When all have arrived, the *lacub*—this is what the Itawes people call the annual chase—starts with the hunters, some eighty to one hundred of them, ranging themselves around a vast area of tall, very thick *bassao* (a kind of plant resembling the bamboo in some respects in which deer are

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# The Woman Characters in Rizal's Novels

By Pura Santillan-Castrencia

Doña Consolación and Doña Victorina have been made into immortal flesh and blood figures by the brush of Juan Luna. "My work will be gratis",<sup>1</sup> he said to Rizal, for he wanted to help the young author bring the sinister meaning of his writings to the hearts of his people. Epifanio de los Santos says of these pictures, "although their merit is variable, these sketches are so excellent that they are simply priceless. That of the Espadaña couple is a delightful caricature. Doña Consolación . . . is a genre picture."<sup>2</sup> For the great Filipino critic, Rizal and Luna were a matchless pair in the portraying of their times.

Doña Consolación was the *alferez*' wife. Rizal included her among the "rulers of San Diego" to show with the sinister cynicism in which he was past master, the execrable state of affairs in his country, when such an obnoxious creature as Doña Consolación could be considered as one of the "higher-ups," a feared if not a respected *señora* of the community. Of her, Rizal wrote:

"Eve was a good woman, sprung from the hands of God—they say that Doña Consolación is evil and it's not known whose hands she came from. In order to be good, a woman needs to have been, at least sometime, either a maid or a mother."<sup>3</sup>

Cruel, malignant, cunning, the "Muse of the Civil Guards," as Doña Consolación was often called because she dressed and rouged herself like a common soldier's *querida*, her softly-sounding, sweet-meaning name was an unhappy misnomer, for she was not only no man's consolation, but she was also the cause of the grief of the victims which fell prey to her cruel, sadistic nature. Kindly people say: "But no one is perfect in this world. All people possess some good in them and some bad." Doña Consolación must have had more than her share of the bad, when all the virtue which Rizal could see in her was that, although a woman, "she had evidently never looked in a mirror."<sup>3</sup> There might be other reasons, however, besides lack of vanity and modesty, for not looking in a mirror. Luna's portrait of Doña Consolación would suggest less worthy causes. Rizal's pen-picture was not any more flattering. He described her briefly as an old Filipina "of abundant rouge and paint, known as Doña Consolación—although her husband and some others called her by quite another name . . ."<sup>4</sup>, or more detailedly and picturesquely as follows:

"The lady of the house, according to her indolent custom, was dozing on a wide sofa. She was dressed as usual, that is, badly and horribly: tied round her head was a pañuelo, from beneath which escaped thin locks of tangled hair, a camisa of blue over another which must once have been white, and a faded skirt which showed the outlines of her thin, flat thighs, placed one over the other and shaking feverishly. From her mouth issued little clouds of smoke which she puffed wearily in whatever direction she happened to be looking when she opened her eyes."<sup>5</sup>

Of these unlovely eyes and their evil look when their owner was aroused, he said:

"Her glance reflected the look that springs from the eyes of a serpent when caught and about to be crushed; it was cold, luminous, and penetrating, with something fascinating, loathsome and cruel in it . . ."<sup>6</sup>



Her moral make-up did not belie the physical, and the evil-looking shell which was her body hid an occupant as evil and foul as the very furies of Hell. I think that the youthful author of "Noli Me Tangere", in his very pardonable fervor, must have overdrawn the picture, for Nature could not be so corrupt as to allow a Doña Consolación so abominable and filthy through and through among her creatures. Rizal hated the society which Doña Consolación represented. He may have copied his fiction character from life, tingeing the obvious cruelties that he saw committed by his model with the seething hatred which found indignant expression through his pen. But perhaps, writing as he was to awaken his people to a just fury against the social injustices committed against them, he may have permitted himself a hyperbolic touch here and there in presenting the utter ugliness of the soul that was Doña Consolación's, in the hope that they would realize that the time was ripe for them to push away the heavy foot that she had put down upon their oppressed heads. For I can find no Doña Consolación in life who would be a counterpart to Rizal's. Sisas there are enough, too many even now, Maria Claras are still abundant, sad as that fact may be; one has only to visit a few *conventos* to relive Rizal's anecdotes about the Tertiary Sisters. But we must needs go back to the hideous witch, the *mankukulam*<sup>7</sup> who was the *alferez*' wife. It was the day of the *fiesta*, but Doña Consolación was not among the crowd that attended the mass or the procession. She had wished to go but her husband had not wanted her to make a public spectacle of herself with her ridiculous airs and her way of dressing up like a street woman. She was nursing her ills with bad grace, for she could not understand her husband's objection to her going out or to her make-up.

"She knew she was beautiful and attractive, that she had the airs of a queen and dressed much better and with more splendor than Maria Clara herself, who wore a *tapis*, while she went in a flowing skirt."<sup>8</sup>

Therefore her mood was ugly and she was capable of any atrocity. All she needed was a victim upon whom to spit all the venom which the injustices of her loving *spouse* had aroused in her. The victim came; it was Sisa, Sisa and her sad *kundiman* song, which made the soldiers who heard her stop to listen and then fall silent, for "those airs awoke old memories of the days before they had been corrupted".<sup>9</sup> She called Sisa to her, bidding her in broken Tagalog to sing, "*magcantar icau!*"<sup>10</sup> The song Sisa sang was "The Song of the Night", and Doña Consolación listened at first with a scowl and a sneer which disappeared little by little from her brows and lips. She became attentive, then serious, even meditative and thoughtful. Rizal, up to now, painted the fiend who was his Doña Consolación, as a denatured creature, but as Sisa sang he made her for some minutes a woman, a woman with a heart which could be touched.

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# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

## Women and Symbolic Logic

**A**RISTOTELIAN logic is now seen to be a logic of two truth values as is also the Russell-Whitehead logic. Lukasiewicz in conjunction with Tarski published in 1930 a set of postulates for a logic of four truth values. Becker has also developed postulates for logic for six and twelve truth values. The indications today are towards an ever-increasing number of truth values. This paper makes a first attempt to develop not the properties of a logic having a given number of truth values, but the properties of the truth values themselves. A truth value is treated as the result of an operation upon a group of symbols. Hence, it is possible to speak either of the operator or of the result of the operation. The concepts of group theory are applied to these operations and certain theorems are proved which indicate two important results. (1) Every logic based on a set of truth values not forming a group is bound to break down. (2) The two-value logic has been the most successful because its truth values do form a group and there are indications that they are a subgroup of a larger group.—Abstract of a forthcoming paper by Dr. L. O. Kattsoff on Group Theory of Truth-values.



**T**RUTH-VALUE should not be confused with the value of truth. Frege, to whom this phrase is due, was neither a Pragmatist nor a Blackmailer. As Russell says "The 'truth-value' of a proposition is *truth* if it is true, and *falsehood* if it is false." The Aristotelian logic admits only these two truth-values.

Modern logicians, chiefly due to the influence of women who have refused to learn their logic from Aristotle, have adopted a number of the truth-values which have won for women their present reputation. Thus Hugh MacColl admits the following as truth-values—"true", "false", "certain", "impossible" and "variable". C. I. Lewis recognizes the following truth-values—"true", "false", "impossible", "possible", "necessarily true". By combining these simple truth-values we get complex truth-values, so necessary in winning cases in court or getting men bred on mere Aristotelian logic to undertake women's support for life.

But even modern logicians have nothing on the women when it comes to juggling with truth-values. The latter employ a truly amazing number and variety of them. Even the old-fashioned woman used at least six primary truth-values, and there is no computing the number of secondary, tertiary, and quaternary truth-values that she availed herself of. In a quandary she of course used more, you silly! For the benefit of male readers we append the list of the primary truth-values used by the pre-Mae Westian women; "because", "aba", "maybe", "naku", "mamma", and "aray". These truth-values can not be interpreted in terms of symbolic logic, for as Calabrius Politer says, "Women are illogical symbols."

In consonance with the tendency noted by Professor Kattsoff "towards an ever-increasing number of truth-values", the modern woman as well as her appendage, the modern man, uses a much larger number of truth-values. Among them, we might mention "Oh yeah", "You don't say so!", "Unh, unh", "Nope", "Tell that to the marines", "Now you are talking", "Atta boy", "'ot dog", "You betcha",

"Tell me another", "Yep", "Nix", "Aw nuts", "Aw, skip it", "Of course, you silly", "Come up and see me sometime", "I'll tell the world", "Scram", "Hotcha", "Cheese it." It can be easily seen that these truth-values form not only a *group* in the Kattsoffian sense but a *gang*, and a pretty tough one too.

The following will illustrate some of these truth-values.

"Asked if he had met McNutt, Quezon replied "Yes, we had cocktails together once in New York."

"Who was toasted first?" he was asked.

"Nobody," said Quezon. "We just had a drink together. I have never refused a drink."—*Daily Paper*.

Truth-value: Atta boy!

"Let us forget class, let us forget self and take up once more the banner of unselfish service. We can then go to the rest of the peoples of the world with the plea that they accept our ideals."—*McNutt*.

Truth-value: 'Ot dog!

"On the ship between Honolulu and San Francisco, in an intimate moment, I told President Quezon point blank that he was being criticized because in the one and a half years of the Commonwealth, he had not announced a definite economic program for the Philippines.

"It was then that he revealed to me his plan for the shortening of the transition period and, in revealing this, he said that only two people knew it when he left Manila. These were Mrs. Quezon and Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo. I was the third man to know it before he formally launched his proposal."—*Senator Buencamino*.

Truth-value: Tell me another.

"And I will not wait, either," McNutt said in reply to a remark by a newspaperman that "the Commissioner would wait and watch."—*Daily Paper*.

Truth-value: Wazzo maro?

"But as to patriotism, there should be no question but that it is a necessary virtue and trait for every man or woman who wants to be a useful citizen."—*President Bocobo*.

Truth-value: Tell it to the marines.

"It is clear that in this particular instance, the government must use suppression and that will be nothing but suppression of open lying against the government and the spread of ideas subversive of the traditions and institutions dear to the hearts of the people. When free speech is deliberately misused for purposes of misrepresenting the government, it is the duty of the authorities to stop it."—*Mr. Mendez, Information Board Manager*.

Truth-value: You don't say so!

"Ferrero is right. This is the essential question. To know what we want and need and to want what we need are the beginnings of statesmanship."—*McNutt*.

Truth-value: Aw, skip it.

## HEARING ON ANIMALS

VARGAS to Be Invited, Says DE LA FUENTE  
Headline, *Daily Paper*.

Truth-value: I'll tell the world!

"Secretary Torres, the first to be introduced by Governor Cailles, pointed out the necessity of cooperation among local officials in embarking on an intensive campaign of information among the barrio folk. He called attention to the danger of radical propaganda, which is liable to disrupt the work the government has been doing to ameliorate the condition of the masses."—*Daily Paper*.

Truth-value: Of course, you silly!

"The police department of Manila, stung to action by the story of the Manila Hotel special guard, will require every member of the force to 'dress' properly when they are on duty, it was announced today by Chief Antonio Torres."—*Daily Paper*.

Truth-value: Come up and see me sometime.

"I shall not forget the infectious enthusiasm with which the people in the different municipalities in my district received and applauded

(Continued on page 318)

# When You Buy Mining Stock

By John Truman

## How to Read a Balance Sheet

**C**OMPANIES which have sold or are selling their stock to the public ordinarily publish, once a year, a report of their activities and this report always carries what is called a "balance sheet". Sometimes the balance sheet alone is published and serves as a report.



The balance sheet is the most important part of the annual report of a company as it gives investors a picture of the activities of the company during the past year and of its financial condition at the beginning of the new year. The balance sheet is or should be a true copy of the general ledger of the company, showing the final figures of each account as of a certain day, usually December 31, in most cases, however, simplified, various accounts being combined and the total figures appearing under a general heading. For example, the balance sheet of a mining company may show a certain amount as having been spent for "Roads and Trails". This amount may have been arrived at by adding the figures of the following general ledger accounts: "Expenses for Road A", "Expenses for Road B", "Expenses for Trail to Shaft N", and "Expenses for Trail to Ore Bodega". Thus a hundred or more accounts that appear in the general ledger may be combined in the balance sheet under fifteen or twenty items which are sufficient to give the reader a general idea of how the company stands. In many cases the report that accompanies the balance sheet furnishes details and explanations as to some of the gross figures in the balance sheet.

The general ledger of a company must "balance" and so must the balance sheet. This means that the total of the credit entries must be the same as the total of the debit entries. The balance sheet, however, is not divided according to "Debits" and "Credits", but according to "Assets" and "Liabilities". We may call the balance sheet a "statement of the assets and the liabilities" of a company.

The assets represent everything that the company possesses or holds.

The liabilities represent everything that the company owes to other parties.

### "Assets"

Generally, a mining company lists the following items in the balance sheet as assets:

- Mine and Mining Properties
- Buildings
- Machinery and Tools
- Furniture and Fixtures
- Roads and Trails
- Transportation Equipment
- Engineering Equipment
- Assaying Equipment
- Etc.

These items represent the "Fixed Assets" or that part of the property which has been purchased or built to last

for a long period. The amounts which appear in the balance sheet opposite these items represent the cost prices. As some of these items lose in value as time passes, the cost prices do not represent the real values. A part must therefore be "written off" and for this reason there is an item, "Reserve for Depreciation", in the balance sheet, the amount of which is deducted from the total figure for the fixed assets. Provided the depreciation has been carefully estimated, the final figure, obtained after deduction of the depreciation, will give a true picture of the value of the fixed property.

The company also has what are called "Current Assets". Under the heading "Cash"—the cash which was available at the end of the year—we may find, for instance, "Cash on Hand", "Petty Cash at the Mine", and "Petty Cash at the Manila Office". "Cash on Hand" would be the amount in checks, bills, and coin which the cashier was holding on that date with the intention of depositing it in the bank the following day. The two petty cash items represent the amounts which are always kept available for minor expenses, such as for postage, fare for messengers, overtime payments, etc., the money spent always being restored so that the cashier will always have approximately the same amount available for such expenses.

The current assets may further show the "Banking Account (or Accounts)", showing the money deposited with a bank or banks either in "Current Account" or "Fixed Deposit", the latter consisting of funds which will not be used for a certain time and which therefore have been deposited in a special account that will be credited with monthly interest by the bank. The same money may, however, appear instead under the heading, "Investments", which would mean that the board of directors of the company decided to buy stocks or bonds with this sum in order to bring the company additional income in the form of dividends.

Under the headings, "Bullion on Hand" and "Bullion in Transit", is shown how much gold is in possession of the company still unsold.

The current assets may further contain figures for supplies on hand such as dynamite, chemicals, and medicines.

Besides the fixed and the current assets, a third type of assets, "Deferred Assets", may be listed. Under this heading we may find the item, "Organization Expenses", which represents the amount spent to organize the company. It would not be fair to write this amount off during the first year of the life of the company as the stockholders may profit from the organization for many years, and therefore these payments are carried forward as a deferred asset.

As deferred assets, are further carried items for such payments as may have been made during the year which can not be charged to the year covered in the report, such as prepaid insurance, prepaid rent, etc. When the books of a company are closed at the end of the year, it must be

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carefully figured just what part of the insurance expenses, for instance, are chargeable to the year of the report and what part to the following year. If ₱1,200.00 was paid for insurance on September 1, 1936, as prepayment for one year, ₱400.00 would be counted as expense for 1936 and ₱800.00 would appear in the balance sheet as a deferred asset under the heading "Prepaid Insurance".

The total of all fixed, current, and deferred assets contains, therefore:

- (1) The property, with buildings, improvement, fixtures, etc.;
- (2) The money the company is holding;
- (3) The unsold products of the company;
- (4) Expenses for the mine, offices, the dispensary, etc.;
- (5) Expenses for insurance, etc., prepaid for the following year or years.

*The assets as they appear in the balance sheet show where the money of the company is or what it was spent for.*

### "Liabilities"

The second part of a balance sheet refers to the liabilities. This column shows to whom the values belong that are listed as assets and shows, at the same time, where all the money came from.

The heading, "Capital", needs no subdivisions under it if the whole authorized capital of the company has been issued in the form of shares which have been paid for in full. If this figure, for instance, amounts to ₱1,000,000.00, the meaning is that one million pesos' worth of stock has

been sold to stockholders. In the case of many mining companies, the total number of shares has not been sold for cash, but a number of shares have been given to the former owners of the mining claims, without cash payment, as compensation for the property which they turned over to the company. In other words, a part of the "capital" has been paid in cash by subscribers to the stock of the company, and another part was not paid in cash but in the form of mining property.

If the entire authorized capital stock has not as yet been issued, the balance sheet will show a deduction for the unissued stock under the heading "Capital". If the stock subscribed for has not yet been paid for in full, still another deduction from the "capital" will be necessary. The final figure that appears in the liabilities column under the heading "Capital" contains only (1) that paid for in full with money by subscribers to the stock of the company, and (2) that paid for in full with property by the former claim owners.

The liability column may also show an item, "Current Liabilities". Here are listed all current obligations of the company such as unpaid bills ("Accounts Payable") and unpaid taxes—usually payable on June 15 of the year following the date of the report.

As I have shown, the assets of the company—in general, the total property of the company, belongs to the elements listed under the liabilities:

- the stockholders, appearing in "Capital",
- the suppliers, appearing in "Accounts Payable", and
- the government, appearing in "Unpaid Taxes" or "Taxes Accrued".

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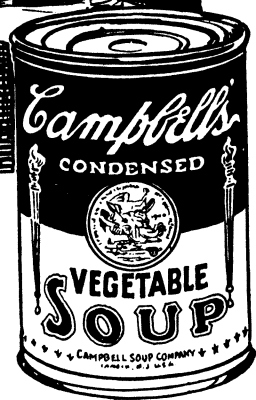
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The total "property" must be the same as the total obligations. The total assets must be the same as the total liabilities.

### "Profit and Loss"

Suppose that the assets, cash, bullion, have increased during the year through favorable development of the mine—there would be a surplus; the assets would exceed the liabilities. Or suppose the expenses of the company were not covered by income or by an increase in the value of the property—there would be a loss. *Yet the corresponding figures do not necessarily appear in the balance sheet, and here we arrive at a very important point for the non-expert who tries to analyze such a statement.*

In the balance sheets of various mining companies, the profits, or a part of them, are added to the liabilities—with the effect that the statement balances again. On the other hand, losses are added to the assets or deducted from the liabilities—to the same effect. Profits usually appear under the headings "Surplus" or "Undivided Profits"; losses are usually stated under the heading "Loss", or "Net Loss".

In many cases however, profits have been distributed to the stockholders as dividends during the period covered in the report or have been given in part to employees of the company in the form of bonuses. In such a case the profits are not visible in the balance sheet. As long as the profits are undivided, they appear on the asset side of the balance sheet, included in the cash held by the company, and on the liability side as "Surplus" or "Undivided Profits". The profits paid to stockholders and to employees must then be made known through a special "Profit and

Loss Statement", published together with the balance sheet, showing the operating expenses plus depreciation on the one side, and income on the other side. The difference between the two sides represents the profits or losses respectively.

Stockholders should always demand the publication of a certified profit and loss statement from the board of directors of their company and should also demand detailed explanations regarding the operating expenses, which, as is well known, include the payroll and the amounts spent for supplies. They should further ask for information as to the purchasing agent of the company and the nature of the control exercised over purchases, for this is one of the weakest points in the protection available to stockholders.

The income of a mining company may be derived from (1) a sale of its products, metal or ore, (2) interest earned, (3) dividends from investments, and (4) the premium from the sale of its own stock.

As to the last item, the following will explain a point which has proved to be important with reference to some well known Philippine mining companies.

Suppose the authorized capital of a mining company is ₱3,000,000.00 divided into 30,000,000 shares at a par value of 10 centavos. The capital stock issued up to a certain date amounts to ₱2,000,000 or 20,000,000 shares, sold to the public at par value. The board of directors of the company now decides to sell the remaining stock to the public, but, as the market value of the stock is above par, say 50 centavos a share, the board offers the new issue also

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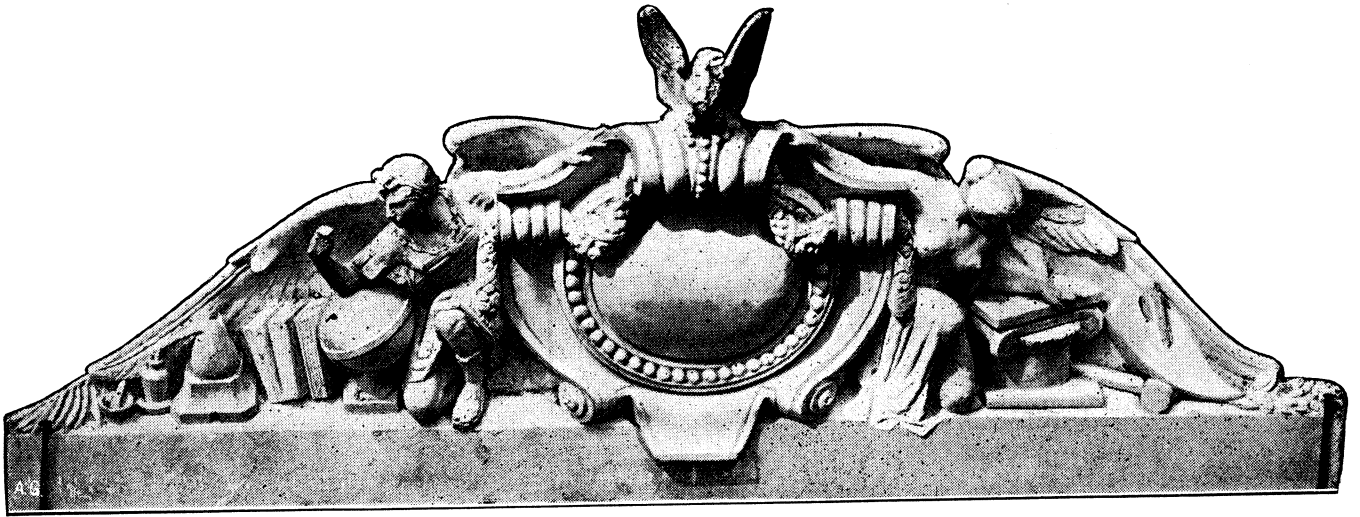
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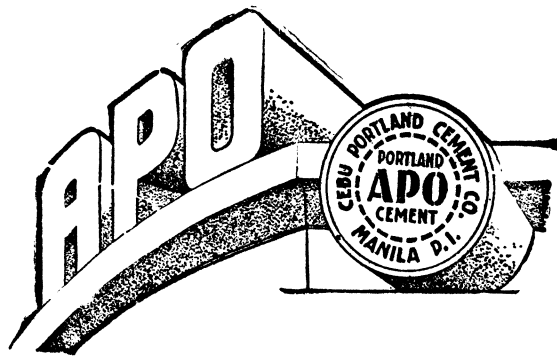
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above par, say 25 centavos a share. The company therefore sells 10,000,000 shares at 25 centavos a share, which means an intake of ₱2,500,000, disregarding some expense in connection with the sale.

In the balance sheet, these new shares sold are listed on the liability side as follows: "Capital issued and fully paid: 30,000,000 shares at ₱.10 . . . ₱3,000,000.00." "Surplus from sale of 10,000,000 shares at ₱.25 . . . ₱1,500,000.00." This surplus must naturally also appear on the asset side in the form of cash on hand or investment or expenses.

This sort of surplus is a source of "profits" which are not real profits at all, as they have not resulted from the production and sale of the products of the mine but are constituted of money paid in by the public. The intelligent investor should therefore carefully analyze the profit and loss statements of the companies he is interested in to make sure that profits listed in the statement are genuine.

I hope that the foregoing will give those readers of the Philippine Magazine not familiar with corporate bookkeeping some idea as to how to read the reports and the balance sheets of mining companies and that this will help them in selecting the company or companies in whose stock they may be thinking of investing their money.

## With Charity to All

(Continued from page 311)

your speeches denouncing Communism and the leaders who are sowing the seeds of discontent among the masses. . . .

"The voluminous statement of Captain Bonner Fellers, however, extolling Soviet Russia to the skies, is an explosive which set our promising efforts to naught. People in the First District of Nueva Ecija are beginning to wonder whether or not we really told them the truth. The growing skepticism of the people pains me, indeed, but I would not be so much concerned if the boomerang would affect me alone. What grieves me sorely is its effect on you, for it undermines the strength of the foundation which we are laying in connection with your future elevation to the highest position within the gift of the Filipino people." *Senator Alzate.*

Truth-value Mabuhay!

"It's toasted."—*An ad.*

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## Ifugao Love Potions

(Continued from page 308)

the married ones, carry with them, carefully hidden in the waist-fold of their short skirt, whenever they go out of their houses, pieces of ginger. It is believed that the ginger strengthens their resistance to the effects especially of love potions, of which they are very much afraid. The unmarried women are not worried a whit about charms, and generally have no feeling against them.

As previously stated, the Ifugaos are no experts in the making of love potions. Such as they know about and have were acquired from the Gaddangs of the Cagayan Valley, who are reputed to be expert poison makers. Superstition aside, however, some of the old men, the "pagan priests," know of the aphrodisiac qualities of certain plants, and make concoctions for such as care to pay the price of the ceremony. As can be easily surmised, such aphrodisiacs are not infrequently poisonous. And those bought from the Gaddangs are more often poisons than aphrodisiacs. The Ifugaos, who have a deep aversion for impotence, sometimes resort to these preparations to remedy such a misfortune,—and often the effects are fatal.



## The Cagayan Hunter

(Continued from page 309)

fond of living), each starting a fire. As the flames move toward the center, the frightened game animals appear from their hiding places, one by one or in groups, only to fall under the spears of the hunters. Sometimes so many deer rush out at the same time that the hunters are at a loss as to which to strike. But even in this case, the animals that succeed in escaping the spears nevertheless meet their deaths, for perched in tall trees at a respectable distance from the fire are a number of people armed with shotguns from the *poblacion*. They have come not only to watch the big hunt but also to shoot down whatever game the mounted hunters miss.

It often happens in this chase and on other hunts, too, that one of the deer or wild hogs speared down by Aday had been previously wounded by another hunter. In this case, should Aday find out who inflicted the first wound, even if it be only superficial, he delivers to him one-half of the animal if he is generous enough, but in every case he is under obligation to give the first hunter at least one hind leg of the spoil. That is a part of the unwritten law of the hunters of the valley, and Aday—well, Aday respects the unwritten law of the spear as strictly as he abides by the written laws of his country.

## Woman Characters of Rizal

(Continued from page 310)

"The voice, the sentiment in the lines, and the song itself affected her—that dry and withered heart was perhaps thirsting for rain."<sup>11</sup>

For a little while, the bitter, twisted and dark soul of Doña Consolación seemed to straighten up and brighten as she listened to the sweet voice telling her of the "sadness and the cold and the moisture that descend from the sky which was wrapped in the mantle of the night. . . ."<sup>11</sup> and as the song went on:

"The withered and faded flower which during the day flaunted her finery, seeking applause and full of vanity, at eventide repentant and disenchanted, makes an effort to raise her drooping petals to the sky, seeking a little shade to hide herself and die without the mocking of the light that saw her in her splendor, without seeing the vanity of her pride, begging also that a little dew should weep upon her. The nightbird leaves his solitary retreat, the hollow of an ancient trunk, and disturbs the sad loneliness of the open places. . . ."<sup>12</sup>

Doña Consolación struggling against the pain which the words must have surprised in some obscure recesses of her heart, cried out in *perfect Tagalog* for Sisa to stop, adding weakly, "Those verses hurt me."<sup>11</sup> This was the first and last kind touch of Rizal in the pictures which he painted of this strange, sinister woman. The next time we see her is when, drunk with a mad desire to do something cruel, she is whipping Sisa to make her dance until the poor, demented woman droops from sheer exhaustion and pain.<sup>12</sup> "Her thin camisa was torn, her skin broken, and the blood was flowing. . . the sight of blood arouses the tiger; the blood of her victim aroused Doña Consolación." She seemed to be enjoying the whole gory spectacle with sadistic pleasure, for she was smiling, and in her smile there were "hate, disdain, jest, and cruelty; with a burst of demoniacal laughter she could not have expressed more."<sup>13</sup> How Rizal must have hated Doña Consolación! No other woman character is painted as blackly as

she. The alferaz was kind compared to her, and Rizal had no cause to love him, representing as he did the tormentor of his people. Yet, "the alferaz put his hand as gently as he could on the shoulder of the strange dancer and made her stop."<sup>14</sup> It has been said again and again that woman can be as soft as a dove, and as cruel as a panther, and that when woman is cruel she is no longer human, she is all beast, ugly, clawing, bloodthirsty. For the brief span of a minute or two Doña Consolación was the changed, softened, exalted being, under the spell of Sisa's kundiman: then, as if ashamed to have been caught in that weak mood of womanly sentimentality, she in the next few instants changes again into the vengeful, sullen, cruel creature, the product of Rizal's hatred.



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Let us follow that hatred through a more loathsome picture. This time we are in the town-hall where those who are suspected of complicity in the rebellion supposedly incited by Ibarra are being questioned.

"Doña Consolación yawned in a corner, exhibiting a dirty mouth and jagged teeth, while she fixed her cold sinister gaze on the door of the jail, which was covered with indecent drawings. She succeeded in persuading her husband, whose victory had made him amiable, to let her witness the inquiry and perhaps the accompanying tortures. The hyena smelt the carrion and licked herself, wearied by the delay."<sup>14</sup>

The prisoner, Tarsilo Alasigan, is at last brought forth, is questioned, but will not commit himself nor the other prisoners with him. He is tortured, beaten, tied to a bench. He looks around, sees Doña Consolación. "I've never seen an uglier woman!" he exclaims. "I'd rather lie down on a bench as I do now than at her side as the alferéz does."<sup>15</sup> Then growing braver with the courage of the truly desperate, "You're going to flog me to death, Señor Alferéz, but tonight your woman will revenge me by embracing you!"<sup>15</sup> Doña Consolación turns pale at these insults, then a cunning, fiendish gleam lightens up her cruel eyes. She arises and murmurs a few words to her husband. Tarsilo's fate is sealed, he is condemned to the *well*, the *timbain*, as the Filipinos used to call it. We shall not dwell too long on the ghastly scene, on the poor boy Tarsilo being pulled up and down, hung up by his feet, while his tormentors laugh at his pleadings to take care of his sister and to let him die quickly. Doña Consolación takes the whole scene in gloatingly, vengefully, and may even have sighed regretfully when it was all over. Wanting to make sure that she is not being cheated of her victim, "Doña Consolación applied the lighted end of her cigar to the bare legs, but the flesh did not twitch and the fire was extinguished."<sup>16</sup> Tarsilo is dead and Doña Consolación is satisfied.

I have chosen a humorous setting for the last act in which this fantastic, awful character of Rizal's invention will appear. The tragic scenes which we have witnessed and in which she played an important part leave a bitter taste, as of gall and vinegar, in the mouth. Let me try to deaden that taste, if it can not be altogether removed, by the comical encounter of Doña Consolación and Doña Victorina,<sup>17</sup> both with their absurd pretensions of greatness and aristocracy, and both presenting ludicrous pictures of middle-aged ugliness, ignorance, and vulgarity.

"Doña Consolación was at the window, as usual, dressed in flannel and smoking her cigar. As the house was low, the two señoras measured one another with looks: Doña Victorina stared while the Muse of the Civil Guards examined her from head to foot, and then, sticking out her lower lip, turned her head away, and spat on the ground. This used up the last of Doña Victorina's patience. Leaving her husband without support, she planted herself in front of the *alferéza*, trembling with anger from head to foot and unable to speak. Doña Consolación slowly turned her head, calmly looked her over again, and once more spat, this time with great disdain."<sup>18</sup>

The quarrel from mere gestures of scorn and ridicule soon becomes one of angry words, insults, and abuse, and the bystanders enjoy with much gusto the mud-slinging competition which brings out all the evil which one lady knows of the other. Unfortunately, for the spectators, and for us, the curate comes along and restores order before the affair comes to blows.

The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE has been required for use in the senior classes in the high schools as a supplementary class reader for several years and has also been recommended by the Director of Education for use in the first and second year classes. The *Atlantic Monthly* is similarly utilized in many schools in the United States.



## BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Manila, June 20, 1936.

## ACADEMIC BULLETIN

No. 11, s. 1936

## USE OF PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE BY FIRST YEAR AND SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

To Division Superintendents:

1. More extensive use of the *Philippine Magazine* than is required for Fourth Year classes in English is herewith recommended. When available copies are not being used by Fourth Year classes, for example, they can well be utilized by First Year and Second Year students. It is therefore suggested that First Year and Second Year students be urged to read, as supplementary material in connection with *Philippine Prose and Poetry, Volumes One and Two*, both current issues and available copies of previous issues of the *Philippine Magazine*. Care should be taken, however, to prevent the reading of current issues by First Year and Second Year students from interfering with their use by Fourth Year classes.

2. One of the objectives in studying *Philippine Prose and Poetry*, it may be noted, is to foster the desire to read worth-while selections published in local periodicals.

LUTHER B. BEWLEY,  
Director of Education.

-046

Reference:

Circular: No. 21, s. 1935.

Allotment: 1-3—(C. 7-36).

To be indicated in the *Perpetual Index* under the following subjects:

Course of Study, ENGLISH.

Course of Study, LITERATURE.

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# PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

217 DASMARIÑAS, MANILA

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Doña Consolación, as a type, is fortunately exceedingly rare. That Rizal and Luna chose her to show to what depths of vice and degradation Spanish corruption could make a Filipino woman sink, is significant of the message which she was meant to bring to the hearts of their people. It was a negative message, none the less clear because of its terrible import. She clearly portrayed the debasement and deformation of Filipino womanhood; it was for her countrymen to lift it up once more from the mire into which it was sinking and glorify it for the future greatness of the race.

(1) From "Rizal and Luna", Introduction by Epifanio de los Santos to the Derbyshire translation of "Noli Me Tangere".

(2) Charles Derbyshire's Translation, "Social Cancer", Philippine Education Co., 1931, p. 191.

(3) *Op. cit.*, p. 81.

(4) *Op. cit.*, p. 79.

(5) *Op. cit.*, p. 300.

(6) *Op. cit.*, pp. 301-302.

(7) *Op. cit.*, p. 301.

(8) *Op. cit.*, p. 301.

(9) *Op. cit.*, p. 302.

(10) In good Tagalog, the command should read, "*magcanta ka*", but those who would make believe that they did not know the base language of the Indios, corrupted their speech to show their European background. The *mestizos*, and the Filipinos who would pass for *mestizos* were more guilty of this snobbishness than the real Spaniards. Doña Consolación as wife of the *alferez* felt that she was an *orofoa* (European) and should talk like one. Unfortunately, we still have a few specimens of this type of snob.

(11) *Op. cit.*, p. 306.

(12) *Op. cit.*, pp. 307-308.

(13) *Op. cit.*, p. 308.

(14) *Op. cit.*, p. 434.

(15) *Op. cit.*, pp. 437-438.

(16) *Op. cit.*, p. 441.

(17) Doña Victorina de De Espadaña will be the next woman character to be taken up in this series of articles.

(18) *Op. cit.*, p. 367.

## Botel Tobago

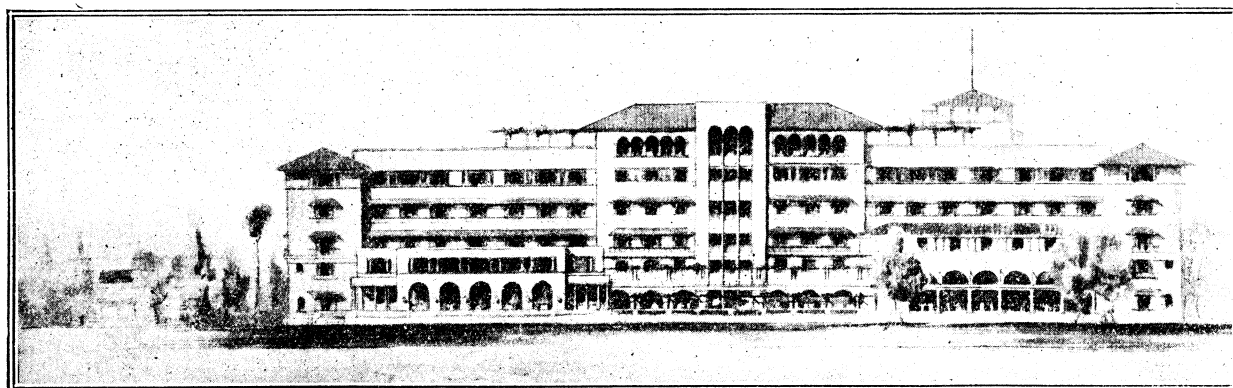
(Continued from page 306)

There is no limit to the amount of land which you may have if you are willing to clear it and cultivate it, no restriction on individual enterprise. A Yami can become renowned as a weaver, a fisher, a carver, a boat maker, a potter, an artist, a farmer, a rich man either through inheritance or individual enterprise. This opportunity for the boundless expression of individuality is probably another reason for their mental health and emotional balance. But individual enterprise among the Yami is individual enterprise. If a man gets more than fifty water patches, he must either let them grow up to weeds or work himself to death. If it grows up to weeds he is a prey for every ambitious man in the community. And when someone takes these weedy patches, his friends will refuse to fight for him because he is selfish, wanting more than he can use. If you build a boat yourself it is your creation. If ten of you build it, it is the group's creation and belongs to the group.

The Yami pay no taxes. A man "is" his family, his relatives, and his friends, if you are going to have a fight with him. He is protected by the group according to his usefulness and to his ability to make friends. He pays for this protection by offering the same to them. In modern society we pay taxes for this protection of life and property. If one of our modern statesmen should say to the individual, "You have more land than you can work yourself and the trouble of protecting it for you is equal to its revenues" the owner would probably cry to high heaven

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that he was being robbed by the state. If the bank president were told that he got only the same recognition and credit for his participation in the group enterprise he was directing as the office boy who was training for greater responsibility later on, and the clerk who was willing to honor him by submitting to his leadership, he would probably feel that there was no justice left in the world. And yet this is the way in which Yami society is run. It is a society in which democracy is a fact and not a far distant ideal. It is a society in which man is equal. It takes care of his never resting emotional desire to create as an individual and to improve his status through individual effort, and gives to him at the same time the opportunity to feel that he is useful to the group and equal to his fellows.

This is a Philippine society, perhaps the Indonesian ideal before feudalistic Europe swooped down upon it with superior weapons and paid soldiers. It is a society in which there is private property, a capitalistic society. There is not only private property for every individual now living, but there is land held in reserve for the children which will be born tomorrow and next year. There is private property for all. This would not be possible if the individuals now living were not limited in their possession. The Yami limit him in a very simple and direct way. Its justice is easy for the simplest person to understand. What you can work individually you may own individually. If you are stronger or wish to work harder than your neighbor, you may have more than he, but if you work with your neighbor he is your equal, regardless of your opinion of your own value or his opinion of his. If you are older than he you may direct the work, but you get no credit for directing it any more than he gets for submitting to your direction. It is just as necessary to have submission in a group activity as it is to have direction, and just as praiseworthy. It is often more difficult to submit than to dominate.

All these things were pointed out to me by the old men and when I asked them why someone did not make himself King of the island and take all the land that nobody owned, they seemed to think that any one who would protect another's holdings and thereby enslave himself or his children would be the prince of fools. They could see no need to be chiefs or to have chiefs.

This was an interesting fact psychologically. It makes it appear that what we have been calling capitalism is nothing more than industrial feudalism, and that feudalism is a mental disease, which destroys both the master and the serf. When a man thinks himself to be a god and starts killing devils, we put him in an insane asylum, at least we still do in some countries. But when he thinks he creates a railroad or a bridge or a skyscraper, because of some circumstance which enables him to direct or initiate the work, we put his name in the foundation stone, and make him a feudal baron. Most of the men who employed their brain and muscle in the group enterprise get no credit for creation. Their creative force is traded for the right to live, sold over the block for the profit of others. For them there is no individual enterprise and no group enterprise; there is only the hope for a full belly. There is no spiritual credit for following a leader, only a chance to eat. Such people belong to a sub-human order of beings. They are serfs whose only excuse for existence is the profit and pleasure of their lords. They are the footstools of the supermen.

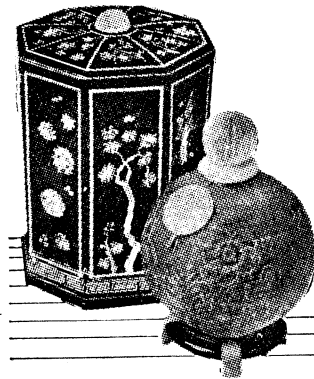
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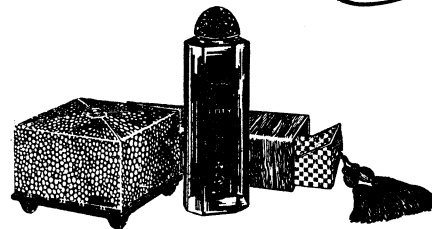
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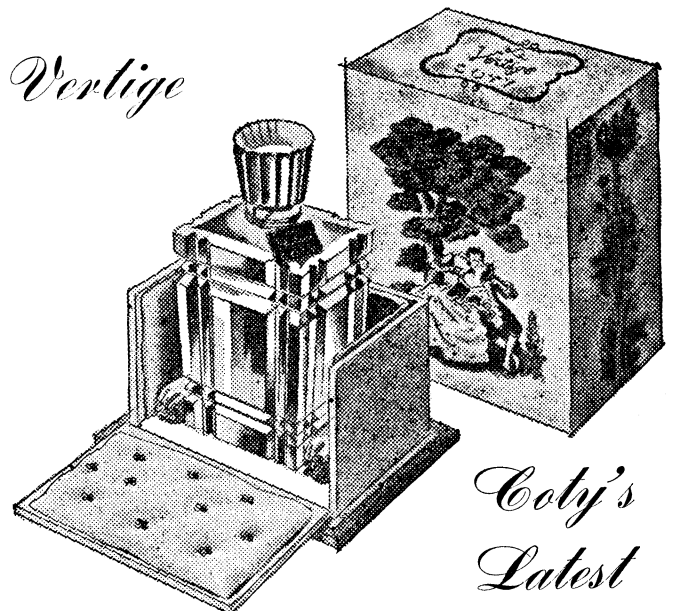
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There is one difficulty however with supermen. It is a difficulty which has been demonstrated for hundreds of years in feudal Europe and feudal Japan. It has been demonstrated thousands of times,—insanity. When looked at from the horizon of this ancient Indonesian civilization of Bote Tobago, it appears to be a problem of insanity, which may explain many of the phenomena of mob violence and of war, many of the hopeless, numbing, futile traits which we have taken to be human nature.

The Yami also make it appear that this may have a very simple answer, an answer which Indonesia found thousands of years ago and only lost under the forced labor of European supermen, an answer which such men as Jose Rizal never lost. When a man wishes to approach his ideal picture of himself through his own individual creation, this ideal drives him to a higher and higher level of creation in the arts or crafts, in philosophy or mathematics or science. It is this force which has lifted man from the beasts. But when he tries to arrive at this ideal picture of himself through the creation of others, he is chasing a phantom which leads him lower than the beasts from which he has evolved. The Chinese and Europeans have called the Indonesians, head hunters. They will have to remember in all justice, however, that when the Indonesians took a head, they did not leave the body to wander about without its soul like a Frankenstein monster loaded down with weapons of destruction. Such were the serfs of feudal Europe and Japan who slaughtered for pay or for the ideals and gods of their supermen.

It would appear that when we attach a symbol called money or tax to the creation of one man and give it to another, this symbol gives the illusion of progress. The man who receives this token says, "This is mine; I have been increased through the effort of my slave. I have been enriched by the labor of another." He has become a lunatic. The very effort he makes to collect these tokens prevents his individual development, starves his desire to create as an individual. For this hunger he eats more tokens which again increases his hunger. When he owns a town, he thinks his hunger will be satisfied by having a country; when he has a country he must murder all the devils who oppose him and gain the world; and when he has the world he must cry with disappointment and drink himself to death like Alexander the "Great."

We have depersonalized our slaves somewhat now in the "great" civilizations. Now we take a man's head by the day, and renounce the responsibility for his body. For the use of his soul we give him a dollar and our modern feudal lords collect these dollars. It is the same old story as when they collected people, however. It is the same old pattern of insanity which equally robbes the master and the slave of the right to individual development and of the support which should come from the group to the individual in group activities.

America was peopled by a group of idealists from Europe, who wished to be free and were willing to allow freedom to others. Its organization was a reaction against feudalism and slavery. While its limitless resources were easily available to the average individual, the people were able to realize, in a good measure, the ideal for which they had forsaken their European homes. But there was not an efficient quarantine at Plymouth Rock and the germs of

feudalism were carried by the travelers to their new home. By eliminating the words "king" and "baron", from their vocabularies, they were not able to change their habits of thinking. To people who had serfdom in their very bones, a less oppressive form of slavery than they had suffered in Europe seemed like freedom; a higher standard of living was mistaken for liberty. It was progress toward the ideal of liberty for them as individuals, but the system was only a new form of the old disease, perhaps a more deadly variety than had ever been known before, since it renounced the responsibility for its slaves.

The Philippine Islands have been subjected for hundreds of years to the three most virulent forms of feudalism which the world has ever evolved. From the south came the politico-religious ideology of Mohammedanism, establishing itself through the sword and advocating the maintenance of absolute authority through violence. From Europe came the politico-religious ideology of feudalistic Spain, establishing the same germs of culture which is now destroying Spain like an avid, insatiable plague. From America came the ideology of industrial feudalism which, in the midst of limitless resources, allows long queues of men to stand, day after day, at the gates of industry waiting to be favored by an opportunity of earning their living; waiting on a dole with the feeling that there are too many men in the world; cursing themselves for having children which they can not provide for adequately; knowing that when they do get a job, there will be other men standing in queues ready to take their place if they refuse to prostrate themselves completely and ask for a share of responsibility in the enterprise in which they are engaged. Not that these systems have been all negative. Each has brought the good which it has had in itself along with the bad, if we can call social entities good and bad.

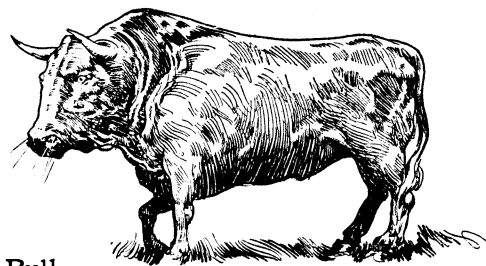
But it is up to the people of the Philippines to choose from the conflicting pile of patterns which has been poured upon them; whether they will be tempered and matured by their heritage or plagued with it. Unless they are discriminating they might easily choose the three-fold curse of feudalism. They are at the cross-roads of the world, surrounded by rich neighbors who will be glad to corrupt them for their own ends, who will not hesitate to use money or soldiers to accomplish this purpose.

## India

(Continued from page 301)

gives nothing to India economically, what does it give politically? It gives just as much, and that is why India rejects it, rejects it largely as an insult to Indian intelligence. For, in the light of a passage from the Government of India Act, Part III, Chapter VI, Section 93, the native legislatures amount, as bodies able to enact anything on behalf of the Indian people in antagonism to the benignant paternalistic overlordship of the Indian Government directed from London, to exactly nothing at all.

This is the passage which leaves every atom of final power in the hands of the British Provincial Governors who are practically the political clerks of the Government at Delhi:



**T**he fiery Bull,  
when he sees red, is quite a triple threat.

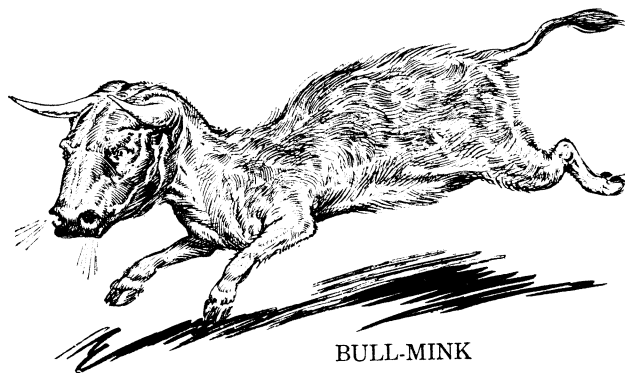
He rolls his eyes and paws the ground—  
He is the Toughest yet.



**A** remarkable chap  
is the Fast-moving Mink.

When he's in a hurry, he's off in a wink!

Now mix them together, and mix them well,  
And there, sir, you have the Golden Shell!



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Read that over again carefully and you will see where it leaves the Constitution, high and dry as a stranded porpoise and just as useful so far as any advantage accrues from it to the people of India. A word from any Provincial Governor can nullify, without trial or debate, any or all of the acts of the native assemblies the constitution gives the Indian people the high privilege of forming. It binds and gags possible native ministries and renders them helpless and impotent.

So much for the noble Lord's "end of the imperialistic order and birth of democracy" in India. It is all very well for the perpetrators of this allegedly new and "advanced" scheme for India's political reconciliation to insist that the rights of the Provincial Governors are not supposed to be exercised "except in cases of emergency." But the Governors themselves are to determine when the "emergency" exists and what its character, a fact which leaves the native ministries tied hand and foot, and they know it. That is why India rejects the Constitution.

Thus things stand at the moment, with every possibility of continued controversy in the future and probable revival of the old resorts to force. One and only one way out remains for India, to form the aforesaid united front, religious, political, and social, to give over many of the primitive practices attached to Hinduism which Mr. Gandhi himself condemns in no uncertain terms and which provide the best of all excuses to the British for the maintenance of the political and economic status quo—and so with a united voice that shall speak for all India to demand the concessions to Indian Nationalism and Indian economic and social well-being that can not and ought not to be refused.



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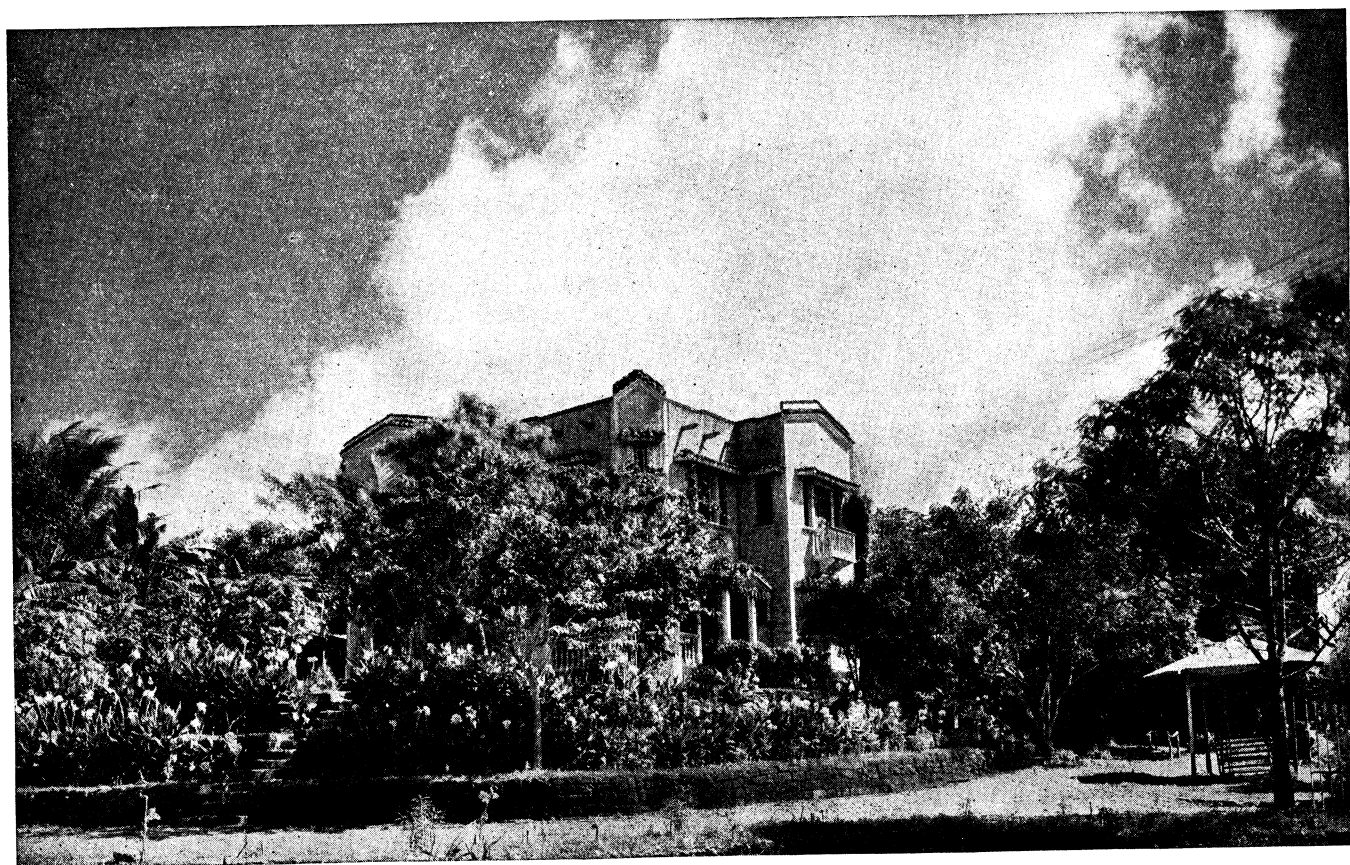
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## Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



**M**AFC T. GREENE wrote me with reference to his article on India, "You may not like it for I feel pretty strongly on the Indian position and my feelings are not enthusiastic in respect of England's part in it". I decided to publish the article in spite of the fact that British readers of the Philippine Magazine are not likely to relish it because I am sure it is an honest

expression of opinion and of undoubted interest. After accepting the article I noted, too, an advertisement of the *Asia Magazine* announcing an article on the same theme and to the same effect by Mr. Greene in one of its forthcoming issues. At the time of writing, Mr. Greene was in Yokohama. He said: "Since getting here three weeks ago, I have put in more work than I ever did before in twice the time. I received two months' mail on arrival and so many requests for stuff that I have actually got off eighteen articles, ranging from 1000 to 6000 words in that time, in addition to some 45,000 words as part of a book the Viking Press has asked me for. . . I feel as if I'd like to go somewhere and hide—especially away from typewriters."

With reference to the striking effect of the handclasp of the anesthetist on the anonymous author who describes his experiences under anesthesia in this issue of the Magazine, my attention was called to a sentence in a standard work on anesthesia which throws additional light on the subject: "Care should be taken not to hold the hand of the patient in such a way that he may grip it, for a strong one may entirely overcome a nurse in this way when in the stage of excitement and he may even injure her". In another work, "Manual of Surgery", by F. T. Stewart, occurs the following description of the three successive stages of anesthesia. "In the *first stage* of anesthesia, which ends with the loss of consciousness, the pulse is accelerated, the pupils are large and mobile, and a rather pleasant feeling of drowsiness and a tingling in the extremities is experienced. With the onset of unconsciousness, there is a short period of analgesia (primary anesthesia), during which a brief operation may be performed. The *second stage*, or the stage of excitement, extends from the loss of consciousness to the loss of re-

## GOOD-BYE TO ACID STOMACH

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Stomach, Headaches, Colds, Acid  
Indigestion*

Ninety percent of the people who suffer with these common, everyday ailments are victims of EXCESS ACIDITY. Scientists tell us that to keep well and healthy our bodies must be slightly more alkaline than acid.

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Now science has developed a remarkable alkaline tablet that quickly corrects this excess acid condition. It is a new and better way—a safe, harm-

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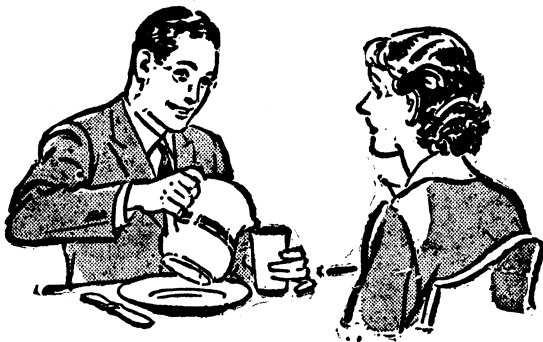
Alka-Seltzer is pleasant-tasting, absolutely harmless, safe for children as well as adults. It is not a laxative, so can be taken at any time.

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flexes. Memory, volition, and intelligence are abolished, while laughing, shouting, and struggling may occur. Slight movements of the extremities should not be restrained unless they interfere with the anesthesiologist, as such often evokes greater struggling. The pulse is rapid, the pupils are dilated and react to light, and the muscles may be rigid or thrown into clonic contractions. At this time the breathing may be irregular or temporarily suspended. The face is congested, sometimes cyanotic, and often covered with perspiration. More or less frothy mucus is present in the mouth and throat, and sometimes it becomes excessive. During the *third stage*, the breathing is deep and audible, the pulse full and regular, the muscles relaxed, and the corneal reflex abolished. Touching the cornea with the finger, however, may produce irritation, and it is much better simply to separate the lids and notice the presence or absence of flaccidity. The pupils are of moderate size and react to light. Dilated pupils failing to react to light indicate a dangerous degree of anesthesia. During this stage a transient roseolous rash may be noticed."

■ Kilton R. Stewart, author of the article on little known island of Botel Tobago, due east of the southernmost tip of Formosa and inhabited by a people closely related to some of the mountain people of the Philippines, has written for the Philippine Magazine before. Readers may remember his articles some years ago on the Ainus of Japan and his impressions of the rice terraces of Northern Luzon. He is a student of psycho-ethnology and was for a time on the faculty of the Peking Union Medical College. He is at present in Manila, and has opened a psycho-analysis clinic to help finance a study he plans of our mountain tribes.

The full name of the Hon. Alberto Crespillo, member of the Constitutional Convention in 1934-35, is Alberto Crespillo Gallman, he being the son of the famous Jeff D. Gallman, first Lieutenant-Governor of Ifugao who brought that country under government authority and laid the foundation for the régime of peace that has existed there ever since. Governor Gallman is one of the characters in T. Inglis Moore's book, "The Half Way Sun" (Angus & Robertson, Ltd., Sydney) first published serially in the Philippine Magazine under the title "Kalatong". Mr. Crespillo graduated from the University of Santo Tomas in 1933, and is now a member of the faculty of St. Joseph High School. He states he will be a candidate for the National Assembly in the coming general elections. His article on love charms among the Ifugaos is the first of a series of articles he has promised to write for the Philippine Magazine

I stated some time ago that the article by Mariano D. Manawis' "Death in the Cagayan Valley", was the last of his outstanding series of articles on peasant life in the Cagayan. Later, however, he came to the decision to publish the series in book form and found that he had not quite enough material to make a book and that there were some other aspects of life in the Cagayan that he might well include—hence his article last month on the agricultural methods of Aday, and, in this issue, on his hunting. Mr. Manawis has personally taken part in a Cagayan hunt, stating in a letter that it was "the most thrilling hunt I have ever been in . . . That is why, with Aday, I mourn the fact that the shotgun is replacing the spear".

After an interval of several months, Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrencé continues her series on the woman characters in Rizal's novels, this time taking up the atrocious Doña Consolacion. She had intended to

cover Doña Victorina and Doña Patrocinio in the same article, but told me, "I got so excited 'analyzing' Doña Consolacion that I just went on and, before I realized it, she alone had jelled up the whole space."

The *Fact Digest* (U. S.) for May reprinted the article "Silver-Plated Puddings" by Alice Franklin Bryant in the December issue of the Philippine Magazine. My own article in the July issue, "Eastern and Western Psychology" was reprinted in the May issue of the Berlin *Auslese*, at least the sixth time that this article has been reprinted to my knowledge. The *Auslese* ran the article under the title, "*Ostliche und westliche Geisteshaltung*". The most formidable word I noted in the translation is "*Durchschnittsorientale*" for "the average Oriental"—literally.

An interesting letter from F. Kress, formerly with F. E. Zuellig, Inc. ran as follows: ". . . I have heard from various sources that business is quite good in Manila at present. I sincerely hope that you and your Magazine will profit from the better conditions—you surely deserve all success. The devaluation of the Swiss franc has helped the tourist trade considerably; also the export industry. There are, however, many restrictions on international trade which is so vital to the country



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that no real betterment can be expected until there has been a general readjustment. But economics are so closely knit with politics in this part of the world that improvement in this respect can only come through the cooperation of the strong, democratic nations, like Britain, France, and the Scandinavian countries. Let me add that after studying official methods here and in other parts of Europe, I have acquired a high admiration for the Philippine government and its employees. With many handicaps and earning but low salaries, they are attending to their jobs just as well and often better than some of the people here..."

I also had a letter from Dr. Alexander Lippay, although from no farther away than Baguio. He wrote: "... That was a masterpiece,

your editorial in the April issue of the Magazine (on the Quezon early independence proposals). There is no one else who could present his arguments in the situation with greater frankness and objectivity and with more compelling force, yet without hurting anyone's amor propio. If by this time the entire business-world does not yet realize fully what immense value to its vital interests the Philippine Magazine is just now and will continue to be during the time to come, it really does not understand its own needs..." Business men please note!

A letter from Delfin Ferrer Gamboa, Tarlac, called attention to a grammatical slip of mine. "It was like meeting an old friend again. Yesterday I was in Manila and at a downtown store I got a copy of your magazine (June issue). I haven't gone over all the pages as yet, but, as usual, the Four O'Clock pages claimed my first attention. You urged everybody who could afford it to join the list of charter members of the Philippine Book Guild. I wish I could afford it, but I didn't strike any gold on the Escolta (and everybody is saying there is so much gold there!), and just now I can't even afford to pin a two-peso bill to this letter to cover a year's subscription to the Magazine which I should like to be receiving more regularly again. But very soon, perhaps, you will be hearing from me—with a remittance. Best wishes." Then the post script: "P.S.—How about this? On page 281 your sentence runs: 'I seriously urge everybody who reads this and can afford it to send *their* twenty pesos'. Please do not misunderstand me just because I know a little grammar. Indeed, this business of calling other people's attention to errors has not gotten me anywhere. But I am only trying to be brotherly". Well, brother Gamboa caught me in flagrante delicto, toting the corpus delicti in plain sight of everybody. I shall never be able to get rid of it. I have this to comfort me, however. As a result of my fervent, though ungrammatical appeal, on behalf of the Philippine Book Guild, several friends sent in *their* checks, including Dean Bienvenido M. Gonzalez and John Scott McCormick. The first volume, by the way, "The Wound and the Scar", by A. B. Rotor, is now off the press, and may be ordered from me or any other member of the Board of Editors, post-paid, at ₱1.20. As the first of the "Philippine Contemporary Literature Series", it is, in a way, one of the most notable books ever published in the Philippines and a handsome little volume, too, with specially designed cover and end-pieces. I'll send anyone a copy, wrapping and postage free, as a premium with the Philippine Magazine for three pesos.

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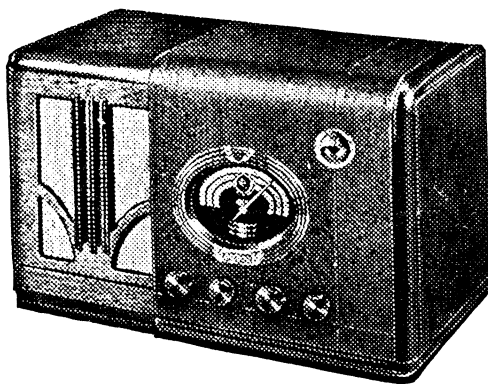
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**News Summary**

(Continued from page 296)

pine neutrality might develop along broad international lines that might embrace many of Australian Prime Minister Lyons' ideas, it is said it is extremely unlikely that the United States would assume responsibility for guaranteeing the integrity of such areas as the Netherland-Indies, or would consider compounding the question of the re-organization of Manchukuo with the general international policy of maintaining peace in the Pacific.

May 17.—Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter, 78 years old conservative, informs President Franklin D. Roosevelt he will retire from the bench on June 2.

May 18.—The Senate judiciary committee votes 10 to 8 to report the judiciary reform bill unfavorably. Senator H. F. Ashurst, Chairman, states the bill will eventually pass both houses without amendment.

Leaders of the 6,000 motion picture technicians on strike in ten major film studios place Robert Montgomery, Frank Morgan, Franchot Tone, Humphrey Bogart, and Edward Arnold on their "unfair to organized labor" list and request a boycott of pictures in which these actors appear.

May 19.—Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre states in an address that "neutrality laws can not possibly save the United States from the consequences of a major war" and that the only way to save the world from war is through constructive and cooperative commercial policies by the various nations.

Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, in an address to the priests of his diocese, makes a bitter attack on the German government's attitude to the church, and asks "how a nation of 66,000,000 could submit in fear and servitude to an alien Australian paper-hanger". Bishop Stewart of the Provincial Episcopal Church support the Cardinal's remarks and expresses satisfaction that the Nazi attack on the church had formally been challenged. Germany lodges a protest with Washington.

Dr. Robert Watson Hart, former Quarantine officer in Manila, dies in San Francisco.

May 20.—James W. Gerard, President Roosevelt's special envoy to coronation, states at a dinner given in his honor in London "We in America, are determined on three things: (1) We are against war; (2) we are against any alliances; (3) we are against meddling in the muddled affair of Europe. But we and you, the great British Empire, are bound by something more binding than alliances and treaties. We are bound together by mutual trust and understanding, by a common desire for stability and peace, and especially, by a feeling that at this moment, with fascism on one side and communism on the other, the three great democracies—Britain, France, and the States, stand as the sole hope of liberalism and of freedom in the world!"

Ten Filipino labor leaders are jailed in Hawaii, seven being later released on bail, in connection with a strike on the Fumene sugar plantation that has lasted a month and involves some 1,000 laborers. The regional director of the National Labor Relations Board will leave for Washington today to make a report on the situation.

May 23.—John Davison Rockefeller, Sr., the world's first billionaire and one of its greatest philanthropists dies on his guarded estate at Ormond Beach, Florida, unexpectedly from a weakening of the heart, aged 97. He desired to live to 100. The physician attributed death to a hardening of the heart muscles. "He had no final message and apparently did not realize he was dying". His death removes one of the most towering personalities the United States has ever produced. Much hated in his earlier life, his benefactions exceeded \$750,000,000. He retired in 1911. He established a branch of the Rockefeller Foundation in the Philippines which worked in cooperation with the Bureau of Health in research on tropical diseases and donated the School of Hygiene and Public Health building to the University of the Philippines. Several Filipinos received Rockefeller Foundation scholarships. He was born in Richford, New York, on July 8, 1839, the son of a promoter and traveling "doctor". He was first a clerk and being refused a promotion, he became a commission merchant. He founded the Standard Oil Works in Cleveland in 1865 and the Standard Oil Company in 1870 and within a dozen years he had a monopoly in United States oil, and was one of the most important figures in United States bank and railroad ownership. He also had millions invested in gas, electricity, real estate, steamships, and government bonds. The Standard Oil Trust was dissolved by the Courts in 1892 but the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey took up where the old firm left off. He retired in 1911 at a time when the capitalization of the companies was valued at \$1,000,000,000. After this he began to consider how best to give a large part of his fortune away and founded the General Education Board, \$500,000,000, and the Rockefeller Foundation \$470,000,000, making large gifts to education and public health work in the United States and foreign lands. The Laura Spelman Memorial in honor of his wife, was given \$200,000,000.

May 24.—By a vote of 5 to 4, the Supreme Court upholds the unemployment in insurance provisions in the Social Security Act, the Court ruling that a tax on payrolls to finance unemployment benefits is legitimate. Approximately 27,800,000 workers and 2,700,000 employers are taxed to provide old age pension benefits to start in 1942 when the recipients reach the age of 65.

President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress recommending enactment of a new labor law providing minimum wages and maximum hours and a bar on the products of child labor and on employers who exploit unorganized labor. The pro-

posed bill virtually revives the defunct NRA as far as labor standards are concerned.

Representative of the American Zeppelin Transport Corporation states at Washington that his company is "very anxious to undertake an air route to the Philippines." Dirigibles could go to the Philippines faster than airplanes which have to rest overnight and follow a zigzag course.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett assumes office as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs succeeding Brig.-Gen. Creed F. Cox.

President Quezon returns to New York from Europe. He states he had intended to go to Ireland and Denmark but returned to the United States because of a slight trouble with one eye.

May 25.—The American Federation of Labor led by President William Green, votes to start a campaign against John Lewis's rebellious Committee for Industrial Organization by expelling of all CIO locals from AFL bodies.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh signs an exclusive labor contract with an affiliate of the CIO.

The German swastika flag is torn down from the downtown San Francisco decorations for the Golden Gate Bridge opening ceremonies, and maritime labor organizations threaten to withdraw from the festivities after city officials refused to removed similar banners at other points.

Assistant Secretary Sayre sends Sen. M. F. Tydings and Rep. Leo Kocialkowski a letter concerning the agenda of the joint American-Philippine committee of experts, this being the first official notification to Congress of the committee's studies. He emphasizes the magnitude of the problem involved, "not merely relating to the trade between the two peoples, but to political and economic considerations of far-reaching significance to the United States, the Philippines, and all nations interested in the Far East. The attainment of our objections will require patience, a sense of fair play, and cooperation. It is believed the leaders of both peoples are imbued with the highest ideals and will surmount the difficulties". He states the joint committee will endeavor to make some contribution and appeals for a removal of "uncertainties and misconceptions" in the future relations of the United States and the Philippines.

May 26.—Assistant Secretary Sayre states that it is anticipated that the committee will submit its report some time before the close of the present year to the President through the interdepartmental committee, and that it will be available in ample time for consideration by Congress and the Philippine Assembly this autumn or winter. He states, too, that the understanding that "preferential trade relations will be terminated at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to adjust their national economy" "does not mean that preferential tariff rates or preferential excise taxes will be withdrawn prior

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to July 4, 1946, the date of complete independence fixed by the terms of the Independence Act. The studies of the joint committee will be based upon the assumption that trade preferences will be terminated on that date or as soon as practicable thereafter, having in mind the difficult task of economic adjustment which the Islands appear to be faced as trade preferences are withdrawn."

The Committee for Industrial Organization calls strikes in five great independent steel plants in Chicago. At Ford's River Rouge plant a fight between union men and men identified with the Ford organization results in injuries to more than a dozen persons. The battle occurred when the union sought to distribute literature to Ford workers leaving the plant.

May 28.—Rep. Leo Kocialkowski states that all legislation directly affecting the Philippines, excepting possibly the sugar bill, will be delayed pending the report of the joint committee of experts.

May 29.—Twenty persons are injured in Chicago when 500 marching strikers and 50 policemen clash. The National Labor Relations Board begins an investigation of the steel strikes in six states affecting 70,000 workers. Strikers charge the Republic Steel Corporation of Chicago in storing guns and gas bombs to fight the strikers. The Committee for Industrial Organization files charges against the Ford Motor Company for violating the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Longshoremen at Richmond, California, refuse to load Ford automobiles in support of the CIO strike. The plant supplies 1,000 Ford trucks to Japan each month under contract.

President Roosevelt in a press conference denounces the "immoral and unethical evasion of income tax in the higher brackets" and states he will recommend remedial measures to Congress.

President Roosevelt approves the bill providing for establishment of naval air station at Alameda, California, to cost \$13,500,000.

President Quezon is reported ill in New York with a throat disorder.

Mrs. Emma Harbord, wife of Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, dies in Rye, New York.

May 30.—Rafael Alunan resigns as adviser on sugar to the Philippine delegation in the joint committee, it is believed to avoid criticism. The committee will begin public hearings in Washington on June 16 and in Manila sometime in September.

Four persons are killed and 78 wounded in a clash between strikers and police at the Republic Company steel plant.

Geo. F. Baker, New York financier, dies on his yacht at Honolulu, following an operation at sea. He inherited the title "Sphinx of Wall Street" from his father and is said to have an estate valued at \$500,000,000.

May 31.—American and European stock markets register sharp declines as the renewed rumors that the United States will change its gold purchasing policy. The Treasury Department reiterates that no change is imminent.

June 1.—After two weeks, rebellious Democrats in the House surrender to President Roosevelt's

demands and the \$1,500,000,000 relief bill is passed in substantially the form recommended, and now goes to the Senate.

President Roosevelt sends a message to Congress asking for legislation to halt the tax evasions which he estimates cost the Treasury between \$200,000,000 and \$400,000,000 in lost revenues for the current year.

The Hollywood movie strike is settled with the adoption of the closed shop and a 10 percent salary increase.

Gov. J. B. Poindexter of Hawaii issues a statement at the request of Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes urging Filipinos to resume work and assuring them of fair treatment. President Quezon also telegraphs the Governor, stating "If there are matters to be adjusted, this should be done by amicable discussion." The strike is in its eighth week.

Mrs. Amelia Earheart Putnam completes the first leg of her round-the-world flight from Miami to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

June 2.—A sixth victim of the clash at the Republic steel plant dies. A stockholder files suit against the company alleging it illegally spent more than \$1,000,000 for guns, gas, and the employment of thugs to combat union organization.

Mrs. Earheart reaches Caripito, Venezuela.

June 3.—President Roosevelt recommends to Congress the establishment of seven regional authorities to undertake comprehensive program of flood, draught, and dust storm prevention and soil conservation. They would also administer hydro-electric projects, the President again warning that the water-power resource of the nation must be protected from private monopoly and used for the benefit of the people.

Mrs. Earheart reaches Parameribo, Dutch Guinea.

June 4.—President Quezon summons the entire Philippine membership of the joint committee of experts to New York for a conference.

June 6.—Filipinos on several more plantations in Hawaii join the strike and some 4,500 men are now idle.

June 7.—Resident Commissioner Paredes, with reference to a report that certain Philippine sugarmen will ask for the continuation of the Commonwealth states, "They will have an opportunity to present their views when the committee visits the Philippines. The contention represents one aspect of opinion that will have to be heard. The committee was formed for the purpose of hearing both sides and it is a good idea for those concerned to make their ideas known."

The two-weeks strike at the Ford Motor Company plant in Richmond, California, is reported settled with the agreement that Ford will show no discrimination against union men and will observe the seniority rights of all employees. All union organizations will be disbanded except the U.A.W.A. which will be granted sole bargaining power. All grievances

will be referred to the National Labor Relation Board. Ford officials denied, however, that they are recognizing the union—in other words the U.A. W.A. receives sole bargaining rights but the Company won't bargain.

Jean Harlow, famed blonde actress, dies of urmic poisoning at Hollywood.

June 8.—Alaska fisheries inform the officials of the Maritime Federation in San Francisco that 26 large Japanese cannery ships are operating off Bristol Bay with a fleet of smaller craft, intercepting tons of salmon which normally would reach the Alaskan traps. It is suggested that the Federation boycott the Japanese cargoes until the cannery ships are withdrawn.

Congress sends the White House a bill granting Frank W. Carpenter a \$1,800 annuity in recognition "of his many years of distinguished and conspicuous service" in the Philippines.

The American Medical Association for the first time officially sanctions the medical practice of birth control through contraceptives.

June 9.—President Quezon confers with Assistant Secretary Sayre with regard to his accompanying the members of the joint committee to Manila and states afterwards that there is no necessity for his making the trip and that he will go to Europe again instead.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has called the attention of its members to the scheduled joint committee hearings, but plans to submit no statement of its own, declaring that "although there are some very real economic problems in connection with the Philippine independence, the Chamber considers it primarily a political question".

President Quezon goes to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for his throat ailment.

June 11.—Governor Frank Murphy calls out the state troops to curb violence as union officials threaten to send "at least 10,000 men" to reinforce the strikers in the Newton Steel Company at Monroe, a subsidiary of the Republic Company where pickets lost a battle with the police and nonstrikers in which scores were injured.

A strike in the Bethlehem Corporation plant at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, of 10,000 men brings the total number of strikers in the steel industry to 83,000.

The House appropriation committee recommends reduction of the Philippine High Commissioner's entertainment fund from \$10,000 to \$7,000, and other reductions in rental and household expenses, and in the salaries of some of the members of his staff.

Johns Hopkins specialists find the condition of President Quezon's throat not alarming and he returns to Washington.

June 12.—According to Department of Commerce statistics, United States trade with Asia during the first four months of 1937 showed notable improvement over the same period last year—total exports to Asia being \$191,752,000 as against \$124,996,000, and imports \$320,902,000 as against \$231,619,000. The United States trade with Asia is at present about double the trade with South America.

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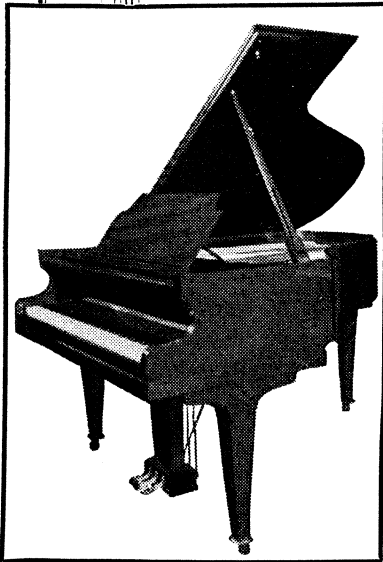
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June 14.—The Senate judiciary committee reports unfavorably on the President's judiciary reform program on the grounds that its real purpose is obscured, it would undermine the constitutional system, it would "punish" the Supreme Court, forcibly subjecting it to the will of the executive, it would break constitutional safeguards against "autocratic dominance" on the part of the executive. The committee report, signed by 7 Democrats and 3 Republicans, brands the measure "heedless, futile, utterly dangerous, and an abandonment of constitutional principles". The bill "should be so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to free representatives of the free people of America."

Governor Murphy withdraws the state troops from Monroe believing threats to violence are over. Homer S. Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, states at a mass meeting "If the company and the city officials think they can hoist the black fingers of fascism over the United States flag, they have another think coming." John L. Lewis calls strikes in the coal mines operated by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. He declares: "The Republic Steel Corporation is already responsible for the murder of eight persons and the maiming of a hundred with help from Chicago police. These armed maniacs should be restrained before they turn the steel districts into shambles and loose all the pent-up forces of passion."

The National Labor Relations Board cites the Inland Steel Corporation for violation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act through failure to negotiate with the CIO for a labor contract. Corporation officials claim written contracts are not necessary under the Act.

**Other Countries**

May 12.—King George in a world-wide radio broadcast dedicates himself and his reign to the cause of "world peace and progress".

Former King Edward, the Duke of Windsor, and his fiancee, Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, at the Chateau de Cande, listen to the coronation broadcasts. Intimates of the Duke state he is insisting the British government permit a public wedding and officially recognize his wife as the Duchess of Windsor. Members of the royal family are supporting his demands.

The Rev. Silvestre Sancho, Rector of the University of Santo Tomas in Manila, arrives in Salamanca as head of a delegation which will present General Francisco Franco with a gold medal and other valuable mementoes in connection with the 3rd International Eucharistic Congress.

May 13.—Reported from Geneva that Mussolini, following the conclusion of an economic and military pact with Germany has announced withdrawal of Italy from the League of Nations. Diplomats believe Italy hopes to force the League to take action favorable to Italy regarding Ethiopia.

An explosion aboard the British destroyer *Hunter* five miles outside of Almeria, while patrolling the coast under the international non-intervention agreement, kills eight men and wounds some twenty others. The disabled ship is towed into port by a Spanish government destroyer, while British warships rushed to the scene to search for a possible attacker as it is believed the cause of the explosion was outside the ship.

May 14.—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin opens the Imperial Conference in London and calls for a unified defense policy for the Empire. "We deplore the necessity but have no choice", he states in referring to the magnitude of Britain's rearmament program, "since many of the most powerful nations in the world are expanding their forces. . . we believe in maintaining democratic institutions as a method of government. We set trust in them because we think they are the best means by which mankind may preserve liberty and individual freedom of thought, speech, and conscience." Australian Premier Joseph Lyons states that Australia "would welcome a regional understanding or pact of nonaggression by countries bordering on the Pacific."

"Several Danube nations" are reported in diplomatic circles in Vienna to have informed Britain and France of their willingness to conclude military alliances in exchange for military assistance, despite the fact that this would bring down the wrath of Italy and Germany upon them.

Philip Snowden, crippled British statesman, twice Chancellor of the Exchequer, dies aged 73.

According to official figures, the Abyssinian war cost Italy 11,350,000,000 lire (approximately P1,200,000,000).

A few hours after Francisco Largo Caballero, premier of Spain submitted the resignation of his Cabinet, he is called upon to form a new ministry, as he is considered indispensable. The new cabinet will probably be appointed following consultation with all parties.

A number of persons in Germany are sentenced to terms of from 2 to 6 years imprisonment for forming groups to listen to broadcasts from Moscow, charged with "preparing to commit high treason".

May 16.—After Caballero gives up trying to form a cabinet, President Manuel Azaña announces the selection of Juan Negrin. A physician and a socialist, he is the sixth Spanish war-time premier. He will also serve as Minister of Finance, the position he formerly held.

Former King Alfonso of Spain is reported enraged over the plans of his son who recently divorced his wife to marry again in defiance of the Roman Catholic Church, and also at his statements that he aspires to sit on the throne of Spain.

Premier Senjuro Hayashi states at a conference of prefectural governors that he will govern without a parliament until the Diet manifests a spirit of cooperation.

Thirty-four persons, mostly Japanese men and women emigrants are killed in a terrific boiler explosion aboard a Japanese launch in Hongkong harbor. They were returning from a trip ashore to a ship to South America. Nearby Chinese boatmen are also among the dead. Bodies were hurled to a distance of from 200 yards to a quarter of a mile.

May 18.—A French newspaper states that 200 Italian soldiers were short when an entire regiment mutinied and refused to embark for Spain to join the Spanish fascist forces. Demonstrations have broken out throughout Italy against continued intervention, according to this paper.

May 18.—Reported that the French have begun preparatory work on a great naval base at Cam-Ranh Bay, Indo-China. Modern submarine flotillas, fast destroyers, and squadrons of bombing hydroplanes will be stationed there. A secondary base will be built in Along Bay, facing the Chinese island of Hainan where the Japanese fleet has already maneuvered. The coast defense at Camp Saint Jacques, controlling the river entrance to Saigon will be strengthened. At present France has only one cruiser, 5 colonial sloops, 5 river gun boats, and one submarine flotilla stationed in the Pacific. Recruiting a large native army is being considered.

May 19.—Reported by Paris diplomatic sources that Britain, France, and Russia have reached a verbal accord for cooperation in preserving the status quo in Central Europe and preventing the spread of Italian and German fascism.

The Spanish steamer *Habana* sails with 4,000 refugee children from Bilbao to Southampton, England.

According to a government communique four persons convicted of espionage and sabotage at Svobody have been executed. Alleged they were acting under the orders of Japanese secret service in organizing railroad wrecks in the Far East.

A Sino-American radio telephone service is inaugurated under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications in Shanghai with Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt conversing across the Pacific. Foreign Minister Wang Chung-Lui talked to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The Nanking government directs the prosecution of Chen Chueh-sheng, managing director of Peiping-Mukden Railway for tolerating the Japanese sponsored smuggling between Manchukuo and North China, ignoring the Central Government's regulations, and declining to aid customs authorities in curbing the traffic. Chen was installed in 1935 in connection with the extension of Japanese influence in western China. He has a Japanese wife. The move marks another step by the Chinese government in reasserting its jurisdiction.

Former King Edward announces through his official spokesman that his bride will become not only the Duchess of Windsor but "Her Royal Highness" as well, despite efforts of the British government to prevent her receiving the royal title.

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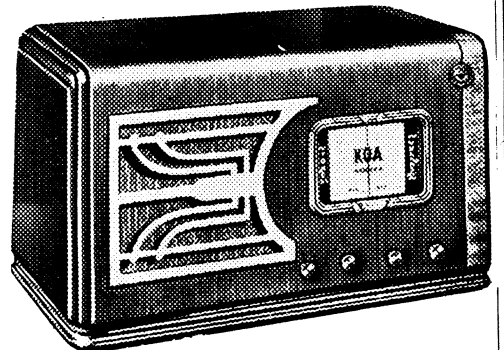
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May 20.—Spain asks the League to consider foreign intervention in Spain during the session opening on May 24.

A Foreign Office spokesman states that Japan favors a Pacific non-aggression pact, although a definite statement could not be made as to the Lyons suggestion because it has not been explained in detail to the Japanese government.

Reported that people in Kansu, Szechuen, Kweichow, and Honan are eating tree-bark and clay because of the drought that still continues. Thousands are already dead.

May 21.—A big Russian plane manned by seven men, headed by Prof. O. J. Schmidt, director of Russia's northern sea route, after taking off from Rudolph Island, fly over the north pole, and land on an ice floe 20 kilometers farther on. The party will prepare a landing field for four other Soviet planes and establish a base where the party is expected to remain for about a year. A route for the proposed Moscow-San Francisco airline is being worked out.

Reported that France, Belgium, and the Vatican have approved a British plan for an armistice in the Spanish civil war by the withdrawal of foreign volunteers.

May 22.—The Spanish Cabinet in Valencia states that no peace is possible in Spain until the rebels are completely crushed.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden states at the Empire Conference that England's armaments are a prerequisite for successful endeavor in the diplomatic field. Prime Minister Baldwin declares that the undesirable set-backs in England's foreign policy in the past years were due largely to its weakness from a military viewpoint.

The Russian press indicates Russia intends to claim ownership to the polar region. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary planted the American flag there in 1909 after a weary dash by dog sled, but Washington officials state that no question of sovereignty is involved because the region is only an ice-filled sea.

Steiniger, a German expert, establishes a new glider record at Grunack, reaching a height of 18,000 feet. The previous record was 12,900 feet.

May 23.—Italy is reported to be against the British proposals for a Spanish armistice, while both rebels and loyalists scoff at the proposal. Rebels are closing in on Bilbao in fierce fighting. Women and children are killed by rebel airplanes machine gunning the streets.

May 24.—British sources at Geneva state that the armistice plan for Spain have been given up because of opposition by both factions, but British with French support will still work for withdrawal of "volunteers" in Spain.

Reported that the Archbishop of Canterbury forbid any Church of England clergyman from attending Edward's wedding.

King George VI reported to have regretfully telephoned his brother, former King Edward, that he is compelled to prohibit British officials from being guests at Edward's wedding.

May 26.—A French airliner engaged in the Bayona-Bilbao service is shot down by rebel planes at Sopelna, 9 miles north of Bilbao, injuring but not killing the pilot and 5 passengers.

One of the three supply planes sent from Rudolph Island to the Soviet polar party has failed to arrive and it is feared it may be lost.

May 27.—Tewfik Rushdi Aras, foreign Minister of Turkey, is unanimously elected President of the League Assembly in a special session convened at Britain's request to consider Egypt's application for membership. Egypt is unanimously admitted as a member. The fifty nations represented recognize the loyalist régime at Valencia as the legal government of Spain, ignoring protests of General Franco. Spain charges Italy in a "white book" submitted to the League "of the most scandalous violation of international principles since the world war," prolonging the civil war and breaking Article X of the Covenant, and acting as a "truly belligerent power."

General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, issues a decree imposing the death penalty on all Chinese found guilty of selling land to Japanese. The Japanese have recently bought large land areas in Tiensin, leading to the belief that they intend to extend their concession boundaries.

May 28.—As previously indicated, Prime Minister Baldwin resigns, ending a 29-year political career and Ramsay MacDonald also resigns. Neville Chamberlain Chancellor of the Exchequer, is summoned to the palace to assume leadership. Chamberlain, born in 1869, is considered one of the first-rank British statesmen, and has been called a "financial genius".

Forty-thousand London bus drivers and conductors return to work ending a four-week strike.

King George VI informs former King Edward that he withholds from Mrs. Simpson the right to be

addressed as "Your Royal Highness" after her wedding. Edward himself, as Duke of Windsor, is entitled to the address, and is said to be angry.

Rebel planes drop 300-pound demolition bombs on Valencia killing several hundred people.

The Minseito and Seiyukai parties at a joint meeting adopt a manifesto calling upon the Cabinet of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi to resign in favor of a national government "in the true sense of the term". The two parties won 354 of the 466 seats in the House of Representatives.

A large gold field is reported discovered in Shensi province by the provincial mine surveying office on the Shensi-Szechuan border, covering an area of 100 square miles.

Prof. Alfred Adler, famous Viennese psychologist, dies in Aberdeen, Scotland, where he was engaged in delivering a series of lectures.

May 29.—Two leftist planes drop bombs on a German "pocket battleship", the *Deutschland*, participating in the international neutrality patrol near Ibiza in the Balearic islands. According to a Valencia communique, the ship had fired on the planes, this leading to the attack. "International" patrol boats are supposed to remain ten miles from the coast and run serious risks if they venture into Spanish waters," according to the communique. The Spanish defense ministry states it can not guarantee safety of foreign warships in zones or ports notorious for rebel sea activities such as Ibiza. Intense fighting continues on the Basque front, and Bilbao and Barcelona are severely bombed from the air.

The new Chamberlain Cabinet is composed of fifteen Conservatives and National Laborites. John Simons, former Home Secretary, is Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Samuel Hoare, former First Lord of the Admiralty, is Home Secretary; Anthony Eden remains Foreign Secretary. King George approves an earldom for Baldwin.

The Council of the League adopts a resolution demanding that every member respect the territorial integrity and political independence of every other nation. Objections by the Spanish delegate block consideration of a resolution condemning foreign intervention in Spain, the Valencia government considering the resolution too weak. It made no recommendations, however, except to support the non-intervention committee. The Spanish delegate charges that the Italian forces in Spain constitute a "veritable army of occupation" and accuses Italy and Germany of criminal invasion on violation of the Cove-

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nant. He charges German air raiders with destroying the city of Guernica on April 21 with a loss of 800 lives.

May 30.—The *Deutschland* limps into Gibraltar with 23 killed, 19 seriously injured, and 64 slightly. A Berlin spokesman broadcasting the news, states that the German government "will know how to give an appropriate answer to this unheard of provocation at the hands of loyalist criminals." He states the cruiser did not fire on loyalist planes as claimed by the Valencia government and that the "Reich finds itself forced to take immediate measures". The *Deutschland* arrived at Gibraltar with flags at half-mast British and foreign ships half-masted their flags in sign of respect. All the injured are taken ashore and rushed to the hospital. It is said the warship did not fire a shot in defense. The killed and injured were all in the ship's unprotected quarters which were squarely hit by the first bomb. The attack took place between 6 and 7 in the evening. Germany announces it will not participate further in session of the international non-intervention committee until there are guarantees of cessation of such incidents as the bombing of the *Deutschland*.

May 31.—Five German warships shell the Spanish port of Almeria, 150 miles from Gibraltar on the southeast Mediterranean coast of Spain without warning and in reprisal for the *Deutschland*; silencing the "Red batteries" destroying the port, and killing an unknown number of people. Some 200 shots were fired from a distance of ten kilometers. Italian Officials at Rome express satisfaction with the German shelling of Almeria and state that Italy will align itself firmly with any steps Germany may consider necessary. French officials say that rebel controlled Ibiza is under French patrol and that the *Deutschland* had no business there. Premier Leon Blum is reported to have called the British and Russian ambassadors into conference. Spain asks the League to call an extraordinary session to consider the bombardment of Almeria. Norman Thomas, American socialist, states at Paris that Hitler and Mussolini are waging a war with "particular frightfulness" against the Spanish people "in a struggle which they themselves secretly fomented." The Spanish government states it has confirmed reports that an Italian submarine sunk the Spanish liner *Ciudad de Barcelona* with the loss of 50 lives. A submarine of unknown nationality appears outside Barcelona harbor and launches a number of torpedoes at the shipping collected there, sinking onemerchant ship and damaging another. Reported from Paris that France and Britain have both warned Germany that further reprisals might plunge Europe into a general war and have proposed formation of a neutral board of inquiry to fix the blame for the reprisals have ended with the bombardment of Almeria. Italy announces its withdrawal from the international non-intervention committee on the same grounds as Germany.

Premier Senjuro Hayashi and the Cabinet resign on the face of the determined attacks on his government by the political parties.

June 1.—The German war fleet en route to Mediterranean has orders to fire on any approaching Spanish plane.

Secretary of State Hull holds conversations with German and Spanish representatives in Washington and informally expresses his hope for an amicable settlement of the German-Spanish clash. It is reported from London that the United States has urged Germany to refrain from further reprisals. France and England force Spanish loyalists to withdraw their demand for action on the part of the League in retaliation for the bombing of Almeria. They are also collaborating in the attempt to persuade Germany and Italy to return to the non-international committee. The Spanish government declares that German warships are maintaining regular contact with rebel ships and warplanes and that the planes which attacked the *Deutschland* "were merely defending themselves from attacks". The Almeria bombardment is said to have cost 70 lives, including many women and children with 100 still unaccounted for. The British government protests against a

Spanish air attack of the destroyer *Hardy* when lying off Palma on May 26. The ship was nearly hit, while the Italian vessel *Barletta* was struck and suffered a number of casualties.

The German government sends a note to Vatican protesting against the attack on the head of the German state by Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, and stating a continuation of "normal relations" will be possible as long as the Holy See gives no redress.

British newsreel companies have received "strong indirect hints from official quarters" that it would be "good policy" to eliminate Prince Edward's wedding in the British Empire releases.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek resumes his duties as head of the Chinese government after two months leave of absence.

A fast passenger and mail service is inaugurated for the first time between Tokyo and Peiping, and also between Tokyo and Hanking, capital of Manchukuo. Both trips take about 8 hours. All-Japan Nakashima planes are used. The Chinese government orders the suspension of the newly inaugurated Tokyo-Tientsin air service pending approval of the government. Outwardly a Sino-Japanese understanding, it is really Japanese only, with no permission to enter China, it is stated.

Prince Konoye, President of the House of Peers, is asked by Emperor Hirohito to form a new Cabinet. He is 43 years old and a lawyer and diplomat.

June 2.—Following the sustained attacks, Neville Chamberlain, New Prime Minister, announces the withdrawal of the proposed graduated tax on the growth of profits which was the outstanding feature of the proposed national defense tax. He states he will work out a simpler tax on the profits of industry.

German War Minister Werner von Blomberg in Rome discusses cooperation with Italy. Reported from Rome that Italian and German ships are cooperating in blockading Spain against ships from Russia, including the ports of Valencia and Barcelona. A Rome newspaper states that Italy might send a punitive expeditionary force to Spain under the Italian flag.

June 3.—Prince Edward, Duke of Windsor, former King of the British Empire, and Mrs. Wallis Warfield are married in the Chateau de Cande, Monts, France, the civil ceremony being conducted by Mayor Charles Mercier, followed by an Anglican ceremony performed by Rev. R. Anderson Jardine, "Labor preacher" of Darlington, who volunteered for the office and performed it in defiance of his Bishop, the Right Rev. B. S. Batty. The pair will go to Austria. The Duke states, "After the trying time we have been through we look forward to a happy and useful private life and to the measure of peace we hope will be granted us". Reported from London that "observers agree" the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will not be officially welcomed in any of the British dominions, and it is also reported that the new Cabinet is "bringing all possible pressure to bear to persuade the Duke not to take up residence in the United States". Prime Minister Chamberlain is said to feel such a move would be "ruinous because of the vast amount of publicity which would ensue".

Gen. Emilio Mola, leader of the rebel armies in northern Spain is killed in an air crash on the Basque front together with his aide-de-camp, two officers of his general staff, and two pilots. The plane was reconnoitering and crashed in a fog. His predecessor, General Jose Sanjurjo, died in the same way early in the revolt. Britain submits to France, Germany, and Italy a plan to create safety zones in certain Spanish harbors, obtain guaranties from both loyalists and rebels to prevent molestation of foreign warships, and provide for immediate consultation among all naval commanders of patrol fleets in case of further attacks.

Former premier Koki Hirota accepts the portfolio of foreign minister in the new Konoye Cabinet. The ministers of war and navy are the same as under the Hayashi government.

A Chinese mob storms a garrison at Changpei, North Chahar, disarming the troops, and beheads six Chinese "traitors", the last of a series of uprisings showing the extreme unrest of the people under the Japanese-advised régime of Teh Wang.

Frederick Snite, Jr. leaves Peiping on a special train to Shanghai for return to his home in Chicago. Stricken by infantile paralysis 14 months ago, his body has been encased in a special cabinet (an "iron lung" from which only his head protrudes) which operates his lungs mechanically, powered by a portable electric generator. He is accompanied by his parents and sister and a party of 25 doctors, nurses, and other attendants. Arrived in Shanghai, he cried out to the crowd, "I am O. K. and happy".

June 4.—General Fidel Davila has been appointed head of the northern rebel armies following the death of Mola which is reported to have "stunned" the army.

Helmut Hirsch, an American Jew, is beheaded in Berlin after conviction of treason in a secret trial. Efforts of the American consul to save him from the executioner were unsuccessful.

Rabaul, chief port of New Guinea, is reported to have been destroyed by a tidal wave, possibly the result of an earthquake. Several ships were also smashed.

June 5.—The Spanish government demands guaranties against repetition of such acts as the bombardment of Almeria. With the death of General Mola, mutiny and open quarrelling is reported between Carlist Royalists and Spanish fascists and between Spanish officers and German and Italian volunteers in Spain. The Basques are jubilant.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrive at the Wasserleonberg castle, Noetsch, Austria, where they will spend their honeymoon. They were cheered by the people at each stop of the journey from France.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is a summoning learned university professors from all parts of the country to meet at Kuling this summer to discuss means of speeding up national reconstruction.

June 7.—Mussolini proudly shows German War Minister, von Blomberg, his naval power in maneuvers in the Bay of Naples, including 70 submarines, 18 cruisers, 41 destroyers.

London pegs bar gold up to \$34.72 an ounce, an increase of 9.8 cents, as compared with the American price of \$35.00, in order to stem the flow of gold to the United States.

Reported that 400 or 500 people have been killed during the volcanic eruptions and tidal waves at Rabaul, New Guinea.

Mrs. Amelia Earheart reaches St. Louis, Senegal, French West Africa, after a 1,900-mile flight across the south Atlantic.

June 8.—Delegates to the Imperial Conference in London are reported to be in sympathy with the Australian proposal for an anti-war pact among nations bordering the Pacific, but it is realized that considerable negotiations, involving the United States, Japan, and other countries, would be necessary.

Several thousands of Yugoslavian socialists and nationalists demonstrate in Belgrade against Mussolini in connection with the scheduled visit of his foreign minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

General Franco calls for 14,000 more Morocco troops for the fighting around Madrid and Bilbao. Rebel planes, artillery, and warships kill hundreds of civilians on six front.

June 9.—Britain, Australia, and New Zealand are preparing to formally demand sovereignty over vast Antarctic areas against the opposition of the United States, France, Argentina, and Norway because they believe rich mineral deposits lie beneath the ice and snow there.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states in the House of Commons that no change is contemplated on England's gold or monetary policies.

Pope Pius tells a group of Bavarian pilgrims that conditions in Germany are "so grave, so menacing, and so dolorous they cause one to weep. The Nazi press asks the Germans whether they will "obey Hitler or the Vatican".

June 10.—Indalecio Prieto, Spanish minister of defense on land, sea, and air, states he is organizing an army of 500,000 loyalists to relieve Bilbao. It is reported that the rebels will start a giant offensive on Bilbao tomorrow.

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## Astronomical Data for July, 1937

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)		
	Rises	Sets
Jul. 1..	5:30 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
Jul. 6..	5:31 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
Jul. 12..	5:33 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
Jul. 18..	5:35 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
Jul. 24..	5:37 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Jul. 31..	5:39 a.m.	6:26 p.m.

### Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
July 1.....	11:43 p.m.	11:33 a.m.
July 2.....		12:29 p.m.
July 3.....	12:29 a.m.	1:27 p.m.
July 4.....	1:19 a.m.	2:29 p.m.
July 5.....	2:15 a.m.	3:32 p.m.
July 6.....	3:14 a.m.	4:35 p.m.
July 7.....	4:17 a.m.	5:37 p.m.
July 8.....	5:21 a.m.	6:34 p.m.
July 9.....	6:24 a.m.	7:27 p.m.
July 10.....	7:24 a.m.	8:14 p.m.
July 11.....	8:20 a.m.	8:58 p.m.
July 12.....	9:14 a.m.	9:39 p.m.
July 13.....	10:05 a.m.	10:19 p.m.

July 14.....	10:55 a.m.	10:58 p.m.
July 15.....	11:44 a.m.	11:38 p.m.
July 16.....	12:33 p.m.	
July 17.....	1:23 p.m.	12:19 a.m.
July 18.....	2:13 p.m.	1:02 a.m.
July 19.....	3:02 p.m.	1:47 a.m.
July 20.....	3:52 p.m.	2:35 a.m.
July 21.....	4:40 p.m.	3:25 a.m.
July 22.....	5:28 p.m.	4:16 a.m.
July 23.....	6:13 p.m.	5:08 a.m.
July 24.....	6:56 p.m.	6:01 a.m.
July 25.....	7:38 p.m.	6:53 a.m.
July 26.....	8:19 p.m.	7:44 a.m.
July 27.....	9:00 p.m.	8:37 a.m.
July 28.....	9:43 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
July 29.....	10:27 p.m.	10:24 a.m.
July 30.....	11:15 p.m.	11:21 a.m.
July 31.....		12:20 p.m.

### Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter on the 1st at.....	9:03 p.m.
New Moon on the 8th at.....	12:13 p.m.
First Quarter on the 15th at.....	5:36 p.m.
Full Moon on the 23rd at.....	8:46 p.m.
Last Quarter on the 31st at.....	2:47 a.m.
Perigee on the 6th at.....	5:00 p.m.
Apogee on the 18th at.....	6:00 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th  
**MERCURY** rises at 6:12 a. m. and sets at 7:00 p. m. Immediately after sunset, the planet may be found low on the western horizon between the constellations of Cancer and Gemini.  
**VENUS** rises at 2:31 a. m. and sets at 3:11 p. m.

About an hour and a half before sunrise the planet may be found well up in the eastern sky in the constellation of Taurus.

**MARS** rises at 2:00 p. m. and sets at 1:16 a. m. on the 16th. In the early hours of the evening the planet may be found high in the sky in the constellation of Libra. It transits the meridian at 7:42 p. m.

**JUPITER** rises at 6:29 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 5:41 a. m. During the entire night the planet may be found a little to the east of the constellation of Sagittarius. It transits the meridian at 12:09 a. m.  
**SATURN** rises at 10:49 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 10:49 a. m. During the night the planet may be found east of the meridian in the constellation of 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 Bootis      Alpha and Beta Centauri  
    Spica in Virgo

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August, 1937

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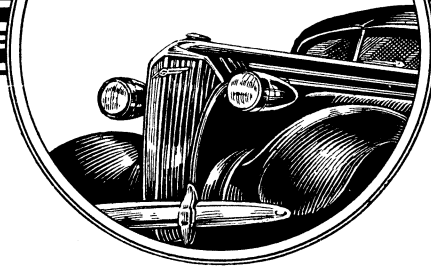
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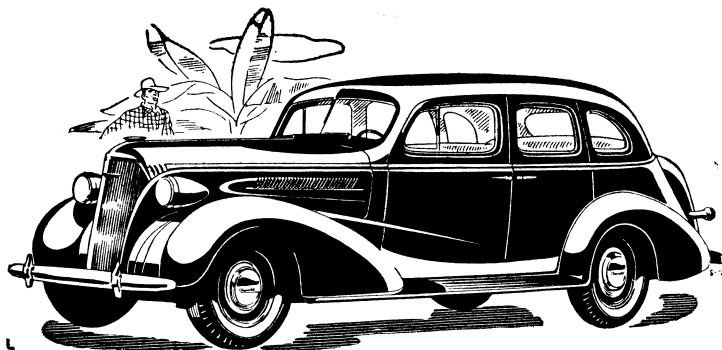
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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have fallen off somewhat in June, in most lines, although ships continue to obtain full cargoes. Sugar shipments were lower than in May and continue to run substantially behind last year. Copra exports were a little better than in May, but continue much below last year. Coconut oil shipments fell off in June, but copra cake and meal were exported in good quantity and desiccated coconut shipments reached record levels. Abaca exports improved and are well ahead of last year. Leaf tobacco shipments were reduced, following the heavy May shipments. Log and lumber exports were also apparently reduced. Sugar prices were firm, but copra, coconut oil and abaca prices were easy.

The export sugar market was improved, with fairly active business at prices which were firm during most of the month, receding a little at the end. Shipments were light but sales on the New York market were active. The market for domestic consumption sugar continues easy, with ample stocks and active demand. There were some moderate shipments of reserve sugar to Hong Kong, but this was stopped when it became clear that it was contrary to the protocol conditions of the London Sugar Agreement.

Copra arrivals increased substantially, although still somewhat below expectations. Prices continued to decline throughout the month, due to a declining oil market in the United States, the fact that oil purchasers have apparently pretty well covered their requirements for the next few months and the expectation of increased copra production. The oil market was also weak throughout the month. Exports of copra were slightly better than in May but still running substantially behind last year. They are going entirely to the United States. Oil exports were considerably lower than in May but continue well ahead of last year. Copra cake and meal were exported in good volume, with the United States getting the major portion. Desiccated coconut exports were larger than in any previous month on record.

The abaca market was weak, due to lack of demand from abroad and in spite of reduced production. Only a few weak holders sold at the lower prices, however, and a reaction upward appears probable at the end of the month. Exports continued to run well ahead of last year to all markets, excepting to Continental Europe.

The tobacco market continued firm but quiet. Buying of the new crop is well under way in the Ilocos Provinces and is starting in the Cagayan Valley. Leaf tobacco exports fell off in June, following the heavy May shipments, but cigar exports were exceptionally good.

The rice market was a little firmer during June. Arrivals continue steady and stocks so far appear adequate. Some imports will probably be necessary this year, but it is expected that revised estimates will show a considerable increase over the preliminary estimate of the 1936-37 crop.

Lumber mills continue to operate at capacity, although exports were apparently a little lower than in May. Demand continues excellent both in export and domestic markets.

Gold production continued to increase, although it still fell a little behind the record set in December, 1936. Exports of base metals to the United States fell off in June but should increase from now on, with the shipping situation easier. Base metal shipments to Japan increased in June, the usual 60,000 tons of iron ore being supplemented by about 5,000 tons of manganese and copper.

The value of import collections was 12 percent greater than in May and 23 percent greater than in June, 1936. The value of commercial letters of

credit opened in June was five percent lower than in May and 16 percent lower than in June, 1936. Import collections continue excellent.

Imported goods continue in generally good demand, although a seasonal recession was evident in most lines. Demand for cotton textiles was generally quiet, although there was some indent business done in the first half of the month. Prices were a little easier. Arrivals of both American and Japanese goods were heavy and stocks are large.

Flour imports were heavy and came to the extent of about 60 percent from the United States. Imports from Japan were also above normal. Demand continues very light, possibly due to the relatively moderate price of rice. Very little American canned fish arrived in June but there is an ample supply of Japanese fish. Prices are firmer. Imports of condensed milk were fairly good, but arrivals of evaporated milk were below normal, due to ample stocks and the approach of the rainy season. The Netherlands continues to get the major part of the canned milk business, but the American position is improving.

Imports of automobiles and trucks were heavy in June. Stocks now appear to be generally adequate, although some dealers are still short. Sales continue very good, considering the fact that the rainy season has started. The parts business continues excellent. Tire sales fell off seasonally in June but continue good.

Ordering of iron and steel products continues light, in spite of construction activity. Stocks on hand and shipments en route, at prices considerably under present replacement prices, appear to be ample. Japan is offering competition on light galvanized sheets and cast iron pipe and Holland on nails.

The leather market was seasonally quiet, with prices easy.

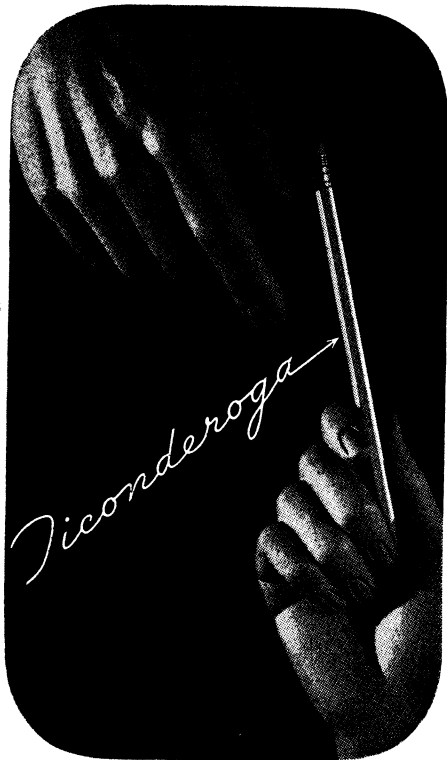
Export cargoes apparently fell off a little in May, but ships are able to obtain capacity loads. Railroad carloadings improved moderately over May and continued to run somewhat ahead of last year.

Consolidated bank figures show a substantial increase in cash and demand deposits for the six weeks ended July 3, 1937, due entirely to the payment of ₱9,000,000 by the Government to the National Development Company. Without that payment, it appears that cash and demand deposits would have declined. Circulation increased, also due to the ₱9,000,000 payment. Debits to individual accounts increased steadily throughout the month, due mainly to tax payments and partly, it may be assumed, to payments into weakened margin accounts as a result of the stock market decline. The dollar was easy on the exchange market, apparently due to the unsettling effect of the volume of sugar bills still to be offered. There were no very heavy actual offerings of sugar bills.

Government revenue was exceptionally good, due mainly to very heavy income tax collections. Collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue were nearly 150 percent greater than in June last year, while collections by the Bureau of Customs were up about 15 percent. For the first half of 1937, collections by the Bureaus of Customs and Internal Revenue exceed those for the same period last year by 23.6 percent.

Power production totaled 11,419,195 K.W.H. in June, an increase over the May figure, in spite of the shorter month. It represents an increase of about 13 percent over production for June, 1936. For the first half of this year, electric power production totaled 66,907,853 K.W.H., or about eight percent over the 61,996,088 K.W.H. for the same period last year.

Real estate sales registered in June totaled ₱2,691,087, exceeding the figure for June, 1936, by about 150 percent, but falling substantially behind the record May figure of ₱4,126,498. Interest in real estate continues active, sales for the first six months of this year totaling ₱14,986,796, exceeding the figure for the first half of 1936 by nearly 130 percent and substantially exceeding any six months figure on record. New building permits in Manila fell off in June and were not much better than half as great as in June, 1936. For the first six months of this year, they are 24 percent below the same period last year, in which, however, construction activity was unusually great. Permits for repairs were just half as great as in June last year and for the six months period not much better. There appears nevertheless to be a fair degree of interest in building. The two domestic cement companies are finding it difficult to keep up with demand for cement and a small amount of cement was imported from Japan in June, despite the fact that its duty-paid cost somewhat



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exceeds the wholesale price of domestic cement. A company has been organized to build a large emporium or arcade. Construction activity has been based to a considerable extent on stock market profits, however, and is likely to be impeded by the very severe decline in share quotations.

There were 538 new radio receiving sets registered in May and 90 cancellations. In May last year, there were 383 registrations and 119 cancellations. For the first five months of this year and last year, registrations and cancellations were as follows:

	Total 6 months	
	1936	1937
Registrations.....	1,933	2,452
Cancellations.....	544	451

## News Summary

### The Philippines

June 14.—Captain Bonner Fellers, member of the U. S. Military Mission, who accompanied President Quezon to the United States returns to Manila after a short vacation in Russia. He tells the press: "Anybody who believes Russia is not making a success of its experiment, is crazy! Russia is a howling success! I traveled throughout Rus-

sia, including 6,000 miles in Siberia, and from the train windows I noticed a building boom everywhere. I tell you, the Russians are just going places! There is no such thing as hunger or unemployment in Russia. There is a great deal of construction work, including military preparations. Oh, they are building an army all right!" "But we can lick them, can't we?" asks a reporter. Captain Fellers bursts into a loud guffaw, and exclaims, "I would like to see who can lick 'em".

Dr. Regino Ylanan returns to Manila. He states that the Far Eastern Olympic Games under the

Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient at Osaka will be held whether the Philippines will participate or not, but that two officials of the A.A.A.O. are coming to Manila to make further negotiations for Philippine participation.

June 15.—Twenty thousand twenty-year old trainees, drafted from the 180,000 registrants last year, complete their five and a half months of training in 128 training cadres throughout the Islands and become the country's first reserves. Next month another group of 20,000, selected from among 139,000 registrants this year will begin their five and a half-month training.

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt at a banquet given in his honor by former service men, pays a glowing tribute to the American "old-timers" in the Philippines who "not only brought the Philippines under the American flag, but who have done so much for the development of the Islands."

June 16.—Felipe Buencamino tells a group of Assemblymen that plans have been made on the basis of independence on July 4, 1939, with an allowance of fifteen years from that date for necessary economic adjustments.

June 19.—Protest of the Dutch government to the State Department discloses a Philippine violation of the London sugar agreement in the dumping of

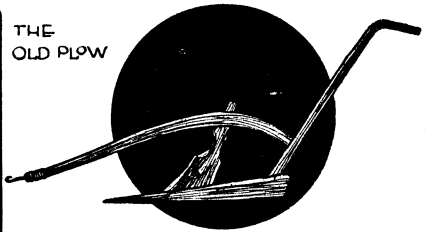
4,000 tons of reserve sugar in Hongkong at one-third below the market price. The High Commissioner suggests to the President of the Commonwealth through his Secretary, Jorge B. Vargas, in his capacity as Domestic Sugar Administrator, that further such shipments should be prevented. Secretary Vargas states he will do so, although the Commonwealth government has not yet been officially informed of the agreement. An unofficial copy in possession of the High Commissioner provides that, though the agreement will not go into effect until September, 1937, "signatory governments will maintain the spirit of the agreement until that date." Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino states it is his understanding that the Philippine Assembly must pass a ratifying act.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Secretary Vargas, Maj. Gen. Paulino Santos, and other high officials attend the ceremonies in Cebu upon the official presentation of the military airplane, "Spirit of Cebu", a gift of the province to the government.

June 20.—Speaker Gil Montilla and his daughter, Mercedes, return to Manila. He tells the press that he foresees early independence with a reciprocal trade pact and states that "if the Negroes sugar planters who are opposed to early independence were given the assurance that it would come with adequate safeguards to protect the national economy,



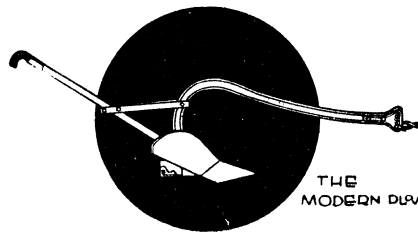
THE OLD METHOD



THE OLD PLOW



THE NEW METHOD



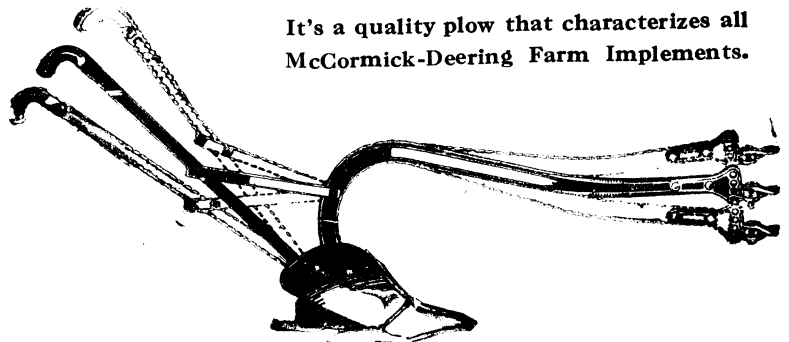
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he could not see how any Filipino could reasonably seek to block the movement. It would be the realization of life-long aspirations, and would be a decided improvement over the Tydings-McDuffie Law."

A mass meeting is held in Iloilo after a torch parade in protest against the proposed appointment of Alfredo Eugenio for Mayor as recommended to President Quezon recently by Secretary of the Interior, Elpidio Quirino.

June 21.—Speaker Montilla radiograms President Quezon endorsing Secretary Quirino's recommendation of Alfredo Eugenio for Mayor of Iloilo.

Disclosed that Commissioner Quintin Paredes has again written to local political leaders as he did more than a month ago to a member of the Assembly urging amendment of the Constitution to pave the way for the re-election of President Manuel L. Quezon. He states that independence in two years may not find favor with Congress in view of the reports of opposition to it from the Philippines and the current belief in Congressional circles that independence might prove more harmful than beneficial to the Islands. He also reiterates his wish to be relieved of the commissionership and states he may run for the Assembly.

June 22.—Thirty-five businessmen, representing twenty-two important firms in Manila meet at a luncheon at Manila Hotel under the auspices of the Philippine-American Trade Association and agree on a plan to submit their representations at the forthcoming public hearings of the joint committee of experts. In the absence of Rafael Alunan, President

of the Association, Judge J. W. Haussermann, Vice-President, presides. The Association will act as a clearing house and coordinating center for the various business interests. They will limit themselves to the presentation of economic facts, leaving political questions alone.

June 23.—Secretary Vargas announces that an inspection service is planned by the Domestic Sugar Administration to check on the production and milling of sugar and to prevent over-production. In the meantime, he states, there will be no further shipments of reserve sugar abroad, pending receipt of the official text of the London quota agreement and a statement on it by the State Department. A cablegram has been received from Secretary of Justice José Yulo, urging strict adherence to the London pact.

The government starts investigations of the reported flight of a mysterious airplane over Davao last Friday and the movements of a Japanese ship in Lingayen Bay.

June 24.—The Cabinet rules that Philippine oil deposits should be closed to private exploitation and development until after the government has defined a policy on what to do with them.

Announcing a public hearing on the cost of gasoline next Monday at the Legislative Building, Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto, chairman of the committee on rate reduction of public utilities, states that in his opinion there is no reason why gasoline in the Philippines should sell at a price four times that of the price in Japan. The local managers of

various oil companies have been summoned to appear before the committee.

Assemblyman Justino Nuyda of Albay states he will introduce a resolution calling for a legislative inquiry into the rapid and "scandalously extravagant" promotions of army officers.

A letter from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is published in Manila stating that that organization has protested against the short notice given to submit its views to the Philippine-American joint committee of experts and that it has declared "off-hand" that California business interests which are "greatly concerned in the trade with the Philippines, "would be disposed to oppose" the 1938-39 independence proposals, but that this attitude might be modified if they knew the reasons for the proposal.

June 25.—Eight different Manila chambers of commerce submit a joint memorandum against the proposed increase of retailers' license fees by the Municipal Board. A "reasonable increase" in rates is not objected to, but the proposed rates are excessive, it is stated, amounting in some lines of business to an advance of 850%. The memorandum suggests that the Board consider "whether the time has not come for a general revision of the taxation structure of the city along modern lines, distributing the burdens equitably in all quarters able to bear them without disturbing the general progress of the capital", and proposes in the mean time, pending such revision, "to retain the present license fee scale subject to a 50% increase in every category, except in those for which no increase is indicated in the Board's proposed new scale".

The Securities and Exchange Commission announces that "no galena or sphalerite ores of commercial importance are indicated" in the properties of the Batangas Mineral Company, the announcement causing the price of the stock to topple from ₱.42 to ₱.28. The Commission sent investigators to the mine because of the "sudden and sharp fluctuations of the price of the shares". "Our duty is to protect the buying public," states Commissioner Ricardo Nepomuceno.

Legislators interested in oil development, among whom are Speaker Montilla and Assemblymen Nicolas Refolos and Ruperto Montinola, are reported to be opposed to the Cabinet ruling on the reserving to the government of oil fields.

Maj.-Gen. Santos denies unjustified promotions in the Army stating most of those promoted have served from ten to fifteen years in the Constabulary. "The army still lacks officers. We have only one officer for every 30 men. The United States has one officer for every 10 men."

Secretary Vargas tells S. Sakamoto, member of the organizing committee of the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient, that the matter of sending a Philippine athletic delegation to Osaka next year will depend on whether the Assembly will appropriate the amount needed for training, transportation, subsistence, and equipment expenses (about ₱50,000).

John Joseph Russell, prominent Manila business man, dies aged 69. He was born in Manila in 1867, son of one of the founders of the famous Russell & Sturgis firm, established in 1825, oldest American company in the Philippines. His widow, Mrs. Socorro Moreno and twelve children survive.

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June 26.—Secretary Vargas announces that President Quezon has appointed Valeriano Gatuslao, Governor of Occidental Negros to succeed the late Governor Emilio Gaston. Gatuslao has been Acting Governor since the late Governor fell ill.

Secretary Rodriguez cancels the Crown Mines Baguio claims, the action being based on an opinion of Acting Secretary of Justice José Melencio that all mining claims within the Baguio townsite are illegal. Other corporations will also be affected.

J. H. Marsman and a number of others arrive in Manila on a chartered K.N.I.L.M. plane from Bandung, Java, given special permission to land here by the State Department. The trip took approximately twelve hours. Mr. Marsman tells the press there is no cause for fear of a drop in the price of gold.

June 27.—The new Philippine Racing Club track at Santa Ana is inaugurated.

June 28.—The Legislative inquiry into an alleged gas combine opens. Assemblyman Perfecto states that gasoline sells for fifteen centavos a liter here which is about sixty centavos a gallon or four times the price in the United States despite the fact that it enters the Philippines duty free. He states further that it sells at sixteen centavos a liter in Manila and fifteen centavos in the provinces. Attorney E. E. Selph questions the authority of the committee to institute the inquiry. Managers of the local corporations point to the high cost of the distribution of gasoline, and state that prices are fixed by the home offices.

Malacañang announces that President Quezon has designated Provincial Treasurer Angel S. Tadeo temporary Mayor of Iloilo.

The Army command decides on a redivision of the Islands into ten instead of five army districts.

The board of directors of the Batangas Minerals Mining Company issues a statement challenging the correctness of the report submitted by the Bureau of Mines to the Securities and Exchange Commissioner which caused the latter to denounce the Company's stock as too highly priced.

Director of Education Dr. Luther B. Bewley returns to Manila after several months absence in the United States for rest and medical treatment.

Luis Meneses, until recently executive officer and secretary of the Pension and Investment Board, is sentenced to pay a fine of P3,350 with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency and to pay the cost of the proceedings, for violation of the law prohibiting public officers from being personally interested in any contract or transaction in which he participates by reason of his office.

Vice-President Osmeña orders the opening of new classes to accommodate 150,000 more children to school after President Quezon approves a plan to advance P1,000,000 from unappropriated treasury funds subject to refund by legislative authority. A caucus of assemblymen passed a resolution pledging support of larger appropriations and recommending release of sufficient funds to accommodate 250,000 children.

June 29.—Secretary Rodriguez makes public a report on irregularities in connection with timber concessions in Mindanao, naming a number of army officers and government officials who have obtained such concessions, and proposing remedies.

Mariano Cu Unjieng, scion of a wealthy and prominent family, who was accused and convicted of estafa, loses the last round of his fight for freedom when Judge José O. Vera of the Manila Court of First Instance denies his petition for probation. He was prosecuted for estafa through falsification of Commercial documents at the behest of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and was sentenced to from four to eight years imprisonment, being convicted separately with Rafael Fernandez, former professor of economics in the University of the Philippines, for an estafa of P1,411,000 through the use of fake sugar quedans or warehouse receipts. Fernandez and others later retracted their charges of Cu Unjieng's complicity. The Supreme Court increased the penalty to from five to seven years and the United States Supreme Court refused to review the decision. The trial established a record in all its phases in Philippine courts. The trial began on October 30, 1931, and was completed November 3, 1933. More than 50,000 documentary exhibits were presented both by the prosecution and the defense, and stenographic notes covered 22,923 pages. Judge Vera suggests in his decision that the accused seek executive clemency.

The Manila Daily Bulletin states editorially with reference to a recent suggestion of Charles Edward Russell that the Philippines undertake to provide cotton for Japanese textile mills, that this is a "pro-

posal to throw the Philippines to the control of Japan." "If the Philippines wish admission to the Japanese sphere of influence, or, to be more exact, to the Japanese realm of control, cotton production would be a convenient start".

June 30.—A number of assemblymen launch a "school reform" movement that would shorten the present course in the elementary schools from 7 to 5 years and in the high schools from 4 to 3 years. Others plan to push through a bill providing for more systematic and more adequate financing of the schools.

Secretary Rodriguez releases a report on land-grabbing in Mindanao, accusing almost the same set of persons named in the report on irregular lumber concessions.

July 1.—The National Economic Council endorses plans for an independent currency system for the Philippines, a central bank, and a merchant marine, the latter to begin with 5 ocean-going steamers. Drafts of the necessary bills are in preparation.

Malacañang announces that President Quezon has, by a proclamation in New York, dated June 14, closed to prospecting certain portions of Bontoc and Kalinga to safeguard the rights of the Non-Christian inhabitants.

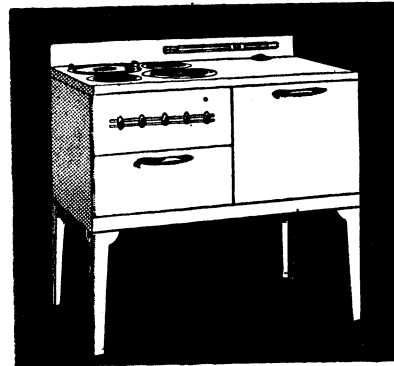
July 2.—Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a requested interview with the Philippines Herald points to the beneficial by-products and the less obvious accomplishments during the first Philippine Army training period. These, besides the accomplishments in the technical phases of military training, demonstrate the soundness of the defense plan,

he declares. He refers to the improved physical condition of the trainees, increase in literacy, and their general enthusiasm. He speaks of the rapidity with which the officer corps is mas-

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tering the new tasks in spite of obstacles. The air corps has made commendable strides, he states, and the U. S. Navy Department is at work on plans and specifications for the speedy torpedo boats proposed for the offshore patrol.

Secretary Rodriguez instructs the Director of Lands to authorize no claims on unsurveyed lands in Cotabato pending the completion of present investigations into land-grabbing, illegal timber grants, and dummy corporations.

The Philippine Railway Company, which operates lines in Cebu, Iloilo, and Capiz, is placed under a receivership by the Supreme Court on petition by Solicitor-General Pedro Tuazon on behalf of the Philippine government. G. J. Kennedy, General Manager of the Railway, and Rufino Melo, Comptroller of the National Development Company, are appointed receivers. A preliminary injunction is also issued to prevent "a race of creditors for preference... and a multiplicity of suits, actions, attachments, etc."

July 3.—Reported that Dr. H. Foster Bain, adviser to the Bureau of Mines who left the Philippines recently, has urged the government to interest large private oil companies in undertaking a thorough survey of oil possibilities as the government itself does not command the necessary technical experience and the requisite capital, and it being "an unwise field for the expenditure of public funds". He has also recommended the liberalization of the corporation law, permitting a corporation to acquire more than a 15 per cent interest in another corporation, which is the present legal limit, and extending the lease period from 5 to 25 years. He suggests on the other hand that government royalties be raised to 50 per cent of the net profits. As an alternative, he suggests that one or more private companies be employed as contractors by the government in first exploring and later developing any fields present, the companies to be paid for their services by an agreed percentage of the oil produced. "It is possible," he declared in his report, "and even probable that commercially important petroleum fields exist in the Philippines, but the matter remains to be proved."

Philippine sugar producers radio President Quezon expressing their opposition to the Jones sugar compromise bill pending in Congress, particularly to the provision classifying the Philippines as a foreign country for the purpose of quota allocation and taxation instead of an insular possession, and against the lack of a provision for the benefit refund to the Philippine government as provided in the original bill.

Jose P. Laurel, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in reply to a circular letter sent out by Acting Secretary of Justice Melencio, calling attention to the ruling of the Cabinet prohibiting outside teaching, declares that as a member of the Supreme Court

he refuses to be "dictated to" by any executive department. Later Secretary Melencio denies that he gave the Justice any orders and characterizes the latter's pronouncement as "bombastic".

July 4.—Former Justice Claro M. Recto, who was President of the Constitutional Convention, states in a Tribune interview that the Cabinet ruling which prohibits government officials from teaching outside of their office hours is based on an erroneous interpretation of the constitutional prohibition against government officials engaging in other professions. "I do not think the Convention had in mind the idea that teaching is a profession. What it had in mind was, for instance, that a secretary of justice, or city fiscal, or a solicitor-general could not run a law office or a secretary of finance could not be the president or manager of a business organization. The purpose was to insure a clean government". He states the executive ban could not apply to members of the judiciary or to legislative officials. Secretary Vargas is quoted in the press that the matter is "not a question of the independence of the judiciary. . . . It concerns cooperation in an administrative policy of the administration. I think and hope that should the members of the Supreme Court be requested to cooperate in such a policy they would gladly do so." In so far as the permanent personnel of the Assembly is concerned, who are members of the Civil Service, they come under the prohibition, he declares.

July 5.—In a Fourth of July (observed on Monday, July 5) address, High Commissioner McNutt states that "the independence, won and maintained by force of arms in America, is to be given freely to the people of the Philippines in recognition of their capacity for self-government and their pledge of adherence to democratic and constitutional principles. . . . Lip hemage is not enough. Formal acceptance will not suffice. Nothing short of the substance of democracy will satisfy those responsible for the independence program or give validity to the enterprise".

July 7.—The Cabinet endorses a proposal of Secretary Rodriguez to forbid officials from acquiring public lands without previous authority from their superiors.

Reported that a number of members of the judiciary and of the Assembly will give up private teaching as a gesture of cooperation with the executive department for greater efficiency in the government service. It is stated that Justice Laurel has already given up his law teaching and that he resented only the "wrong approach".

July 8.—Reported that High Commissioner McNutt has been advised by the State Department to see to it that there will be no further ground for complaints of violation of the London sugar agreement.

In his annual report, Maj.-Gen. Santos states that of the P15,960,140.12 appropriated for national defense expenditures during 1936, P12,383,463.80

was expended, leaving the balance available for the present year. He praises the efficiency of the officer corps, which, he declares, is short-handed.

July 9.—High Commissioner McNutt announces the application here of the U. S. Neutrality Law which prohibits any activities which might be construed as favoring one side or the other in the Spanish conflict, including the soliciting of contributions except for medical aid and food and clothing, in which case, however, permit must be obtained from the State Department and monthly reports made of the amounts collected and their exact disposition under oath.

Securities and Exchange Commissioner Nepomuceno postpones until October 15 the date of the effectiveness of the rule requiring 60 per cent cash and 40 per cent margin in brokers' accounts instead of the 50 per cent heretofore. The rule was to have gone into effect on the 15th of July and postponement was requested by brokers who pointed out that the application at this time would force many sales at the prevailing low prices.

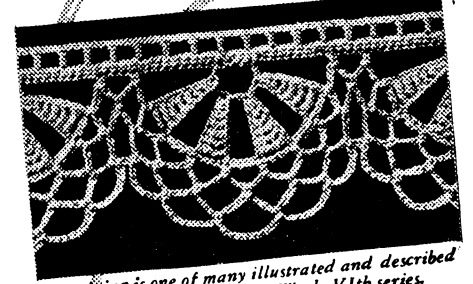
W. Turner, new British Consul-General for the Philippines, arrives in Manila. He was stationed in Peking for some 20 years, was for 2 years in Hawaii, and before coming here for a half year at Yunnan, South China.

July 10.—Despite the Exchange Commissioner's decision to permit the continuation of present margin accounts, the Manila gold stock index declines slightly to 126.64, down 1.46 points.

July 12.—A group of American educators on the way to the educational conference in Tokyo next month, arrives in Manila and a program of entertainment is arranged for the members. Vice-President Osmeña in a brief address to them states that High Commissioner McNutt's remarks on democracy were meant to be general but were mistakenly understood to imply that democracy in the Philippines was one of form rather than substance. He declares that democracy is not a straight-jacket and that actual conditions and needs of a country must be taken into consideration and principles adapted to changing needs and circumstances.

July 13.—Secretary Vargas in an address at the weekly student convocation of the University of the Philippines gives examples of government policies showing there is "no lack of the substance of democracy in this country". He states that President Quezon is a "very democratic man" and that "any-

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body intimate with the inner workings of the Assembly" knows that while it has heeded the President's recommendations of national importance and true cooperation exists between the executive and the legislative departments, "many recommendations of the President have been disregarded by the Assembly or left without being acted upon".  
The stock market sags further to 116.28, down 4.10 points.

**The United States**

June 15.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a press conference, criticizes the steel companies for not signing contracts with John L. Lewis' Committee of Industrial Organization and ending the strike. If the operators are willing to agree verbally, he said, there is no reason why they should not put the agreement in writing. He also states that if the sugar lobbyists would get out of Washington, Congress could pass the administrations sugar control tax bill without trouble. He characterizes the lobby as the "most pernicious of all groups seeking to influence the Congress".

June 16.—The United States Beet Sugar Association representative appearing at the opening of the hearings of the Philippine-American joint committee of experts urges full tariffs on Philippine sugar after independence, and the maintenance of a graduated scale of taxes as provided in the Tydings-McDuffie law until then. The American Sugar Cane League submits a statement along similar lines.

June 17.—Rep. Fred Crawford, Michigan Republican, spokesman for eastern beet growers, tells the joint committee that to retain naval and military bases in the Philippine Islands after independence "would invite trouble on a large scale". It would lead to "such bitter protests on the part of other nations with economic and political interests in the vicinity of the Philippines that it would become impossible for us to prevent serious difficulties arising". He warns that the Philippines should not rely too much on the retention of the American market for sugar and suggests it seek "working agreements" with India, Formosa, and Java for allocation in the Far Eastern market for sugar not allowed to enter the United States. He declares that Japan is "digging in" in the Philippines and urges the United States' withdrawal of all naval and military forces to "avoid embarrassment and final defeat after tremendous costs in dollars and men". He states there is "some room to feel that the future of the Philippines may be serene because world destiny has down through the centuries been preparing a great power and a magnificent race to assume a peculiar role over affairs in the Far East and the Philippines. That nation is the Empire of the Rising Sun, Japan". He calls the Philippines the "treasure chest of the Far East, a vast, untouched storehouse filled with the most precious of metals for the conduct of war as well as peace."

A representative of the American vegetable fats and oils industry appears before the joint committee and recommends preferential tariff for the Philippines and consideration for the Philippine coconut oil industry. Hawaii-Philippine Packing Corporation files a brief on behalf of the Philippine pineapple industry. A representative of the Philippine Mahogany Manufacturers Import Association urges that American investors be given equal rights on the lumber industry development in the Philippines.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins names a three-man mediation board to settle the steel strike under the chairmanship of Charles Taft prominent Cincinnati lawyer. The two other members are Lloyd Garrison, former chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Gov. M. L. Davey of Ohio telegraphs President Roosevelt asking him to undertake settlement of the steel strike. "Enormous economic losses and potential danger to thousands of people make early settlement supremely important."

Bethlehem Steel company officials reject a union proposal for an election conducted under the National Labor Relations Board to determine whether the C.I.O. should have sole bargaining rights. "We are convinced that a signed agreement with the C.I.O. would be of no advantage to our employees, the community, or the company."

President Manuel L. Quezon accompanied by Rafael Alunan, General Basilio Valdes, and Major Manuel Nieto leave Washington for a brief visit to Cuba. The Cuban Embassy at Washington announces President Quezon will be the "official guest" of the government.

June 18.—The United States government sends notes to the naval powers asking if they will agree to limit the calibre of guns on battleships to 14 inches. All except Japan have already agreed to 14-inch limitation provided it is universally adopted.

Reported that Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes will tender his resignation upon leaving the United States next month for the trip to the Philippines with the joint committee of ex-

pects. It is hinted he is not pleased with certain developments in Washington affecting the Philippine representation and the recognition given his work as Commissioner.

Representatives of the United States coconut products industry tell the joint committee that their industry will be doomed unless the Philippines export taxes beginning in the sixth year of the Commonwealth period are abandoned.

June 19.—Representatives of the desiccated coconut interests tells the joint committee that they will be forced out of business as soon as the United States tariff applies to imports of desiccated coconut from the Philippines. Another spokesman states that the Philippine oils should be treated at least on a parity with the foreign oils such as babassu nut oil from Brazil which is on the free list.

After Eugene Grace, President of the strike-beset Bethlehem Steel Corporation refuses to close the Cambria plant at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, at the request of Gov. G. H. Earle, "to preserve peace and avoid bloodshed pending action by Federal mediators", the Governor declares martial law and closes the plant. Grace claimed that forcible closing of the plant would be "an admission that the law forces of Pennsylvania are powerless to protect men in the exercise of their right to work."

President Quezon announces in Havana that a message from the State Department necessitates his return to Washington and an elaborate program of entertainment is cancelled with the exception of the official reception of President Federico Laredo

Bru, the reception of Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuban dictator, and a tea with José Manuel Casanova, President of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute.

Secretary of Justice José Yulo and his family sail for Europe.

June 21.—John L. Lewis threatens to call a strike of 600,000 members of the United Mine Workers as a final blow to force the four huge steel corporations to sign the labor contracts. The strike involves 100,000 workers in seven states. Union leaders appeal to President Roosevelt to intervene personally in the steel strike situation at Youngstown as bloodshed would ensue if attempts were made by the steel owners to open the mills. They also appeal to Secretary Perkins asking her to halt the "contemplated butchery" by non-strikers in Youngstown and Warren.

June 22.—President Roosevelt asks the heads of the Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company not to open their plants "for the promotion of public safety and in the interests of a reasonable and peaceful settlement." The C.I.O. orders swelling strike pickets to disband, and the Ohio National Guard is called out by Governor Davey. The first conference conducted by the Federal Mediation board ends in a refusal of the executives of the four steel companies to sign collective bargaining contracts with C.I.O. and they indicate they would defy the Governor's order by

(Continued on page 373)

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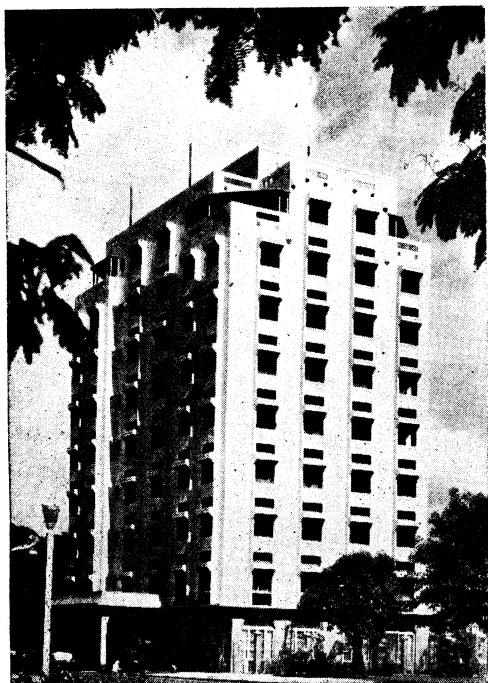
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# Editorials

The literal-minded are naturally always greatly irked by such verbal maneuvering as that exhibited

**Yea, yea and  
Nay, nay**

by President Quezon on his way across the American continent headed for the Philippines. In New York he was quoted as say-

ing in a widely-reproduced interview in the *World Telegram* that "any substitute proposals [to his own proposal for independence for the Philippines in 1938 or 39] by Congress to end the present unsatisfactory arrangement will receive serious consideration by the Philippine Commonwealth". Questioned by reporters in Chicago the same day, he remarked that what he had said in New York "should not be construed as an invitation to Congress for a counter-proposal looking toward the continuation of the American flag in the Philippines".

Such apparently conflicting declarations give some people a head-ache and fill others with indignation, righteous or otherwise, and anyone is apt to call to mind the simple and restful Biblical injunction: "Let your communication be Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil".

Yet Mr. Quezon's statements become consistent enough when considered from the point of view of his position. He knew very well that his first statement would be interpreted as it was, and, in fact, can have had no other reason for making it. But he knew also that there would be dolts in Congress who, thinking they now had him pinned down like a bug on an entomologist's cork, would counter immediately with statements to the effect that regardless of Mr. Quezon's "new position", they favor granting the Philippines independence as soon as possible, if not sooner. And he knew, too, that he would be attacked in the Philippines by the so-called Popular Front, which is neither popular nor presents much of a front (it were better called the *Popular Behind*) but can make some trouble, for his new "betrayal" of the sacred this and that. Mr. Quezon, therefore, immediately cancelled (verbally) what he had said in New York by what he said in Chicago, and when the labored and prematurely exultant comebacks from his opponents had found printer's ink, he was not where he had been anymore, and his enemies' darts passed harmlessly overhead. Like a skilled boxer, Mr. Quezon had dodged. Yet his object had been gained—which was, no doubt, to indicate that the way is open, in so far as he is concerned, for compromise. This he logically had to



do, else why bother about the elaborate hearings now being conducted by the Philippine-American joint committee of experts?

Whether we like it or not, the relationship between America and the Philippines has become to a large extent and in actual practice a diplomatic relationship in the broad sense of that word,—as always happens when numerous and very important conflicting interests or points of view are engaged. In such a situation, especially for the weaker side, to frankly announce its exact position and furnish a chart of its full intentions, is to lay itself wide open to all sorts of unfortunate consequences. It is true that all of this, indeed, "cometh from evil"—the evil of human selfishness, but no statesman, be he ever so pure of heart, may act as if this were the Millennium, the thousand-year reign of the good Lord. We are still living in the age of pre-perfection, alas, alas.

Of the making of peace pacts, apparently, there is no end—nor of the breaking of them.

**Empires, Colonies  
and Treaties**

The present renewed Japanese aggression in North China is as good an answer as any to the proposal of Premier Joseph Aloysius Lyons of Australia of a Pacific peace pact, which proposal was taken seriously by some people and which, indeed, a Japanese spokesman said at the time met in principle with Japan's approval. So long as nations can not be depended upon not to disregard their treaty obligations, it is certainly worse than futile to make more treaties, for if they serve for anything at all, it is to establish a sense of confidence and security which is wholly false and likely to interfere with precautions which might otherwise be taken against brigandage on a national scale.

There is no negotiating with robbers. The recent world movement on the part of sentimentalists to seek to buy off the war-threatening nations with colonial concessions would be likely only, if carried into practice, to whet their appetites and further implement their rapacity. There were those who advocated to allow Japan to have its way in Manchuria, as this would satisfy Japanese ambitions and reduce the danger of their moving in another direction for conquest! Now it proves that Manchuria, many times the size of Japan proper, is not enough. Japan wants North China, an area inhabited by 100,000,000 people. There were those who advocated allowing Italy to have

Ethiopia and that unfortunate country disappeared in the map of the new "Roman Empire". Mussolini afterwards said that he was satisfied, but a robber's hunger grows by what it feeds on, as his present policy in the Mediterranean proves.

And what about the people most vitally concerned—the native peoples of the regions that it is proposed to turn over to the "dissatisfied powers"? How many of them would want to exchange the comparatively light rule, to which they have become accustomed, of the experienced colony-possessing nations, for the heavy régime of exploitation under which they would fall with a change in masters?

It must not be forgotten that the few great world empires now in existence acquired their colonies in most cases centuries ago, establishing their rule over savage and underpopulated or else backward regions which have, from the long view, probably benefited by the control imposed by these more advanced states. Today, this much could not be said for a change of sovereignty from that of say Britain to Italy or from Holland to Japan. In many places, these native populations have embraced the ways of modern civilization and are on their way to more autonomous rule. A change in masters could mean only a backward step to them.

The evolution of world civilization would seem to point away from colonial systems to more general autonomous intercourse between countries and peoples of every race and clime. The policies of the "dissatisfied powers" today are atavistic, as well as criminal in so far as they translate them into aggressive wars.

It would seem, too, therefore, that they can not prosper. The twentieth is no longer the seventeenth or the eighteenth century. The "dissatisfied powers" would in time be brought to realize this, but to avoid perhaps decades of disorder and strife, it would be well for the rest of the world to waste no more time in firmly putting them in their proper places. It is not these nations as a whole which dream of imperialistic adventures, but their leaders. It is these mock Napoleons and Alexanders and the hidden monopolist cliques which they chiefly represent that will have to be brought to realize the hopelessness of their vain dreams of conquest and empire.

Italy might be a very fine country as Italy; Japan very charming as Japan. If their people were sensible and had a genuine pride, they would be content to be just this and nothing more nor less, like Denmark is Denmark and Sweden Sweden, unperturbed by dreams of an out-of-date imperial glory, keeping their populations sensibly under control instead of forcedly breeding more men so their leaders can say their countries are over-populated and use this as an excuse for robbing their neighbors of their place in the sun. Thus they would avoid the enormous expenditures for armaments their pirate-policies now impose on them, could develop their own distinct cultures, and regain the respect and good will of all their neighbors.

Such a state of affairs can not be brought about, however, by truckling to the autocrats who now hold sway, for this only increases their holds over their own misguided people. Treaties signed by the agents of such personages are worthless, as they have no intention to abide by them. The united pressure of the world must be brought to bear on them to the point of their obliteration.

It seems a little peculiar—that announcement of Mayor Juan Posadas that Mrs. Margaret Sanger will not be permitted to give popular lectures in Manila because, as he said, "I am strongly opposed to birth-control". The question naturally arises, What has the Mayor's personal opinion to do with the matter? Because His Honor happens to be "opposed" to the movement known as birth-control, are all those who are interested in meeting and hearing this noted and courageous woman leader, who is one of the founders of the movement and whose name is in every important work of reference, to be denied this rare opportunity when she arrives here a month or so hence? Officialness and the bigotted stupidity which backs it up, could hardly be more strikingly expressed. The Mayor went on to say that he "believes birth-control is both immoral and impractical, especially for the Philippines", which is obviously a rather confused statement for if it is immoral, from his point of view, it should make no difference whether it is impractical or not; and why should it be both immoral and impractical, especially for the Philippines,—more so than for any other country?

Similar confusion as to the question is to be noted in the letter which Mrs. Pilar H. Hidalgo Lim, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, took it upon herself to write to Mrs. Sanger. She expressed regret for "our inability to cooperate with you for the spread of your movement in our country." "Our objective now", she went on, "is for better babies and more intelligent parenthood". Mrs. Lim does not realize, apparently, that this is precisely the aim of the leaders of the movement Mrs. Sanger represents. Lectures by Mrs. Sanger would clear up some very stupid misconceptions. Coöperation with her might initiate a movement that would react favorably on our still shocking infantile death rate and help our men and women bring into the world more vigorous new generations than the seriously underfed and anemic generation of today. But His Honor the Mayor is "opposed."

Guglielmo Marconi, born of an Italian father and an Irish mother, was the first to devise the practical means of wireless telegraphic communication.

### Marconi and Modern Demagogy



This invention may be said also to have laid the foundation for the development of modern radio broadcasting and television, today still in the preliminary stage. George Lansbury, the English "peace ambassador", was one of the last people to interview Marconi and told the press on the day of his death that the inventor, though fairly cheerful in conversation, had been worried about the difficulties between England and Italy. "He felt deeply for both countries, but above all he felt concerned at the possible use of his invention for such barbarous and horrible purposes as might ultimately result in the destruction of all we value. . . ."

A writer in the London *Spectator* stated recently:

"The theoretical researches of physicists and the brilliant adaptations of engineers have resulted in the portentous fact, that, for the first time, a man may address fifty million hearers. In a very few

years, the Dictator will stand visibly on the television screen and, with the power of oratory which he will no doubt possess, will be able to exert his personal influence on the whole nation and so raise a fervour which hitherto has been confined to the bounds of a political meeting. Already the amplifier has increased the possible size of a public meeting from a few thousands to as many millions as transport can bring and open spaces hold. It may well be that the historian will mark the recent age as that of the birth of Broadcasting and the renaissance of Demagogy. . . . Science will supply the means by which a future Lenin or Hitler will be able to shape our wants in accordance with his wishes. Are we perhaps too young to be trusted with these elaborate toys?"

Another writer in the same issue of this noted British publication wrote that modern advance in communication facilities is not a merely mechanical phenomenon, but much more than that.

"The mechanisms which help to bind a great community together, and enable its members to be of one mind, serve no merely material purpose. For the very spirit of man is inconceivable, save as communication exists between different men; the fact that we can talk to one another is at least as important as, if not prior to, the fact that we can think. . . . [Modern communication] is but an extension of that elementary human intercourse, much as representative government is an extension of the direct government possible only in tiny communities. For reasons partly economic and partly political, we have today to live in great societies. Without mechanisms for communication, they would either be ruled by force only, or not ruled at all. Press, film, and broadcast may, of course, as the dictatorships show us, be made to rivet new forms of tyranny. But they may also operate to develop, as indeed they are indispensable for developing, that parallel growth of freedom with concord in ever-widening circles, which is the British ideal".

These two views are equally true, being merely different aspects of the same thing. The fact is that with every advance, we run new risks, and these are not separable. The higher the climb, the deeper the fall, is an old adage. Success throws the door open to failure. Great victories may entail great disasters. The world has not become safer since the days of early man. The dangers that encompassed him then were simple dangers most of which could be met by direct action. But safety was never the aim of life. The warm waters in which life first developed was a safer environment than the land and the open air which primitive creatures nevertheless sought. Shells and carapaces protected, but also confined and constrained. Naked man won out in the struggle for survival. He came down out of the trees, sallied forth from his caves, entered the valleys and plains, launched out upon the sea, finally flung himself into the air. He has courted danger at every turn. Now in command of many hidden forces of nature, he has set out to control his own destiny with truly supreme

daring. It would seem to be too late to hold back now, play the cautious role, to discourage inventive genius (as some have indeed proposed), to make any effort to maintain the *status quo ante*. It is also not to be believed that mankind, regardless of the press, the film, the radio, and television, will ever long suffer the imposition of a new tyranny, through large-scale demagogy or any other means. Thought can never be restrained nor ever wholly guided, and inevitably translates itself into action, unexpected, uncontrollable, even by despots.

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At this writing, the Court of Industrial Relations, which recently ordered some three hundred fifty striking employees of a local bus transportation company to go back to work after a three weeks' strike which paralyzed transportation in a number of provinces, informing them that if they did not he would authorize the company to employ other workers, has not yet decided on whether to compel the company to re-employ five men who led their fellows in the strike, which the company is reportedly reluctant to do because it considers these men as "trouble-makers".

Yet the strike was admittedly called in protest against a lay-off of a number of employees because of the rainy season when business is slacker than during the rest of the year, which would seem to be an admissible cause for protest, and there is no doubt that the people generally in the community where the company maintains its headquarters backed the strikers, even going to the extent of raising strike funds and supplying needed food. It does not appear plausible, therefore, that the five men could have been mere trouble-makers. They were not outsiders, but were themselves employees of the company with all the others.

The issue of whether or not these men are to be taken back or not by the company is an important one, for if the natural leaders among our workers anywhere are to be singled out for punishment in such cases as this strike, this would have a very unfortunate effect on the cause of the workers generally. It would tend to paralyze all effort on their part to secure better working conditions. It appears to the writer of this comment that the Court of Industrial Relations should see to it that these men, if they are not mere agitators, are not discriminated against, either now or in the future.

## Love

Anonymous

AH, love forever seeking love  
As warmth and only solace  
In this cold and orb'd hell!  
Poor fond man and maid  
So desperately clinging. . . .  
Like agglutinating microbes  
In fermenting gel.  
What divine simplicity  
In all this complicity!

# Manila's Cloud Year—A Review

By Frank G. Haughwout

*"For my part I enjoy the mystery [of cloud phenomena], and perhaps the reader may. I think he ought. He should not be less grateful for the summer rain, or see less beauty in the clouds of morning because they come to prove him with hard questions; to which, perhaps, if we look close at the heavenly scroll, we may find also a syllable or two of the answer illuminated here and there."*



Fig. 1. Cirrus clouds, true and false, with underlying cumuli. Month of May.

SO wrote Ruskin<sup>1</sup> and such seems to be the inspiration that moves every writer, lay or scientific, who undertakes to explore Cloudland, if the things that men have written about clouds are significant. There probably is no other branch of physical science that so spectacularly exemplifies the narrowness of the line that separates the artistic from the scientific or more poignantly stimulates the quest for

*"Edens that wait the wizardry of thought,  
Beauty that craves the touch of artist hands,  
Truth that but hungers to be felt and seen,"*

than the study of the clouds.

These thoughts arise in the mind of the reviewer as he turns over the pages of the latest publication to be issued from the Manila Observatory. It is a piece of work representative of the highest type of scientific research, and one of international importance in the science of meteorology. Of itself, it is a thing of beauty.

The publication takes the form of an atlas of clouds—the diary of a year of weather and cloud formation over Manila—and is issued from the pen and camera of the Rev. Charles E. Deppermann, S.J., Assistant Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau, under the title: "The Weather and Clouds of Manila." It is the first cloud atlas to be put out in the archipelago, although a study of the clouds of the Philippines was published by the late Father José Algué as far back as 1898<sup>2</sup>. However, Father Algué's book was not illustrated with pictures of cloud forms, whereas Father Deppermann's carries one hundred plates executed from his own photographs. These were selected from more than 5,000 photographs taken during the year of observation. Aside from their scientific significance, many of them are of surpassing beauty and will give pleasure to anyone who has the opportunity to look at them. Father Deppermann has kindly permitted the reproduction here of four of these pictures, that some idea may be gained of the character of the work.

During the past few years the study of the clouds has been given an impetus by the growing appreciation of the

importance of the study of the upper air currents and their bearing on the problems of weather forecasting and aviation. Accordingly, Father Deppermann's publication is much broader in scope than would be comprehended by a simple enumeration and description of the clouds of this region. It forms his latest contribution to a series of studies bearing on weather forecasting in the tropics that he has recently published. It, of course, deals more particularly with the area embraced by the latitudes and longitudes

between which the Philippines and adjacent countries lie. Although the task is large and admittedly difficult, he has made a definite contribution towards a degree of correlation between cloud forms and weather forecasting in this geographical area. It is a piece of work that is destined to be of great importance notwithstanding the fact that the subject is at present the basis of some controversy and occasional polemics. Other papers on the same general subject are in press or in preparation.

Shorn of its highly technical aspects, Father Deppermann's work may be said to represent his endeavor to apply to the analysis of Philippine weather, the principles of the method of air mass analysis introduced in temperate regions by the Norwegians, V. Bjerknes and J. Bjerknes, father and son. These two meteorologists confronted, during the World War, with the problem of forecasting weather in Norway in the absence of reports from neighboring countries, organized a large group of amateur observers to furnish data on wind and weather over a close network of stations established throughout the country.

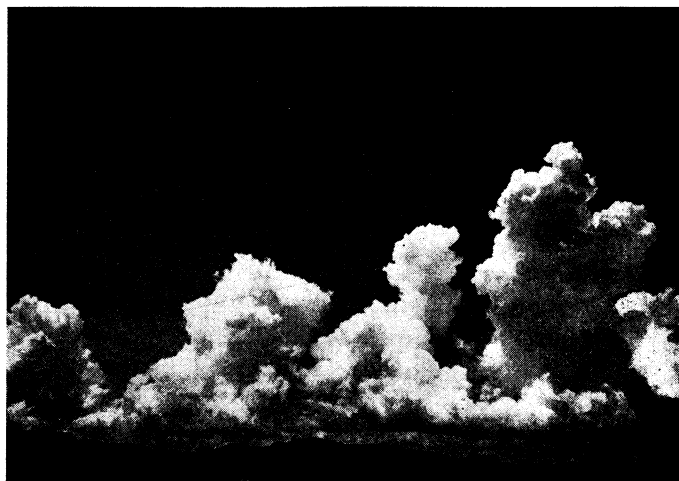


Fig. 2. A series of four cumulus "towers" on a June afternoon.



This, of course, led to the accumulation of a vast amount of data which, on mathematical and practical study by the two men, led to the development of a system of air-mass analysis and the formulation of what is known as the "polar front" theory, a conception that now dominates the science of weather forecasting in temperate regions. The theory deals with the interactions between discontinuous masses of cold air emanating from the polar regions on the one hand and masses of warm air derived from the equatorial regions on the other. These air masses move about and tend to meet, but there is no steady mixture of the air in the two masses at the points where they meet. Instead, there is a sharp line of demarkation—a discontinuity as it is called—which is styled the "polar front." The air on the northern side, which is dry and comparatively free from clouds, is spoken of as polar air; that on the southern side is styled equatorial air and, on the other hand, tends to be warm, rich in moisture, and more or less cloud-filled. Depressions and storms form along the front between these two masses of air that have these widely differing properties, physical changes occurring that result in the production of wind, rain, and other phenomena that characterize storms, the intricate details of which can not be discussed here. Father Deppermann has succeeded in demonstrating the origin of typhoons along similar fronts in these latitudes.

One of the difficulties that has retarded the application of the Bjerknes theory to cyclonic storms of the tropics has lain in the fact that the respective temperature differences between the northern and southern air masses in tropical latitudes are comparatively slight—insufficient, it has been held by some meteorologists, to initiate the phenomena that bring about such profound results in latitudes where the temperature differences between the two air masses may be quite large. This has led some meteorologists to the *a priori* assumption that the Bjerknes theory can not be applied to typhoons and other tropical cyclones. In rebuttal of this, Father Deppermann points out that humidity differences are potent of much mischief in the tropics.

Having spent some time at the observatory in Norway where he studied at first hand with the authors the workings of the Bjerknes theory, Father Deppermann, on his arrival in Manila, early undertook the investigation of the possibilities of extending the principles of the air mass system to this region. The results of his work he summarized last year in the publication of his "Outlines of Philippine Frontology"<sup>3</sup> in which he laid down new principles of weather forecasting and demonstrated a system of fronts which, he has shown, exert a very definite influence over changes of weather in the Philippines. The cloud atlas is an extension and application of this work, and the two, combined with the author's studies on the upper air of Manila<sup>4</sup> and the mean transport of air in the Indian and South Pacific Oceans,<sup>5</sup> constitute about as comprehensive a manual of weather forecasting in the Philippine area as it would be possible to produce in the present state of knowledge. It may be added that the new methods have been tested and applied in the daily work of the Manila Observatory as may be seen by going through the files of the *Philippine Monthly Weather Bulletin* of recent years.



Fig. 3. A fine example of a squall line curving as it emerges from the plains north of Manila and enters the Bay on an August afternoon.

With his Frontology as a basis the author, accordingly, proceeds to the formulation of a classification of Manila weather according to the various frontal situations that arise as a result of the movements of fronts from place to place on the weather map. This, he has carried out to a minute and ingenious degree, but with the realization that no system of classification can at present meet the countless vagaries of the weather and that future discovery will likely modify his views. The argument is, however, that similar frontal situations may be expected to yield similar types of weather.

There are thirty-seven pages of text devoted to the analysis of weather-types, data being derived from airplane observations and other sources, throughout the year. The author, in his introduction, goes on to say:

"After the above analysis had been completed, it was noticed that, although most days in each subdivision had similar weather, still the weather of each subdivision was not characteristic of itself alone,—it was often quite identical in its main features with that of some other subdivision. This led to a briefer and probably a more natural classification of weather types, based mainly upon the lower clouds."

The results have been reduced to a series of tables which, at first glance appear rather complicated but are, in fact, really very easy to visualize once the principle on which they are constructed has been apprehended. At the end of the text the author has added other tables which are designed to aid the reader to form some idea of what weather

(Continued on page 367)

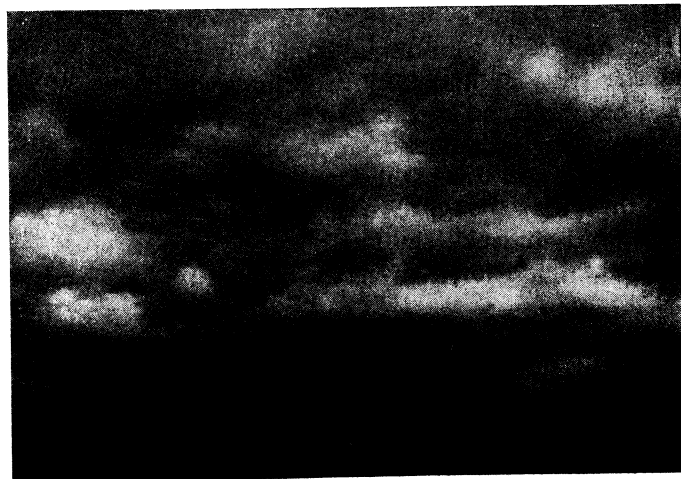


Fig. 4. Typhoon clouds of a small typhoon center only forty miles to the east of Manila; 11:45 a. m., April 17, 1935.

# Servant Girl

By Estrella D. Alfon

**R**OSA was scrubbing the clothes she was washing slowly. Alone in the washroom of her mistress' house, she could hear the laughter of women washing clothes in the public bathhouse from which she was separated by only a thin wall. She would have liked to be there with the other women to take part in their jokes and their laughter and their merry gossiping, but they paid a centavo for every ten pieces of soiled linen they brought there to wash and her mistress wanted to save this money.



A pin she had failed to remove from a dress sunk its point deep into her finger. She cried to herself in surprise, and squeezed the finger until the blood came out. She watched the bright red drop fall into the suds of soap, and looked in delight at its gradual mingling into the whiteness. Her mistress came upon her thus, and shouting at her, startled her into busily rubbing, while she tried not to listen to the scolding words.

When her mistress left her, she fell to doing her work slowly again, and sometimes she paused to listen to the talk in the bathhouse behind her. A little later her mistress' shrill voice told her to go to the bathhouse for drinking water. Eagerly wiping her hands on her wet wrap, she took the can from the kitchen table and went quickly out.

She was sweating at the defective town pump when strong hands closed over hers and started to help her. The hands pressing down on hers made her wince and she withdrew her hands hastily. The movement was greeted by a shout of laughter from the women washing and Rosa looked at them in surprise. The women said to each other, "Rosa does not like to be touched by Sancho", and then slapped their thighs in laughter. Rosa frowned and picked up her can. Sancho made a move to help her but she thrust him away, and the women roared again, saying "Because we are here, Sancho, she is ashamed."

Rosa carried the can away, her head angrily down, and Sancho followed her, saying "Do not be angry," in coaxing tones. But she went her slow way with the can.

Her mistress' voice came to her, calling impatiently, and she tried to hurry. When she arrived the woman asked her what had kept her so long, and without waiting for an answer, she ranted on, saying she had heard the women joking in the bathhouse, and she knew what had kept the girl so long. Her anger mounting with every angry word she said, she finally swung out an arm, and before she quite knew what she was doing, she slapped Rosa's face.

She was sorry as soon as she realized what she had done. She turned away, muttering still, while Rosa's eyes filled with sudden tears. The girl poured the water from the can into the earthen jar, a bitter lump in her throat, and thought of what she would do to people like her mistress when she herself, God willing, would be "rich." Soon however, she thought of Sancho, and the jokes the women had shout-

ed at her. She thought of their laughter and Sancho following her with his coaxing tones, and she smiled slowly.

Getting back to her washing, she gathered the clothes she had to bleach, and piled them into a basin she balanced on her head. Passing her mistress in the kitchen, she said something about going to bleach the clothes and under her breath added an epithet. She had to cross the street to get to the stones gathered about in a whitened circle in a neighbor's yard where she was wont to lay out the clothes. She passed some women hanging clothes on a barbed-wire fence to dry. They called to her and she smiled at them.

Some dogs chasing each other on the street, she did not notice because the women were praising her for the whiteness of the linen in the basin on her head. She was answering them that she hadn't even bleached them yet, when one of the dogs passed swiftly very close to her. Looking down, she saw in wide alarm, another dog close on the heels of the first. An instinctive fear of the animals made her want to dodge the heedlessly running dog, and she stepped gingerly this way and that. The dog, intent on the other it was pursuing, gave her no heed and ran right between her legs as Rosa held on to the basin in frantic fear lest it fall and the clothes get soiled. Her *patadiong* was tight in their wetness about her legs, and she fell down, in the middle of the street. She heard the other women's exclamations of alarm, and her first thought was for the clothes. Without getting up, she looked at the basin and gave obscene thanks when she saw the clothes still piled secure and undirtied. She tried to get up, hurrying lest her mistress come out and see her thus and slap her again. Already the women were setting up a great to-do about what had happened. Some were coming to her, loudly abusing the dogs, solicitousness on their faces. Rosa cried, "Nothing's the matter with me." Still struggling to get up, she noticed that her wrap had been loosened and had bared her breasts. She looked around wildly, sudden shame coloring her cheeks, and raised the wrap and tied it securely around herself again.

She could stand but she found she could not walk. The women had gone back to their drying, seeing she was up and apparently nothing the worse for the accident. Rosa looked down at her right foot which twinged with pain. She stooped to pick up the basin and put it on her head again. She tried stepping on the toes of her right foot but it made her wince. She tried the heel but that also made her bite her lip. Already her foot above the ankle was swelling. She thought of the slap her mistress had given her for staying in the bathhouse too long and the slap she was most certain to get now for delaying like this. But she couldn't walk, that was settled.

Then there came down the street a *tartanilla* without any occupant except the *qochero*, who rang and rang his bell, but she couldn't move away from the middle of the street. She looked up at the driver and started angrily to tell him that there was plenty of room at the sides of

the street, and that she couldn't move anyway, even if there weren't. The man jumped down from his seat and bent down and looked at her foot. The basin was still on Rosa's head and he took it from her, and put it in his vehicle. Then he squatted down and bidding Rosa put a hand on his shoulders to steady herself, he began to touch with gentle fingers the swelling ankle, pulling at it and massaging it. They were still in the middle of the street. Rosa looked around to see if the women were still there to look at them but they had gone away. There was no one but a small boy licking a candy stick, and he wasn't paying any attention to them. The cochero looked up at her, the sweat on his face, saw her looking around with pain and embarrassment mingled on her face. Then, so swift she found no time to protest, he closed his arms about her knees and lifted her like a child. He carried her to his tartanilla, plumped her down on one of the seats. Then he left her, coming back after a short while with some coconut oil in the hollow of his palm. He rubbed the oil on her foot, and massaged it. He was seated on the seat opposite Rosa's and had raised the injured foot to his thigh, letting it rest there, despite Rosa's protest, on his blue faded trousers. The basin of wet clothes was beside Rosa on the seat and she fingered the clothing with fluttering hands. The cochero asked her where she lived and she told him, pointing out the house. He asked what had happened, and she recited the whole thing to him, stopping with embarrassment when she remembered the loosening of her patadiong and the nakedness of her bosom. How glad she was he had not seen her thus. The cochero had finished with her foot, and she slid from the seat, her basin on a hip. But he took it from her, asking her to tell him where the bleaching stones were. He went then, and himself laid out the white linen on the stones, knowing like a woman, which part to turn to the sun.

He came back after a while, just as Rosa heard with frightened ears the call of her mistress. She snatched the basin from the cochero's hand and despite the pain caused her, limped away.

She told her mistress about the accident. The woman did not do anything save to scold her lightly for being care-

less. Then she looked at the swollen foot and asked who had put oil on it. Rosa was suddenly shy of having to let anyone know about her cochero, so she said she had asked for a little oil at the store and put it on her foot herself. Her mistress was unusually tolerant, and Rosa forgot about the slapping and said to herself this was a day full of luck!

It was with very sharp regret that she thought of her having forgotten to ask the cochero his name. Now, in the days that followed, she thought of him, the way he had wound an arm around her knees and carried her like a little girl. She dreamed about the gentleness of his fingers. She smiled remembering the way he had laid out the clothes on the stones to bleach. She knew that meant he must do his own washing. And she ached in tenderness over him and his need for a woman like her to do such things for him,—things like mending the straight tear she had noticed at the knee of his trousers when her foot had rested on them; like measuring his tartanilla seat cushions for him, and making them, and stringing them on his vehicle. She thought of the names for men she knew and called him by them. She changed his name every day until she hit on the name of Angel,<sup>1</sup> and that seemed to her most proper, so she called him by it in thinking of him, ever afterwards. In her thoughts she spoke to him and he always answered.

She found time to come out on the street for a while, every day. Sometimes she would sweep the yard or trim the scraggly hedge of viola bushes; or she would loiter on an errand for tomatoes or vinegar. She said to herself, He dreams of me too, and he thinks of me. He passes here every day wishing to see me. She never saw him pass, but she said to herself, He passes just when I am in the house, that's why I never see him.

Some tartanilla would pass, and if she could, as soon as she heard the sound of the wheels, she looked out of a window, hoping it would be Angel's. Sometimes she would sing very loudly, if she felt her mistress was in a good humor and not likely to object. She told herself that if he could not see her, he would at least wish to hear her voice.

<sup>1</sup>Angel, a Spanish name pronounced añhāl'.

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## Last Word

By Luis Dato

**B**ELOVED, I regret  
The world to leave,  
Since you might not forget;  
Still burns unquenched an ember.

You still remember—  
Was this my fate?  
Still burns unquenched an ember  
In you of hate.

Beloved, I must leave,  
Is there regret?  
If love were wrong, forgive,  
If right, forget.

# Shadows Over Indo-China

By Marc T. Greene

**F**RANCE is the second colonial empire in extent and value of far-flung possessions. Upon the welfare of these possessions and the regularity with which revenue pours in from them depends much of France's own economic security. Portugal and Spain both fell from power because they were unable to keep their widely-scattered empires together. The same thing can happen today with any one of the several nations whose possessions abroad constitute the main sources of its wealth.



No doubt whatever that it can happen and well the leaders of these nations know it. For that reason there is much concern as to economic conditions in their colonies, as to the state of mind of the native peoples, as to possible menace by other countries lacking colonies and thus covetous.

Disturbing as are conditions in many of the colonial possessions of all the powers, probably France has the most to worry about. Its North African native subjects are more restive than ever because they have been told and believe that the people of Spanish Morocco are going to get their independence as a reward for their assistance to the mad dogs of European fascism in Spain. Moreover, like all the rest of Islam, the natives of Algeria and Tunisia, and to some degree of the French middle African colonies, are excited over the turbulence in Palestine. Concessions granted Mohammedans there or anywhere else will excite them still further, fanning to a flame the fire of nationalistic feeling that has always smoldered and which religious solidarity if nothing else has kept from dying out.

France faces these difficulties and possibilities in Africa and the Near East, but it faces even more serious conditions in Indo-China because there the economic state of the natives is so deplorably low as to cast a cloud of gloom and depression over the whole eastern colonial empire. No small part of this condition is due to the economic and financial policy of French governments preceding that of honest, well-meaning, large-hearted Leon Blum.

The policy of those governments was exploitation pure and simple in respect of the colonies. Indeed, French colonial policy has rarely been anything else. It has not even pretended to be anything else. The French have been in Asia and Africa and the South Seas for "what they could get out of it," and let the natives make out the best they might.

Possibly it will be retorted that this is the colonial policy of every nation, and that will not be very far from right. Yet it must be admitted that England, and America too in its relatively insignificant possessions, have done a good deal to benefit the native peoples, have even in some measure tried to be what England, at least, always insists it is, a "moral force" in colonization.

But when one finds that even today, after what the Blum Government in France has been able to do in a short time to improve their lot, the minimum wage of Indo-Chinese miners is 13 cents a day and the maximum about 35, and

that the compensations of workers in all lines are proportionate, one finds difficulty in characterizing this as anything but exploitation.

In any case, the Indo-Chinese natives deem it that. Out of 23,000,000 of them inhabiting a territory about 270,000 square miles in area, 18,000,000 at least are estimated to have an average income of not more than \$25.

Incredible as this may seem, it is the fact, as careful investigation and computation by disinterested observers has revealed. So far as this correspondent has surveyed the world, and that is a considerable way, nothing like such a condition exists anywhere else. Less than \$.50 a week to live on! Bad as is the condition of workers in the British-owned Indian jute-mills with their wage of 25 or 30 cents for a sixteen-hour day and six-day week, disgrace as that is to the thing some people still refer to as "civilization", what of the worker in a country and climate like Indo-China's who receives for a long day's hard labor the munificent emolument of \$.07?

Shadows over Indo-China! Probably the workers and the agriculturalists there are worse off than any in the whole Orient, and you will agree that that is saying a good deal. Why? It is a rich producing land, this. It grows as fine rice as any in the world and exports an enormous amount, especially to nearby China. Much of the rice used by the British Crown Colony of Hongkong comes from Saigon. More is sent to other French tropical colonies, especially Equatorial Africa.

Why is it, then, that the people who produce this must exist in half-starved fashion and with no assurance that after a while they will not starve altogether? Exploitation. That is the answer and there is no other. True, the world depression hit Indo-China hard, but the financial skullduggery that accompanied it was worse. For when France returned to the "gold standard" a few years ago Indo-China was also forced to cling to it. That left the country a financial wreck stranded on a silver coast. All the neighbors with which Indo-China traded were on a silver basis, Siam, the Straits, China, and so forth.

The result was impoverishment for the Indo-Chinese people. Moreover, about that time the Bank of Indo-China resorted to a weird move, disposing of its large stock of silver to China, all for the benefit of some of the exploiters—wreckers—of Indo-China back in France. Out of all this business the natives, Annamese, Tonkinese, Cambodians, and the rest, grew poorer and poorer. The Annamese, last to be "pacified" by the French in the course of the fighting that finally subjugated Indo-China, have never taken kindly to French dominance and do not today. In 1930 and again a year later some of them mutinied in the north. So did Tonkinese colonial troops, and several French officers were killed.

The French dealt characteristically with this mutiny, rounding up everybody who by any possible chance could have had anything to do with it. Ten or twelve were executed and several score imprisoned for life or transported,

though every last one denied any guilt whatever. Thus the northern natives were left more resentful than ever and remain so today, ready to revolt whenever the least chance of success offers.

It is another thing to the credit of Leon Blum and his government that, well aware of the desperate conditions in the Oriental empire and sincerely desirous of remedying them, likewise anxious to conciliate and gain the allegiance of natives of other colonial possessions, measures should at once have been taken to do those things.

Up to now Indo-China, like the rest of the French colonial empire, has been under what has amounted to an authoritarian form of government. Subsidized sultans, sheiks, and chiefs, lavishly paid in order that they may maintain an establishment that shall impress the natives though possessing as much actual power as one of those natives and not a bit more, are part of the policy of the French in colonial government. But the resident French official, under the French Residente Superieur, and the whole lot under the Governor-General, constitute the real power and it is flagrantly dictatorial. There is, nominally to assist the Executive but actually to approve what he decides, a body with a grandiloquent name called the Grand Council of Economic and Financial Interests. Twenty-eight of its fifty-one members are French, some chosen by various French bodies and interests such as the Chamber of Commerce, but enough appointees of the Governor-General himself to leave with him always the balance of power.

This state of things the Blum Government promised to remedy, and great was the disgust among the French of Indo-China when it came into power. Now, vital and significant loss to the whole of European liberalism, Blum has fallen and one hears no great good of his successor though the declared policy at the moment is a continuation, even a strengthening, of liberalism. But there is so much dishonesty, chicanery, and intrigue in French politics, that parting with such a pilot as Leon Blum at such a critical time in France's, Europe's, and the whole world's affairs, is a grave risk to everybody concerned.

It is particularly unfortunate as to Indo-China, and if the new French government fails to fulfill the promises made by its immediate predecessors, then the shadows which hang so heavily over the impoverished country will lower until perhaps the tempest will burst through them.

As in other countries, the coming into power in France of a liberal government after so many years of reaction and all its accompanying selfishness and intrigue, encouraged the Indo-Chinese to hope for social and economic legislation that would somewhat relieve their distress. As elsewhere, too, they commenced to implement their resentment at prevailing conditions in strikes far and wide.

This is not the best way to greet the inauguration of a new government sympathetic to the needs and wishes of the common people and the workers. But, human nature being as it is at the moment, such things will generally happen. The people have been exploited, crushed, and scorned. Now their chance has come, or seems to have come, and they determine to meet it more than half way. That is precisely what is happening in America. How can one expect anything else among a people

who have been treated like the Indo-Chinese?

However, M. Moutet, Colonial Minister in the Blum Cabinet, included in his first declarations of policy an assurance to all native colonial subjects of France of "equality of treatment with the peasantry of France itself in all concerns." At the same time he promised Indo-China social legislation which should improve working conditions and living generally. The working day was to be reduced gradually to a minimum of eight hours. Holidays with pay were to be granted, likewise a weekly rest day, minimum wages, free medical attention, half-pay for the incapacitated through injury or illness, and other boons never existing before.

At the same time M. Moutet made it clear that communistic agitation or violence in connection with strikes would be dealt with on something like the old terms. In other words, France was now determined to help Indo-China in such ways and as rapidly as could be done, but Indo-China must not resort to extremes in the hope of hastening the new régime.

That was all very well, and all but the extremists were disposed to heed the warning and to wait for the new day, especially as harbingers of its coming were not long in appearing. But now Blum with his good intent has fallen, another in the long and drab list of victims of the ruthless French financial system which buys men and newspapers and munitions factories and combines them in an instrument as ruthless and as menacing to the welfare, to the very existence, of France, as the worst foe it could possibly have abroad.

If this fell power gets its grip upon France again, as it seems to be making progress toward doing in its defeat of the Blum government, then nothing can prevent trouble in the colonies, first of all, perhaps, in Indo-China. Under the reactionary governments which have ruled France, native restiveness in the colonies has been kept under control by intimidation and by force alone, as witness the existence in Algeria of a French army of more than 100,000 and in Indo-China of one of 28,000. These armies are supplemented by extensive air forces and the latter, especially in Algeria, are being strengthened and expanded at a very rapid rate.

Only in such fashion can a reactionary France, a "system"-dominated France, hold its two most profitable colonies. And the endeavor to hold them that way must presently result in conflict and much bloodshed. Everywhere the alien peoples under European dominance are determined to throw off the yoke of medieval tyrannical rule. The sooner Europe recognizes that, the greater the assurance of peace in and continued profit from the colonies. But colonial natives have awakened to a realization of their value to the power that dominates them, likewise to the fact that nothing like an adequate return has been made or is being made to them for the aforesaid value. If such a return is now made, well and good. Colonies will continue to be of profit and empires will hold together. If not, then, the contrary. In the case of Indo-China, where a selfish and ill-advised policy has caused the shadows to gather so heavily, a liberal France may hold it in friendly and therefore profitable fashion. A reactionary France will have to fight harder to do so than it has ever done yet.

# Leper Women Voted for Suffrage, 918 to 5

By Eloise Sterling Hirt

**“W**E have to shout hurrah! Our labor was not in vain. Is it not splendid for all Filipina women that we can now cast our vote?”

Thus writes a woman on the leper island, Culion. Nine hundred eighteen women down there are echoing her hurrahs. These women are going about their daily routine in the isolated settlement with a new feeling about their lives. They are not outcast. The world has not consigned them to the grave. Other Philippine women needed and called for their voices at one of the most critical times in the life of the Commonwealth. And the leper women answered, answered gloriously.

Culion has been called the Island of the Dead. The vote on April 30, 1937, invalidates that name for all time. Had Manila been as alive as the leper colony, the city vote in the plebiscite would have been over 100,000.

In one way the leper women had an advantage. Going to the poles was not new to them. Their city sisters suffered a timidity which the Culion women shed 32 years ago. Leper women of Culion were among the first women of the world to vote, in 1906. Only seven nations had granted any kind of franchise to their women prior to that time. The Austrian Empire, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Australia had given more or less limited powers to women. Some allowed only high tax payers to vote. Some gave women a voice only in municipal affairs. Iceland and Sweden extended the privilege only to widows and spinsters. What compensation! Leper women were not so hampered. From the first they had full privileges. No opinion was excluded. The current literacy test had not been devised in 1906. And since nobody owned property in Culion there was never any discussion as to the vote being limited to taxpayers. There were only two qualifications: residency in Culion and an age of 21 years.

Dr. Victor Heiser, using every means possible to make life in the isolation settlement as attractive as possible, offered the vote to men and women alike. His gesture stimulated a great interest in the affairs of the colony. A *presidente* and ten councillors had to be elected, as well as a committee representing all the leading dialect groups in the Islands, a kind of clearing house made necessary by the barrier of language. It was bad enough to be torn away from home and loved ones; intolerable to be where one had little understanding and no part in the system of life around him. Helping to run the town gave the leper women a sense of importance they had never known at home.

Deep in their hearts they realized it was only a means to keep them contented, a trick to give them a feeling of normal life. They guessed that Manila had never even heard of their voting activities, as indeed it hadn't.

But when the Filipino woman was backed against the wall by those who had written into the Constitution a demand for 300,000 affirmative women's votes as a prerequisite to woman suffrage, she called to every corner of her Islands and the cries came back, full throated, positive.

Culion with its flame of life only flickering 200 miles away between the China and the Sulu Seas answered the call with a shout that amazed the most sanguine of the suffrage leaders at National Headquarters.

The leper women were not without leaders. Among the afflicted ones were women who had campaigned before, well educated women who lost no time in showing others the far reaching importance of the national suffrage plebiscite. Nurses and doctors' wives worked too, worked heroically. They provided the material help which swung the campaign to such a smashing victory.

It was my privilege to talk to almost a thousand leper women in a hastily called meeting early in March. Filipino nurses with whom I stayed knew that I had toured the northern provinces of Luzon with the suffrage leaders, Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo Lim and Mrs. Josefa Escoda. Nurses, doctors, teachers, working on the island, suffer the same isolation as the leper. They were all eager for details of the campaign, eager to get a finger in it. Having heard the official speeches some sixteen times, I knew I could parrot them fairly well. I volunteered. Before I could get my notes together the meeting was called in the open-air theater in the Plaza which is quite like any other small

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CULION SUFFRAGE LEADERS

Left to right, front row:—Miss Crisanta Camagon, Mrs. Paula A. de Valdez, Mrs. Josefa Jugueta, supervising nurse and dietitian, Mrs. Apolonia Cachero, Mrs. Casimiro B. Lara, president of Culion Woman's Club and wife of the Chief Physician, Mrs. Victoria Nicolas, nurse. Upper row:—Mrs. Elena Ramirez de Amagan, Mrs. Damiana N. de Postijada, Mrs. Concordia S. de Lasilas.

All but the three in the lower row to the right are lepers and have been in the colony from 4 to 21 years. The two nurses, Mrs. Jugueta and Mrs. Nicolas, have served in the colony 17 years.

N. B.—Mrs. Jose Raymundo, wife of the Chief of the Colony, was also an active suffrage worker but due to a severe illness was unable to be in the picture.

# Barrio Episode

By Redentor Ma. Tuazon

**L**ITTLE Ambo was drowned during Lent. Having taken his father's carabao to the corral from the mudhole at the back of the house and fed him freshly cut sugar-cane leaves, he had gone up-river to see the flagellants perform the rites supposed to purge their souls of sin.

The next morning, *Indang* Juana roused the people with an anxious question: "Have you seen my boy, Ambo? He has not been home since yesterday morning!" She went from house to house with the tearful query. Fathers asked their wives and children. All they could tell her was that Ambo was last seen going to a place beyond Whitaker's *hacienda* to see the flagellants.

Then *Incong* Berong said that possibly (but God forbid!) he had been drowned. Many tongues took this up and the fear spread. If Ambo could not be found, he must have drowned. In no time the people could not be shaken out of this belief. Barrio folk lead uneventful lives and rumors of occurrences that transcend the ordinary gain quick acceptance. But where, at what spot did Ambo drown? All eyes turned to the silent river that held the awesome answer.

*Incong* Berong remembered *Apung* Teban whose prowess as a diver was known to all. Did he not out-stay every one when they went to the river to dive for clams? It was said of him that in the water he was like a fish. It was his fame in the barrio. It was like the renown of *Esiong*, the *cacambal ubiñgan*, when it came to snake-bites. *Esiong* could cure people bitten by poisonous snakes because he had that power over them by being born with a snake brother, as the people believed. *Apung* Teban could easily recover Ambo's body if it were but known where it lay. . . .

*Apung* Teban sent his wife to town hurriedly. When she returned, she had a rice-pot with her, a new brick-red *bañga*. Teban took it up to his house and asked for a candle. He set the candle upright inside the pot and lighted it. Then he placed the whole thing before the images of the Holy Child and the Christ with the crown of thorns. His wife knelt down and began to pray. When she finished, Teban took the pot and started for the river. Meanwhile,



people had gathered and followed him. Reaching the river, he reverently floated the pot on the water, the candle still lighted.

For a long while, the pot remained motionless. The air was stirless; the water itself was quiet. The people waited with bated breath. Suddenly, exclamations broke out. The pot was beginning to move! Uncertainly at first. Upriver; then downriver. It got entangled among the reeds. The people looked on in despair. "Why does not some one free it?" an impatient man asked. "No!" answered another, "let it alone, or you'll drive away the spirit that makes it move."

As if to confirm this, the pot began to turn a little. Slowly it moved on and on . . . past the sugar central's wharf, past the moored *cascos*, past the bridge.

At sundown, when the fateful pot which was expected to point out the spot in the river where the body of Ambo lay, reached the nipa groves, the excitement reached a high pitch. This was the place where the flagellants had begun their gory trail, where Ambo was known to have gone. Suddenly the pot seemed to hesitate in its course. The candle went out mysteriously. The water around it became troubled. The pot turned around and round as if caught in a whirlpool.

"He's there!" cried a nervous woman. *Apung* Teban took off his shirt. He solemnly made the sign of the cross and then entered the water. He swam toward the now strangely immobile pot. He dove.

One minute and he had not appeared. Two minutes. Would he never come up to breathe? Had it erred, the spirit that supposedly guided the candled pot to this spot? Was the body really there under the water where the pot had stopped? Then the head of *Apung* Teban bobbed into sight. Laboriously he swam for the bank, holding something, towing it along.

"AMBO!" The cry escaped the spectators' lips in unison. *Indang* Juana heard it.

"Ambo, my son! *anak ko!*" she sobbed hysterically.

*Apung* Teban was on his feet in the shallow water now. He held an inert form in his arms, the lifeless body of little Ambo.

## The Soul Of Man

By Mariano Salvador Moreno

**A**LL day the painter  
Sat painting under the sun.  
A passerby said:  
"He is painting a cow!"  
Another said:  
"He is painting a pig!"  
Another said:  
"He is painting the sun!"

And yet another said:

"He is painting a gloomy night!"

I asked the artist

And he replied:

"I am painting none of those things. . . .

I am painting the soul of man

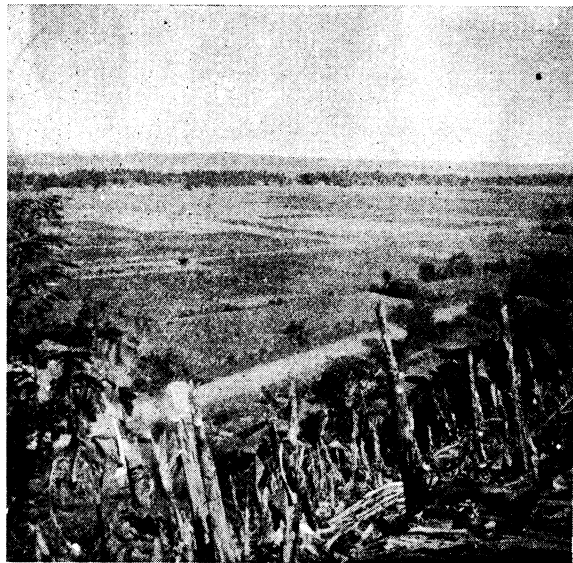
Weary of the life he leads on earth!"

# The *Alupasi* Industry of Caba, La Union

*Random Notes of A Student of Soil Geography*

By Dominador Z. Rosell

CABA is a small town in La Union located between Aringay and Bauang, 265 kilometers from Manila. The population is approximately 7,000. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people who are, however, handicapped by the lack of good, level agricultural land, located as the community is on the narrow coastal plain of the Ilocos region. There are, in fact, only a few hundred hectares of level land. The soils of this land run from sandy to loamy in texture and are not very rich. The rest of the land is hilly and mountainous, and consists of loose, friable, and droughty soils. In addition to this, areas that should have been allowed to forest are badly skinned and almost barren.



The narrow coastal plane of Ilocos with a stripped banana plantation in the foreground.

The narrow level coastal plain is planted to rice during the rainy season and tobacco during the dry season. Vegetable crops are also grown but to a limited amount. Corn is planted after the rice in some places where tobacco is not grown. The hillsides and the rolling areas are planted to upland rice. Bamboo abounds in steep areas. Coconut trees line the seashore.

Tobacco being the leading crop of La Union, however, the *alupasi* industry has become a very good source of income for the people of Caba. *Alupasi* is the Ilocano term for the Tagalog word *lapnis*,—dried banana sheaths used for wrapping bales of tobacco whether for storage or shipment. During the last several years the town of Caba has produced as much as ₱20,000 worth of this wrapping material annually.

The banana is a common Philippine plant and grows everywhere, as it may be planted either in sandy or clay soils provided there is sufficient moisture.

The hillsides and the rolling lands of Caba are planted to different varieties such as the *Latundan*, *Saba*, *Tarnate*, *Boñgolan*, *Botohan*, and others. The variety of banana used for making *alupasi* is the *Botohan* variety, the tall trunks being very suitable for the production of long, wide strips of the wrapping material.

In other parts of the Philippines the *Botohan* banana is grown for its leaves, which are also wide. People of Laguna, Batangas, Cavite, and Rizal gather them for sale in the Manila markets, where they are used as wrapping material for fish and other commodities. The *panciterias* in Manila used banana leaves extensively for wrapping *pansit* that is taken home.

In Caba, the *Botohan* variety is planted in open, sunny places. When the plants have reached a certain age, the leaves of the whole plantation are removed, this exposing the bare trunks. When the trees have reached their maximum growth, they are cut down, the younger ones being left

standing. The sheaths are then removed one by one and laid besides the remaining trees, and are left there from one to two weeks. They are not allowed to become too dry because then they crack and break easily. The length of the sheaths ranges from two to two and a half meters and the width from 15 to 20 centimeters. When dry they are tied in bundles of 100 each. A bundle sells at retail from forty to fifty centavos. The wholesale price for 1,000 sheaths or ten bundles runs from ₱3.50 to ₱4.50. The Chinese are usually the best buyers of the *alupasi*.

During a conversation I had with one man who was removing the sheaths from some banana trunks, I learned that the reason for cutting off all the leaves in a whole plantation is to allow the sunshine to get to the sheaths. But, why not gather the sheaths of only those trees that have reached maximum growth and place them outside the plantation to dry? This method would allow the younger trees to grow without interruption. How many sheaths can be obtained from a tree that has reached its maximum growth? How dry is good *alupasi*? What is the actual cost of production? What is the income per hectare? Can we use *alupasi* for anything else than wrapping tobacco? The answers to such questions can only be arrived at after careful study of the industry.

## Cinquain

By Herminio M. Beltran

O STAR  
Of morning—fade!  
The sun doth rise. . . Youth's dreams  
Must flee, it seems, from Reality's  
Dire eyes!



# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

Mr. Toastmaster:

We own (as a matter of fact, this is the only thing we own; everything else, we owe) we are not aware of any task that we confront, nevertheless, like High Commissioner McNutt, we approach it with great humility. As Aristotle did not say, "This is a most extraordinary occasion. Never before in my life have I listened to a few words of mine in advance of the words themselves." Well, why not? Before our lives, we ourselves had a similar experience. Our descendants, like those of Under-Secretary of Justice Melencio, will never forgive us if we did not have such experience. Neither will our ascendants. Under-Secretary Melencio is fortunate in that he has evidently none of the latter to worry about. *Magna est veritas et prevalebabbitt.*

As we were saying, we never heard of Democracy in the Philippines until McNutt called our attention to it. As Weyl asks in this connection "Was ist Materie?" (An English translation of this epoch-unmaking work will soon appear under the title "What's the matter?" to be



followed by an Italian translation by Commander Balbon "Wazzo maro?" The Japanese translation "Watzu Maru?" has already disappeared.) Now that we come to think of it, we have in fact more democracy than is good for Secretary Quirino. The other day, in

San Fernando, he made the following statement before the poor helpless Pampangos already handicapped by their lingo: "During the first year of the Soviet government, the earnings were divided, one half for the leader and the other half for the laborers. Second year, the ratio was two for the leader and one for the laborer; the third year, three for the leader and one for the laborer and so on, with the share of the leader ever increasing and the poor laborer's fixed at one." In a better governed country Secretary Quirino would have immediately been overwhelmed with orders and decorations. He would have been created Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Grand Double Cross, Commander of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Companion of the Order of the Pink Elephant, Knight Commander of the Most

(Continued at the bottom of the next page)

## Idilio de Amor

By Aurelio Alvero

**F**OR the fifty-four thousand  
Nine hundred  
And sixty-sixth time—  
Miguel Pelaez y Romero  
Asked the beautiful Consuelo,  
Daughter of Don Pancho de la Riva  
And of Doña Juana Pascuala  
Mariana Rosario Lopez de la Riva,  
If she  
Could learn  
To care  
For him.

And for the fifty-four thousand  
Nine hundred  
And sixty-sixth time—  
The beautiful Consuelo  
Answered bluntly,  
Cruelly,  
Heartlessly,  
Mercilessly,  
Definitely—  
"No!

And Miguel Pelaez y Romero,  
Who had been asking the age-old question  
Of Consuelo  
Ever since they were mere tots

Playing in the backyard  
Of Doña Menchang,  
Bethought himself  
Of a nice,  
Dramatic,  
Romantic,  
Sentimental  
And sensational way  
Of ending existence  
By a high jump  
From the topmost floor  
Of the Equitable Life  
Skyscraper. . . .

And so he took his hat,  
Said gruffly a goodbye,  
And pacing slowly  
With a determined mien,  
He went to Joe's Saloon  
And took a drink  
And another drink,  
And another,  
And then he got into a taxi  
For the cabaret  
In far San Juan—  
And just forgot  
The whole caboodle!

# When You Buy Mining Stock

By John Truman

Editor's Note:—The following note and nothing else was received from Mr. Truman for this issue of the Philippine Magazine, and not knowing what else to do with it or this section, I made up my mind to publish the note—evidently written after a glance at the Stock Exchange bulletin board for July 27 and the Lord knows how many gulps of whiskey.



## The Note

“Dear Editor:—As it appears that not only investors but even the gamblers are keeping away from the stock market for the present, leaving the field entirely to the sellers—long and short, another road to fortune should be opened. I suggest you invite the public to participate in a prize contest for the best replies to the following problem:

### When will bottom be reached?

“Contestants should answer in one sentence of not to exceed 125 words, giving either a date for the expected lowest price of some well known stock. For example:

- (1) August 8, 1937, 13:61 a. m.
- (2) When Antamok sells at two bananas a share.

“I suggest that you offer the following prizes:

*First Prize*—Five pesos cash;

*Second Prize*—A seat on either the Manila or the International Stock Exchange;

*Third Prize*—Two hundred assorted mining stock certificates of from 100,000 to 500,000 shares each of companies organized during the last boom; these may be used as wallpaper and are also of interest to

collectors of autographs as each certificate bears the signatures of well known national business men;

*Fourth Prize*—A job in a brokerage office; the winner would have to present a medical certificate to the effect that he needs a vacation, and would receive no salary but fifty per cent of the broker's net income;

*Fifth Prize*—Three dozen assorted items of good advice from a newly arrived expert on how to make money on the Exchanges.

“Shouldn't these prizes be attractive enough, each winner might be offered in addition easy chairs for three members of his family in the lobby of any brokerage office, to be used, however, only during office hours.

“The Board of Judges should be composed of the following persons:

- (1) The night watchman of the Manila Stock Exchange,
- (2) The messenger boy of the International Stock Exchange,
- (3) The janitor of the Securities and Exchange Commissioner's office, and
- (4) The editors of the Exchange columns of the *Bulletin* and the *Herald*.

“I think such a contest would arouse great interest throughout the Philippines.

“Yours,

(in a quavering hand) “J. T.”

## With Charity To All

(Continued from page 357)

Ancient Order of the Balderdash, Companion of the Most Recent Order of the Pink Parisian Garter, Pale Trembling Knight of the Order of Don Manuel, Knight of the Half Order of Tenderloin Rare, P. D. Q., Companion of the Merry Wives of Windsor, Night (Saturday) of the Order to the Bath, K.D.O.M., K.R.S.V.P., Companion of the Noble People of Batac, Knight Commander of the Order for Encouragement of Cruelty to Communists, Companion of the Order of the Irish Male Cow, and K.A.B.C.D.E. F.G.H.I.J.K.L.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.U.V.W.X.Y.Z. But unfortunately, Secretary Quirino can only dream of all these grand things. If only McNutt had not discovered democracy in the Philippines!

As we were saying, High Commissioner McNutt's grandfather once said that every speech or sermon would be better if it were short. Our own grandfathers entertained a similar view. They said that every speech or sermon would be better if it were not delivered at all.

Well, as we were saying, this here Democracy is a hard Nutt to crack. According to ourselves, “President Jorge Bocobo nas favorably received the suggestion to establish

and advanced police school in the University of the Philippines, to meet the scientific needs and higher educational requirements of the national state police.” And according to the supporters of the police school plan, “The school would give training in scientific police work and crime detection. Aside from this, the need for the school was also justified by the fact that higher educational attainments are required of officers of the state police.” According to ourselves, among the courses to be offered in this school will be: Guinto steak smothered with Posadas onions; the Municipal Golf Course; Democracy, its Prevention and Cure; How to Administer the Third Degree and even Higher Degrees; Honor among Policemen; Suicides and Other Murders; From Gozar to Mrs. Wilson—how They Were Suicided; Clues and Other Nuisances; “The Course of True Love,” which, according to Putakte and Bubuyog, leads to the nearest woman.

Ve pausen as ve Schwarzbrot mit Leberwurst eaten und Pabstbeer trinken. Hoch!

As ve nicht sagen were, ve äpproachen der End unser Täsk mit Sen-Sen uf grät Hümudität.

. . . . .

“S-s-show me the way to go home. . . .”

# Cebuano-Visayan Kinship Terms

By Ignacio T. Quijano

**T**HE Visayans constitute the largest ethnic group in the Philippines. Due to the fact that they are spread throughout numerous separate islands, they speak various dialects. The two most widely spoken dialects are the Cebuano-Visayan and the Ilongo-Visayan. The former is the prevailing dialect in the Eastern Visayas and the latter in the Western Visayas. Cebuano-Visayan is, however, spoken over a wider territory because most of the Northern Mindanao provinces are largely inhabited by people from the Eastern Visayas. Though the Cebuano-Visayan is not so highly developed a tongue as Tagalogs, yet it is a not insignificant rival. The terms of kinship prevalent among the people who speak Cebuano-Visayan are here compiled.



third degree; *apo sa sungay* for a grandchild of the fourth degree.

## Uncle-Nephew Group

**UNCLE:** The Cebuano-Visayan term for uncle is *uyoan*. The male cousins of either father or mother are known as *uyoan sa pangagawan*.

A child calls his uncles by the same terms he uses for his older brothers.

**AUNT:** For an aunt the term is *iyaan*. The female cousins of either father or mother are known as *iyaan sa pangagawan*.

A child calls his aunts by same terms he uses for his older sisters.

**NEPHEW, NIECE:** The generic Cebuano-Visayan word for nephew or niece is *pag-umangkon*. For the indication of sex the term *pag-umangkon nga lalaki* and *pag-umangkon nga babaye* are used for a nephew and niece respectively. The sons and daughters of cousins are called *pag-umangkon sa pangagawan*.

## Cousin Group

**FATHER:** The Cebuano-Visayan term for father is *amahan*. The children address their father as *tatay* or *tatang*.

**MOTHER:** For mother the term is *inahan*. *Nanay* or *nanang* are terms used by the children.

**SON, DAUGHTER:** As in Tagalog, the Cebuano-Visayan term for child is *anak*. For indicating the sex the word *lalaki* (male) or *babaye* (female) is affixed, as the case may be. A son is thus called *anak nga lalaki* and a daughter *anak nga babaye*. *Bata* generally means a child.

The first born child is known as the *kamagulangan* and the youngest the *kamanghuran*. The term used for an only child is *bugtong*. An adulterous or incestuous child is called *anak sa gawas* (*gawas*—outside). *Pinaangkan* is used, too. *Inday* and *undo* are terms of affection used by parents and older relatives for young boys and girls, respectively.

The Cebuano-Visayan term for cousin is *ig-agaw*. A first cousin is an *ig-agaw'g tagsa*; a second cousin, *ig-agaw'g tagurha*; etc. When addressed by minors, the terms used for older brothers or sisters are applied.

## Parent-in-Law and Child-in-Law Group

**PARENT-IN-LAW:** The term for parent-in-law is *ugangan*.

**CHILD-IN-LAW:** A child-in-law, whether male or female, is called *umagad*.

## Sibling-in-Law Group

**BROTHER, SISTER:** *Igso-on* is the term for sibling irrespective of age or sex. For the indication of sex *igso-on nga lalaki* for a brother and *igso-on nga babaye* for a sister are used.

There are various terms used by a minor child for his older brothers and sisters. *Mano*, *manoy*, or *manong* are used for the oldest brother, and *ingko*, *inkoy*, and *iyoy* for the succeeding older brothers. For the oldest sister *mana*, *manang*, or *manay* is used and *uray*, *manding*, and *insi* for the succeeding older sisters.

**BROTHER-IN-LAW, SISTER-IN-LAW:** The Cebuano-Visayan word for a brother-in-law or a sister-in-law is *bayao*.

**SPOUSE'S SIBLING'S SPOUSE:** For the husband or wife of a sibling-in-law, the term is *bilas*.

## Step-Relatives Group

**STEP-FATHER:** A stepfather is called *ama-ama*.

**STEP-MOTHER:** A stepmother is called *ina-ina*.

When addressing directly his stepfather or stepmother a child uses the same terms as for older brothers or sisters. A stepchild is called *humabdos*.

## Grandparent-Grandchild Group

The term used for grandparents is *apohan*, whether male or female. The term is also used for a granduncle or a grandaunt. For a grandchild *apo* is used. *Apo nga lalaki* and *apo nga babaye* are a grandson and granddaughter, respectively.

The degrees of relationship with respect to one's grandchild (*apo*) are expressed as follows: *apo sa sungkod* for a great-grandchild; *apo sa tuhod* for a grandchild of the

## Other Kinship Terms

Parents whose children have intermarried address each other as *pare* and *mare*, contractions of the Spanish *compadre* and *comadre*, respectively. *Bana* means husband; *asawa*, wife; *kabanayan*, relatives in general; *inanak*, godchild; *amahan sa bunyag*, godfather; *inahan*

sa *bunyang*, godmother; *igsoon sa dios*, godbrother or godsister. An adopted child is known as *anak-anak*.

A young unmarried man is called *olitawo*; a young unmarried woman, *dalaga*. *Bayong* is the term for a boy entering his prime; *dalagita* for a girl entering maidenhood. *Balo* is used for a widow or widower.

## Leper Women Voted . . .

(Continued from page 354)

town plaza even to its statue of Dr. José Rizal. Leonard Wood, in bronze, stands there too. I know how glad he would have been to see the leper women finding a cause into which they could throw so much of their fine energy.

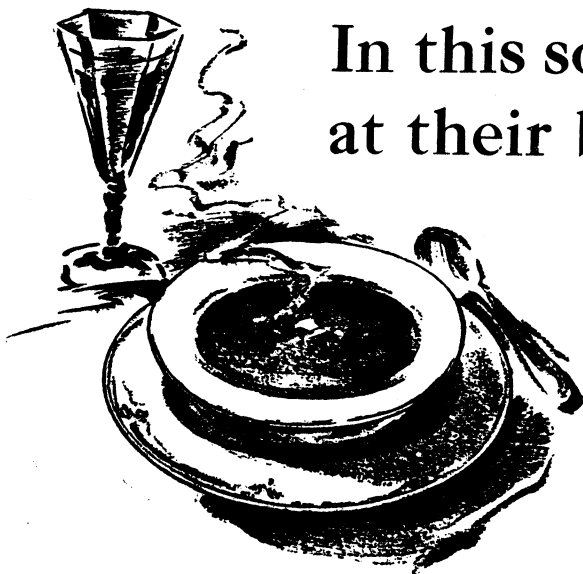
Of course, I couldn't speak Tagalog, not even Spanish. In order to appear a little less of a foreigner, I dressed in a Filipino gown, a lovely blue and white one lengthened and loaned for the occasion by a nurse, Miss Paula Lopez. In it, I felt just as I thought Mrs. Lim looked, very dignified and important. And as I saw the crowd that had gathered, I needed all the moral support a gown could give me.

Two hours ahead of schedule, the Plaza was full of people, both men and women. Every woman who could get there on her own feet or with the help of friends

or Boy Scouts was dressed in her best and out!

With their Commonwealth only in its second year they were intent on seeing the Filipino woman take as important a part in the upbringing of the nation as she takes in the rearing of her family. Men had plotted against her in the framing of the Commonwealth Constitution. Not a politician in the Islands thought she could rally a vote of 300,000 literate women, which perhaps is the only comment necessary on the judgment of the Filipino man.

The leper women were as inflammable as guncotton. Although the suffrage speech reached them twice removed—from Mrs. Lim to me, from me to the able leper linguist Mr. Pedro Pasion who translated the talk sentence by sentence into Tagalog—they sat on the edges of their seats and punctuated every point with unreserved approval. They asked questions. To see their eyes brighten, their backs stiffen, their shoulders square as they realized what an unfair challenge the politicians had set them, was an experience that will never come to me again, and one I am sure that they had never dared hope would come to them. To feel they were not forgotten! To see their ballots assume importance and fit into the pattern of changing national affairs! To know their voices were needed by the women of the Philippines! To be told that their votes—and could they possibly get 1000?—might be the very deciding factor in the emancipation of their country-



## In this soup, you enjoy tomatoes at their best!

**T**HINK of the most luscious, full-ripe tomatoes you ever tasted—then remember the soup which brings them to you with their fresh-off-the-vine tang captured by a recipe which delights all who like good things to eat—Campbell's!

The tomatoes themselves are specially cultivated by Campbell's for brilliant color, for lush richness and superb flavor. But that is only the beginning. Campbell's exclusive recipe blends them with a cooking genius that makes every spoonful a rare delight. Once tasted, it is a flavor never to be forgotten.

Why not serve this wonderful soup often?

At all grocers'



# Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL



*Safety Billboard erected by the City of Manila with the cooperation of the Philippine Advertising Corporation. Located at the south end of Sta. Cruz Bridge.*

# Lubricate Your Car Safely!

**O**VERLOOKING the necessity of properly and safely lubricating your car is simply ignoring the cause of driver's fatigue.

Lack of lubrication increases the difficulty of handling your car. It slows up both your response in an emergency and the response of mechanical parts. It causes greater wear and more frequent breakage of parts on which your safe driving depends.

*"Lubricate  
for Safety"*

Make your car safer for driving by having it Mobilubricated at regular intervals. Drive into the—

**STANDARD-VACUUM SERVICE STATION**

Mabini & San Luis, Manila

and have our experts service your car with special equipment the Certified Mobilubrication way. We invite you to watch us do the work.

✓ **CERTIFIED MOBILUBRICATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING SAFETY SERVICES:**

Chassis lubrication; checking crankcase oil, differential and transmission, universal joint; lubricating clutch and steering gear; checking wheel bearings; washing windows and checking windshield wiper, cleaning head-light lens and checking bulbs; properly inflating tires and checking for cuts; checking battery, fuses, and putting water in radiator, etc.

**AUTHORIZED MOBILUBRICATION DEALERS:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Insular Motors, Inc.<br>Calle Orozco            | 4. Motorists' Filling Station<br>Ayala Bridge & M. de Comillas |
| 2. Luneta Motor Company, Inc.<br>827 R. Hidalgo    | 5. Standard-Vacuum Service Station<br>Taft Avenue & Herran     |
| 3. Manila Motor Company, Inc.<br>Tanduay & Arlegui | 6. Standard-Vacuum Service Station<br>Mabini & San Luis        |

**SOCONY AND MOBILLOIL**

**STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY**



women, gave them more vitality than ten years' injections of chaulmoogra oil. Even the men, edging the crowd, caught fire and shouted not only approval but willingness to help in the campaign. Boy Scouts too volunteered to carry any women unable to walk to the poles.

The literacy test was a high hurdle for many. They all wanted to vote. There were six weeks before the plebiscite! Classes were started.

The day before registration came, and through some oversight Culion was without official blanks. Could those women have marched into the offices of the Department of the Interior that night there would have been a reckoning! They had staged a house to house, bed to bed, campaign. They had taught old women to read and write. They were all but standing in line to register.

And register they did! One of the nurses had a sample copy of the official form. She took it to a Boy Scout of Troop 113. He and some fellow scouts stayed up more than half the night to mimeograph 1000 blanks for the committee. The next day 952 women set their names on the registration list.

Campaign funds, all too slim, could not be shared with Culion. But nothing could stop that steam roller! Dr. José Raymundo, Chief of the Colony, and Mr. Frederick Jansen, missionary, gave their busses for the purpose of gathering all the women in on April 30. But they couldn't give gasoline; it's expensive down there. As resourceful as any heroine in a Walt Disney film, the nurses put on a benefit dance and came out ₱54.00 to the good. They saved enough of it to send me a telegram after the plebiscite: "918 women vote yes. 5 vote no."

In the thirty-five years of Culion's life the Colony has never been so alive. The curse was even removed from ISOLATION when they saw their ballots helping to swell the total vote to the astounding volume of 492,000 voices insistent on having speaking parts in their government.

Philippine women leaders are "on the spot" now! On what will they keep this great body of women working? Are there any intelligent enough, courageous enough to hoist the flag of Public Health and lead a crusade against leprosy? In that war they can count on the women of Culion to help!

---

## Servant Girl

(Continued from page 351)

She longed no more to be part of the group about the water tank in the bathhouse. She thought of the women there and their jokes and she smiled, in pity, because they did not have what she had, some one by the name of Angel, who knew how to massage injured feet back to being good for walking and who knew how to lay out clothes for bleaching.

When they teased her about Sancho, who insisted on pumping her can full every time she went for drinking water, she smiled at the women and at the man, full of her hidden knowledge about someone picking her up and being gentle with her. She was too full of this secret joy to mind their

teasing. Where before she had been openly angry and secretly pleased, now she was indifferent. She looked at Sancho and thought him very rude beside . . . beside Angel. He always put his hands over hers when she made a move to pump water. He always spoke to her about not being angry with the women's teasing. She thought he was merely trying to show off. And when one day Sancho said, "Do not mind their teasing; they would tease you more if they knew I really feel like they say I do," she glared at him and thought him unbearably ill-mannered. She spat out of the corner of her mouth, letting him see the grimace of distaste she made when she did so, and seeing Sancho's disturbed face, she thought, "If Angel knew, he'd strike you a big blow." But she was silent and proud and unsmiling. Sancho looked after her with the heavy can of water held by one hand, the other hand flung out to balance herself against the weight. He waited for her to turn and smile at him as she sometimes did, but she simply went her way. He flung his head up and then laughed snortingly.

Rosa's mistress made her usual bad-humored sallies against her fancied slowness. Noticing Rosa's sudden excursions into the street, she made remarks and asked curious questions. Always the girl had an excuse and her mistress soon made no further question. And unless she was in bad temper, she was amused at her servant's attempts at singing.

One night she sent the maid to a store for wine. Rosa came back with a broken bottle empty of all its contents. Sudden anger at the waste and the loss, made her strike out with closed fists, not caring where her blows landed until she saw the girl in tears. It often touched her when she saw Rosa crying and cowering, but now the woman was too angry to pity.

It never occurred to Rosa that she could herself strike out and return every blow. Her mistress was thirtyish, with peaked face and a thin frame, and Rosa's strong arms, used to pounding clothes and carrying water, could easily have done her hurt. But Rosa merely cried and cried, saying now and then *Aray! Aray!*, until the woman, exhausted by her own anger, left off striking the girl to sit down in a chair, curse loudly about the loss of such good wine, and ask where she was going to get the money to buy another bottle.

Rosa folded her clothes into a neat bundle, wrapped them in her blanket, and getting out her slippers, thrust her feet into them. She crept out of a door without her mistress seeing her and told herself she'd never come back to that house again.

It would have been useless to tell her mistress how the bottle had been broken, and the wine spilled. She had been walking alone in the street hurrying to the wine store, and Sancho had met her. They had talked; he begging her to let him walk with her and she saying her mistress would be angry if she saw. Sancho had insisted and they had gone to the store and bought the wine, and then going home, her foot had struck a sharp stone. She had bent to hold a foot up, looking at the sole to see if the stone had made it bleed. Her dress had a wide, deep neck, and it must have hung away from her body when she bent. Anyway, she had looked up to find Sancho looking into the neck of her dress. His eyes were turned hastily away as

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soon as she straightened up, and she thought she could do nothing but hold her peace. But after a short distance in their resumed walk home, he had stopped to pick up a long twig lying on the ground. With deft strokes he had drawn twin sharp peaks on the ground. They looked merely like the zigzags one does draw playfully with any stick, but Rosa, having seen him looking into her dress while she bent over, now became so angry that she swung out and with all her force struck him on the cheek with her open palm. He reeled from the unexpected blow, and quickly steadied himself while Rosa shot name after name at him. Anger rose in his face. It was nearly dark, and there was no one else on the street. He laughed, short angry laughter, and called her back name for name. Rosa approached him and made to slap him again, but Sancho was too quick for her. He had slipped out of her way, and himself slapped her instead. The surprise of it angered her into sudden tears. She swung up the bottle of wine she had held tightly in one hand, and ran after the man to strike him with it. Sancho slapped her arm so hard that she dropped the bottle. The man had run away laughing, calling back a final undeserved name at her, leaving her to look with tears at the wine seeping into the ground. Some people had come toward her then, asking what had happened. She had stooped, picked up the biggest piece of glass, and hurried back to her mistress, wondering whether she would be believed and forgiven. . . .

Rosa walked down street after street. She had long ago wiped the tears from her face, and her thoughts were of a place to sleep, for it was late at night. She told herself she would kill Sancho if she ever saw him again. She

picked up a stone from the road, saying, I wish a cold wind would strike him dead, and so on; and the stone she grasped tightly, saying, If I meet him now, I would throw this at him, and aim so well that I would surely hit him.

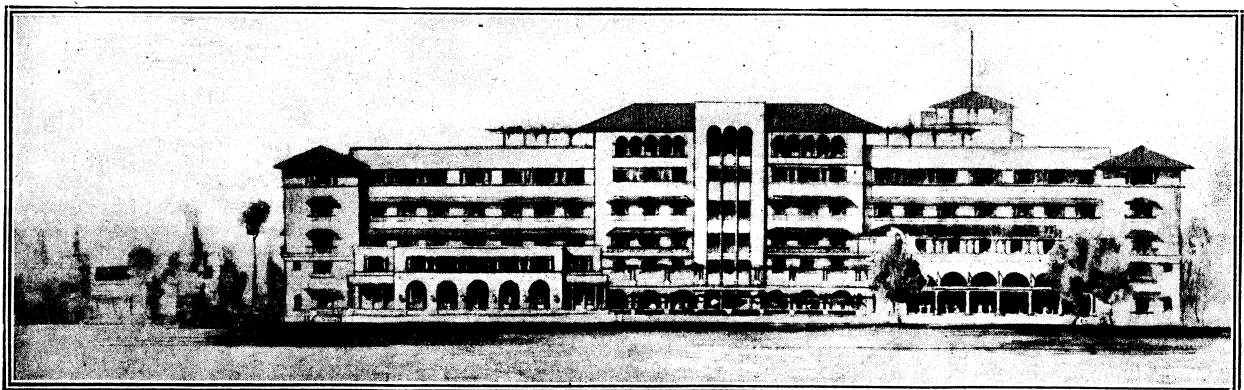
She rubbed her arm in memory of the numbing blow the man had dealt it, and touched her face with furious shame for the slap he had dared to give her. Her fists closed more tightly about the stone and she looked about her as if she expected Sancho to appear.

She thought of her mistress. She had been almost a year in the woman's employ. Usually she stayed in a place, at the most, for four months. Sometimes it was the master's smirking ways and evil eyes, sometimes it was the children's bullying demands. She had stayed with this last mistress because in spite of her spells of bad humor, there were periods afterward when she would be generous with money for a dress, or for a cine with other maids. And they had been alone, the two of them. Sometimes the mistress would get so drunk that she would slobber into her drink and mumble of persons that must have died. When she was helpless she might perhaps have starved if Rosa had not forcibly fed her. Now, however, thought of the fierce beating the woman had given her made Rosa cry a little and repeat her vow that she would never step into the house again.

Then she thought of Angel, the cochero who had been gentle, and she lost her tears in thinking how he would never have done what Sancho did. If he knew what had happened to her, he would come running now and take her to his own home, and she would not have to worry about a place to sleep this night. She wandered about, not stop-

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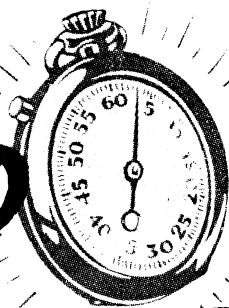
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ping at those places where she knew she would be accepted if she tried, her mind full of the injustices she had received and of comparisons between Sancho and Angel. She paused every time a tartanilla came her way, peering intently into the face of the cochero, hoping it would be he, ready to break her face into smiles if it were indeed. She carried her bundle on her arm all this while, now clenching a fist about the stone she still had not dropped and gnashing her teeth.

She had been walking about for quite a while, feeling not very tired, having no urgent need to hurry about finding herself a place, so sharp her hopes were of somehow seeing her cochero on the streets. That was all she cared about, that she must walk into whatever street she came to, because only in that way would he see her and learn what they had done to her.

Then, turning into a street full of stores set side by side, she felt the swish of a horse almost brushing against her. She looked up angrily at the cochero's laughing remark about his whip missing her beautiful bust. An offense like that, so soon after all her grief at what Sancho had done, inflamed her into passionate anger, and mouthing a quick curse, she flung the stone in her hand at the cochero on his seat. It was rather dark and she did not quite see his face. But apparently she hit something, for he suddenly yelled a stop at the horse, clambered down, and ran back to her, demanding the reason for her throwing the stone. She exclaimed hotly at his offense with the whip, and then looking up into his face, she gasped. She gasped and said, "Angel!"

For it was he. He was wearing a striped shirt, like so many other people were wearing, and he had on the very same trousers of dark blue he had worn when he massaged her foot. But he gazed at her in nothing but anger, asking whether her body was so precious that she would kill his horse. Also, why did she keep saying Angel; that was not his name!

Rosa kept looking up at him, not hearing a word of his threats about taking her to the *municipio*, saying only Angel, Angel, in spite of his protests that that was not his name. At last she understood that the cochero did not even remember her and she realized how empty her thoughts of him now were. Even his name was not Angel. She turned suddenly to walk away from him, saying, "You do not even remember me".

The cochero peered at her face and exclaimed after a while, "Oh yes! the girl with the swollen foot!" Rosa forgot all the emptiness, forgot the sudden sinking of her heart when she had realized that even he would flick his whip at a girl alone on the road, and lifted her smiling face at him, stopping suddenly to tell him her foot had healed very quickly. The cochero asked her after a while where she was going, and she said breathlessly, without knowing just why she answered so, "I am going home!" He asked no questions about where she had been, why she was so late. He bade her ride in his vehicle, grandly saying he would not make her pay, and then, with many a loud exclamation to his horse, he drove her to her mistress' house.

Rosa didn't tell him what had happened. Nor anything about her dreams. She merely answered the questions the cochero asked her about how she had been. "With the grace of God, all right, thank you." Once he made her a sly joke about his knowing there were simply lots of men courting her. Rosa laughed breathlessly and denied it. She wished they would never arrive, but they soon did. The cochero waited for her to get out, and then drove off, saying "Don't mention it" to her many thanks. She ran after the tartanilla when it had gone off a little way, and asked, running beside the moving vehicle, looking up into his face, "What is your name?"

The cochero shouted, not stopping his horse, "Pedro!" and continued to drive away.

Rosa went into the house without hesitation, forgetting all her vows about never stepping into it again and wondering why it was so still. She turned on the lights and found her mistress sleeping at a table with her head cradled in her arms, a new wine bottle before her, empty now of all its contents. With an arm about the thin woman's waist, she half dragged her into her bed. When the woman would wake, she would say nothing, remembering nothing. Rosa turned on the light in the kitchen, and hummed over her preparations for a meal.

## Manila's Cloud Year

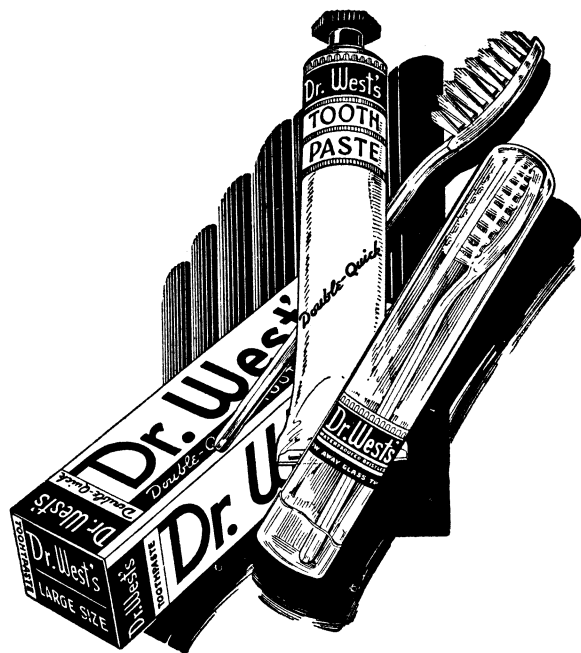
(Continued from page 349)

types are to be expected for the different months of the year. They may be studied in connection with the cloud photographs which embellish the remainder of the book. It may be added that the author mercifully refrains from making extensive additions to the already replete nomenclature of cloud forms.

With characteristic scientific caution the author asks this question: "How far can the weather classification outlined in this paper and the clouds of Manila be used for forecasting purposes?" and he then proceeds to show how the classification may be correlated with the data regarding frontal situations appearing on the daily weather maps and how a forecast of the type of weather that will accompany the prevailing frontal situation may then be undertaken. The task, admittedly, is difficult when it is realized that cloud formations in this part of the world can not be relied upon to depict impending changes of the weather to the extent upon which reliance may be placed in temperate zones. This, naturally brings us to the consideration of typhoon skies which Francis Thompson might well have had in mind in his great epic poem "The Hound of Heaven" where he exclaims:

"I knew all the swift importings  
On the wilful face of skies;  
I knew how the clouds arise  
Spuméd of the wild sea-snortings."

The lay reader, in particular, will be disappointed that Father Deppermann's atlas contains only three plates of these, and one he characterizes as "a good imitation of a typhoon sky," which, anomalously, seems much more "characteristic" than the pictures of the genuine typhoon skies. In another publication<sup>6</sup> Father Deppermann gives his reasons for so robbing the public of its thrills



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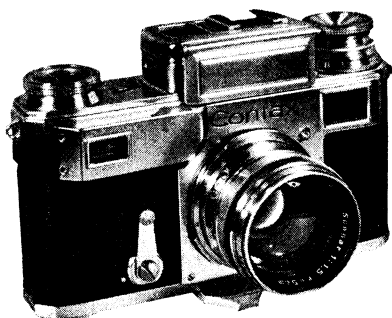
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See the article in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, "Manila's Cloud Year", page 348.

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and, in the belief of the reviewer, they are worth the attention of the amateur weather-wise who seek probabilities in cirrus clouds (and false cirrus) and ever endeavor to build up a catastrophe on every cumulo-nimbus cloud-bank that insinuates itself above the eastern horizon.

"Readers may perhaps be disappointed that no examples of 'typhoon clouds' are given; but it must be remembered that a typhoon, though it is of a whirling nature like a waterspout or a tornado, is of much vaster extent, and the clouds, by the time the winds begin to rage fiercely, are mainly of the dull nimbus type which give very little detail and are uninteresting to view. Are there perhaps types of clouds which are peculiar to typhoons and not of other depressions and storms? Some favour 'scuds' and radiating Cirrus, but the writer is forced to admit that up to the present he has been unable to find any type of cloud present in typhoons which he has not been able to duplicate in other situations. Often, for instance, the chaotic state of the sky of an early evening at Manila, just before the series of surrounding thunderstorms, is practically identical with a typhoon sky (so-called), and the parallel Cirrus frequently seen in perfectly good weather can scarcely be distinguished from the radiating Cirrus which sometimes but not always precedes a typhoon."

Few, outside of those who have actually undertaken cloud photography will appreciate the technical difficulties that had to be met by Father Deppermann in making these cloud studies. Many photographers will be surprised to learn that the photographs that form the plates in the atlas were enlarged from the movie-sized films of an ordinary Contax hand camera, fitted with a Zeiss Tessar lens. In view of this great enlargement and the fact that the half-tone plates were executed from them, the finished product commends itself to critical eyes.

In his Dresden publication, Father Deppermann points out the attractiveness of cloud photography to amateurs. He goes on to say:

"But Manila is not the only inviting place for such cloud photography. Almost every locality has its own peculiarities of cloud formation, and there is hardly a more inviting field for the amateur who wishes at the same time to do something really useful for science and also satiate his desire for the beautiful than cloud photography. . . . Who has not read Ruskin and his praise of the painter Turner for his 'truth of clouds'. Might it not be a great help for an artist to carry a Contax with him in his rambles and snap as occasion offers the ever changing cloud forms which the good God is continually presenting to us in His heavens? In the writer's humble opinion the 'truth of clouds' as shown in such pictures, afterwards faithfully depicted on the artist's canvas, would be far more beautiful and convincing than the monstrosities so often offered us as figments of the artist's imagination and faulty memory."

Perhaps the reviewer may be permitted to add that those amateurs who may feel impelled to follow Father Deppermann's implied invitation, and it is to be hoped there will be many, will do well to communicate with him before starting work so that they may be given simple instructions as to the data that should accompany each photograph, without which it may be utterly worthless for scientific work even though aesthetically beautiful.

The reviewer dislikes, exceedingly, to degrade a piece of work such as this, by an analysis of "its practical applications." Unfortunately, however, a continuation of a valuable piece of research often depends largely upon the ability of its author to demonstrate to those who are more versed in the skullduggery of the pork-barrel than in the magic of science, that the work has "commercial possibilities" capable of dispelling the traditional timidity of a million dollars. The reviewer can only say of Father

Deppermann's studies, as he would say of the other research that is constantly under way at the Manila Observatory, that if Father Deppermann is enabled to arrive at the point to which the results he has so far achieved seem to be leading him, governmental and business circles may feel a degree of assurance that greater "efficiency" will be added to the methods by which the probable behavior of typhoons may be forecast, with consequent benefit to the shipping industry and business in general. Moreover, ships' officers will continue to be grateful and co-operative in the common cause and, not improbably, human life will be conserved.

In the course of the preparation of this paper, the reviewer had occasion to go to his library shelves to check his recollection of a quotation, and his eye fell upon the volumes on the clouds. His glance rested upon one in particular—a book entitled "Cloudland" by the Rev. W. Clement Ley,<sup>7</sup> who pursued cloud study as a hobby and became a recognized authority on the subject. This book, published in London nearly half a century ago, is now very difficult to obtain, for it is a classic and those who once possessed themselves of it usually held on to it. The reviewer had seen a copy of the book, and had particularly admired the six beautiful colored plates, executed from the original water-color studies of the author, among them, one of the cloud distribution in a typical cyclone. For years he sought the book in vain until one day, while going over the shelves in a dusty second-hand-book-store in Shanghai his eye lit upon a tattered cover bearing the legend "Ley. CLOUDLAND."

Restraining his excitement, for the owner of the store was very near and had, in the past, shown ability to read poker faces with amazing accuracy, he carelessly—nonchalantly—laid the book aside on a pile he had reserved for further inspection, and went on with his search of the shelves. After a decent interval, he made his selections, casually adding "Cloudland" to the pile, paid the price, and walked out with his precious find which, after all, was the only book in the lot he greatly wanted.

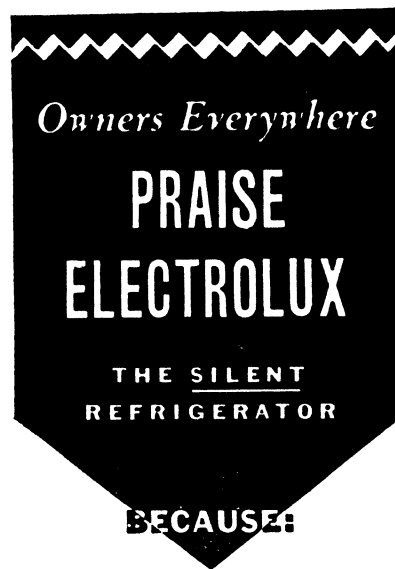
Then came the feverish turning over of the pages at home and the desolating discovery that some one had carelessly cut out all the colored plates. Quite evidently, that "some one" had been a person who appreciated the beauty of those pictures, but who yet lacked the faculty to perceive that they were a whole only with the text of the delightful and scholarly gentleman who wrote the book. It was a desecration it is true, but the sin was venial if one takes into consideration the impulse that prompted it.

But, despite that, just beyond the title page lie stanzas of Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind", starting:

"Thou on whose stream, 'mid the steep sky's commotion,  
Loose clouds like earth's decaying leaves are shed,  
Shook from the tangled boughs of heaven and ocean..."

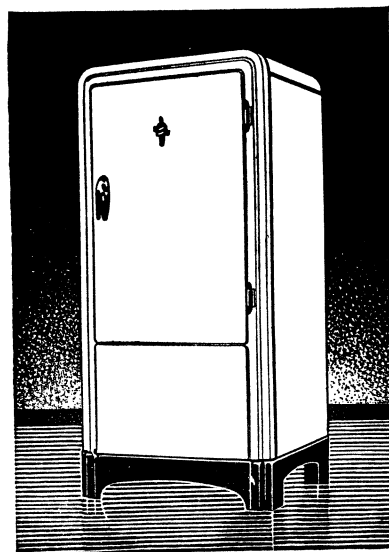
and turning over the leaves we encounter fragments of verse neatly interpolated to make graphic some point in the scientific discussion.

A neighboring book, Humphrey's "Fogs and Clouds"<sup>8</sup> of recent date, showed that author also invoking Shelley, from whose poem "The Cloud", he quotes as prelude to the preface and, as an opening to the first chapter, a further quotation from the same poem:



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I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores;  
I change but I cannot die."

and then follows an interesting discussion as to the origin and fate of the 16,000,000 tons of atmospheric moisture that are produced each second.

Finally, a glimpse into just one more "scientific treatise" on the clouds, McAdie's fine cloud atlas published under the auspices of Harvard University<sup>9</sup>. Opening the cover we find right there in the beginning a free translation of a long passage from Aristophanes' "Comedy of the Clouds" from which we take these lines from the chorus personifying the clouds:

"We are the clouds of splendid hue  
Rising from Sea with garments ever new,  
We are the breath of Ocean old  
Who rest awhile, then journey far  
Marching with swift, resistless tread  
O'er plain and mountain.  
We enfold the peaks, enshadow fields,  
We are kin to the rivers, the streams and the pools,  
We master the wind and the swelling wave;  
Weeping, we furrow the well-tilled earth,  
Digging swift channels to the Sea."

Now, when the reviewer has completed his task, he picks up the current issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* and glancing through it he comes across a brief article headed "Dry as Dust". Clearly, the author of this is a kindred spirit, and it is unfortunate that he is anonymous for he would be a man worth knowing. He, too, has browsed through old scientific texts and periodicals, though his search has led him into different channels. However, the impressions he seems to have gained are identical. After a charming little dissertation he concludes:

"'Dry as Dust' is the conventional term applied to scholarship of the learned journals; less complimentary is the term usually applied to those who read them for pleasure. There is, however, no statute against eccentricity, even in its most advanced stages and so today, when friends discourse to me on the sterility of scholarship, I reflect to myself how much less life and literature would be if I did not know that Chaucer ate violet and onion salad, and that Charlemagne's pet elephant walked all the way from Indo-China for the blossoms from the Emperor's best rose tree."

Yet, there doubtless are those who on reading the foregoing will say:

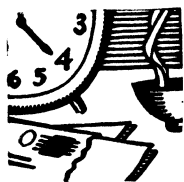
"How trivial scientists are!"

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# Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



Professor Frank G. Haughwout, protozoologist, formerly of the College of Medicine and the Bureau of Science, and who now conducts a clinical laboratory in Manila, pursues, as all those who have read his articles on typhoons in this Magazine (he is working on a book on the subject) know, meteorology as a hobby. His article on Manila clouds is a review of a recent

publication of the Philippine Weather Bureau and a piece of literature in itself.

Though young and though she began writing only a year or so ago, Miss Estrella D. Alfon, of Cebu, is already to be considered in the front rank of Filipino writers in English. She wrote me some months ago in reply to a little note of commendation I sent her: "Perhaps you know how your say adds a lot to a writer's reputation. Yet the encouragement of you and of others seems only to awaken me to my unworthiness. So far I have been inclined to believe that what little success I've had has been due to good luck rather than talent. That is why I have not written anything lately." Later, together with her very fine story, "Servant Girl", published in this issue, she wrote me in part: "When I grow unsure of myself, I read your letters to me, what few of them there are, and forthwith confidence reasserts itself and I feel that I can write a story if I wanted to, yes, and even write it well. That is the way I felt when I wrote this story. . . ."

Mrs. E. S. Hirst, who writes of the efforts on behalf of woman suffrage on the part of the women of the Culion Leper Colony, is the representative in the Philippines of the Pasadena *Star-News*, and was formerly Associate-Director of the Pasadena Community Playhouse. She was a guest of the Bureau of Health on the Spring trip of the S. S. Apo to the Colony. She came to the Philippines last September to stay for a month or two, but found the program of social and educational work so interesting here that she decided to remain.

Redentor Ma. Tuazon, author of "A Barrio Episode" in this issue, stated in a letter accompanying the sketch that this was an actual happening witnessed by him many years ago in Pampanga.

Ignacio T. Quijano, who writes on Cebu-Visayan kinship terms, is a graduate of the Cebu High School and is at present connected with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in that city. His article may be compared to past articles in the Magazine on kinship terms in other parts of the Philippines.

D. Z. Rosell is a member of the staff of the Bureau of Science.

Hermínio M. Beltran, author of the Cinquain published in this issue, who has already contributed a number of poems to the Magazine, is now a sophomore in the College of Law, University of the Philippines. He says he took up law because his degree of Litt. B. "unfortunately never got me a job".

Aurelio Alvero, who already has a book of poems to his credit, "Moon Shadows on the Waters", contributes a poem in the lighter mood to this issue.

Luis Dato, poet of Camarines Sur, is preparing a third volume of poetry of which "Last Word" in this issue, and his poem, "Forgotten Songs", in the July issue, are to be included.

During the month I received a letter from Mrs. L. Wendover of Port Holland, Zamboanga, praising the covers of the Magazine. She wrote: "The cover pictures of the Philippine Magazine—I hope they will always be so. I am crazy about them. When the Magazine arrives, the first thing I say is: 'Let's see the cover'. Some day when I am no longer in the Philippines, I'll have them framed and hang them on the wall. My home folks in Germany will understand my story better with these illustrations. I compliment the artist who represents real Filipino life so clearly. . . ."

Other notes of commendation for the covers came from Dr. Gilbert Perez who wrote "That cover artist of yours may not have studied formal psychology, but he is a psychologist," and from Mr. O. F. Wang of the Advertising Bureau, Inc., who contented himself with saying, "Your July cover in GOOD."

I received a sociological note from Percy Warner Tinan anent Marc Greene's article in the June issue, "White' Russians on the China Coast". "I enjoy very much the issues of the Magazine that come to me through the kindness of Mr. Hayter. But may I rise to remark that your Mr. Greene misses the facts of the case quite badly in the last two



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paragraphs of his story on the White Russians? The only girls in the only worth while cabarets in Shanghai today are still Russians, at least ninety-five per cent. Particularly is the Del Monte, and next the Casonova, noted for many rather good looking ones, and far from 'worn out'. The Chinese girls who know more than a few words of 'business English' are few and far between. . . ." I wish I were a traveler like Mr. Tinan. My editorial blue pencil would then, no doubt, be wielded with greater authority.

With a great deal of satisfaction, not to say pride, I reproduce here an unsolicited letter I received during the month from Edward J.

O'Brien, the world's leading short story anthologist, which proves that our Filipino writers in English are beginning to receive genuine recognition. The letter is dated June 1, Oxford, England, and reads:

"The Editor  
PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE  
Manila, Philippine Islands

"Dear Sir:—

"I shall be glad to consider the stories in PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE regularly for the 'Best Short Stories' if you care to add my name to your mailing list and send me such issues as have already appeared since the beginning of 1937.

"Sincerely yours,  
"Edward J. O'Brien."

A recent issue of the *Literary Digest* (May 29) characterizes O'Brien as the "acknowledged arbiter of the short story". For twenty-two years he has edited his annual volumes of the "best American short stories," and since 1921 he has edited collections of British stories as well. According to the *Digest*, "When the idea of a collection of short stories first came to O'Brien as a reporter on the *Boston Evening Transcript* in 1915, he had no idea of the success he was destined to have. Undaunted by the knowledge that he had never written a short story—to this day he has never written one—O'Brien plowed through the magazines. The choice was made and published quietly. The idea caught quickly; overnight, the collection was a best-seller. Today, O'Brien still does the enormous job single-handed. With painstaking thoroughness, he reads eighty-two quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies to select the best American stories of the year. . . . British magazines read, including those of Ireland and the dominions, number fifty-six. . . . He now edits his books from England. . . ." That the Philippine Magazine has now been added to the comparatively few, selected magazines published in the English language from which Mr. O'Brien draws his selections is, I think, a real triumph for our Filipino writers. I have said for some years that our local authors are beginning to make a real contribution to the great English world-language—a new and unique element, and Mr. O'Brien's letter, I feel, goes far to bear me out.

We scored off the Philippine Army today. It seems that the Army's telephone lines and ours get mixed once in a while, and Romero (the chief factotum in my office down-stairs) occasionally gets an army order. I myself, late one night, was addressed as the sergeant of the guard. Romero always politely explains to the man on the other end of the line that he has the wrong number and on a few such occasions has met with the scant return courtesy of having the line cut off with a bang that hurt his ear. This naturally peevied him and this morning he was ready with a different come-back. Somebody asked him in a very gruff voice: "Get me Sergeant so and so and be snappy about it!" In an equally gruff voice Romero demanded, "What company do you want?" "Isn't this the Supply Department?" came back the voice with a note of hesitance. "No", barked the usually mild Romero, "this is the Major-General's office!" Came the now very meek reply: "Oh, I beg your pardon. . . Sir. . . ." Romero told me he got a great kick out of that "Sir".

The July *Current History* reprinted parts of the editorial on President Quezon's earlier independence proposals in the April issue of the Philippine Magazine. The excerpt was included in a box and with a black headlines "The Road to Ruin". So the Magazine's influence grows.

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**News Summary**

(Continued from page 343)

reopening their plants. Rep. C. E. Hoffman of Michigan demands that Congress adopt a resolution empowering the President to use federal armed forces in strike areas if local authorities "fail to protect persons wishing to work".

The Senate approves the administration's \$1,500,000,000 relief bill, ending a week of bitter controversy. It now goes back to the House for action on the numerous Senate amendments.

Representatives of the Cotton Textile Institute appearing before the joint committee advocate permanent reciprocity and preferential trade relations between the United States and the Philippines as a loss of the American market would injure the Philippines and the gentleman's agreement with Japan regarding textile shipments to the Philippines has not achieved its objective. A representative of the Textile Exporters Association declares that "the United States certainly needs the Philippine market".

Defending his proposal of a second term for President Quezon, Commissioner Paredes states that "vastly greater things are planned for the Commonwealth than can be put in effect in the short period of 6 years. It is obvious that the President should be allowed sufficient time to carry out his great program".

Joe Louis, 23-year-old Detroit Negro, knocks out the 31-year-old world champion heavyweight boxer, James J. Braddock, in the eighth round of a match staged in Chicago. Braddock weighed 197 pounds and Louis 197-1/4. Braddock had not fought since he won the title from Max Baer. The encounter was the first mixed heavyweight title bout since the Jefferson-Johnson fight at Reno, 27 years ago, and Louis becomes the second Negro champion in the history of the ring.

June 23.—Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium arrives in Washington to confer with officials in the international financial situation.

E. P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, tells the joint committee that "there is a growing realization by thinking Filipinos that their long-sought independence may be nothing more than immediate freedom to starve and ultimate domination by some other nation. . . . Any present attempt to establish definitely the date after which the Islands would be thrown on their own resources, would be a most unnatural act on the part of the United States. If this is done, the Philippines will eventually revert to their status of 40 years ago, while if preferential trade relations are established, the Islands have a great future".

Joe Louis receives a \$400,000 offer to defend his title against Max Schmelling. The promoter, Jack Kearns, has offered the latter \$200,000.

June 24.—The State Department makes public a statement by President Quezon declaring that he will recommend to the Assembly that the oil tax refund money be used in part for the purchase of large landed estates for resale to the tenants in small parcels, in part for the building of roads in Mindanao and other undeveloped regions, in part for the building of more schools and government institutions to take care of the insane, the indigent, etc., all this requiring a total of perhaps \$20,000,000. The balance of \$0,000,000 "would be kept intact to be spent ultimately for the readjustment of Philippine economy as the joint committee of American and Philippine experts may recommend". President Quezon makes farewell calls on President Roosevelt Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of War H. H. Woodring, and others, and states, "I am very thankful and very happy with the splendid cooperation shown me by American officials on behalf of my country". Later he states in New York, "I am against reelection and I stand on my published statements against a second presidential term. Our Constitution must be respected. Any proposal to amend it now is out of order and should not be given any consideration at all". It is reported he has secured the services of Police Captain Thomas F. Dugan of New York City to help reorganize the Philippine police system.

June 25.—The Republic Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company reopen their plants under the protection of state police and national guard units, and C.I.O. leaders protest to President Roosevelt against their use, begging him to intervene to prevent a massacre.

President Quezon cancels a farewell luncheon to Commissioner Paredes and other Filipino officials when he recalls he has a luncheon engagement with Cardinal Dennis Dougherty in Philadelphia.

June 26.—Executives of the four large steel companies make their "final" appearance before the Mediation Board and file a formal statement reiterating their refusal to sign a contract with the "irresponsible" C.I.O.

June 28.—The heads of the Bethlehem, Inland, Republic and Youngstown steel companies claim that the steel strike is broken and that more men are returning to work every hour. C.I.O. leaders accuse Ohio Governor Davey of "strike-breaking" activities because he is keeping national guard units at the gates of the steel mills to protect the men returning to work.

President Roosevelt sends the London agreement regulating the production and marketing of sugar to the Senate for ratification, stating it has his approval and that after Senate ratification the Philippine Assembly must also approve it before he can effectuate the agreement.

It is stated that President Roosevelt's three-day week-end "pow-wow" with members of Congress on

lonely Jefferson Island, Chesapeake Bay, has solidified support for him.

Chinese Finance Minister H. H. Kung arrives in Washington for a series of conferences.

Captain H. L. Heath, former Philippine old-timer, dies in McMinnville, Oregon, aged 70.

June 29.—Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for the presidency, urges President Roosevelt to invoke the neutrality law against Germany and Italy for waging a "left-handed war" against the Spanish government.

Dynamite blasts wreck two vital water pipe lines feeding the giant Bethlehem Steel Corporation plant at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, American aviatrix on a flight around the world, lands at Lae, New Guinea, after a 1200-mile hop from Port Darwin, Australia.

June 30.—Announced by the U. S. Maritime Commission that 16 subsidiary agreements covering a 6-months experimental period have been effected with steamship companies as the old ocean mail contracts expired. The government will pay the owners of 151 ships the difference in operating costs between foreign-line working expenses and those of American ships. The new subsidies total \$4,645,580 for the period, as against payments under the old system of \$8,058,892. No agreement has been reached with the Dollar Line, it is announced, which owes the government \$15,000,000.

President Quezon leaves New York for Paris.

July 1.—The Inland Steel Corporation signs agreement to recognize the C.I.O. and some 12,000 men prepare to return to work. The dead-lock remain unbroken in other sectors of the seven-state strike front.

Vicente Villamin, Filipino economist, states in Washington that the present political status of the Philippines as a "self-governing unit under the American flag is most ideal, safest, and most advantageous for the Philippines, as it is a status that makes the country actually more independent than many technically sovereign nations".

Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President Roosevelt, marries Ethel duPont, member of a wealthy family which is politically opposed to him.

July 2.—A radio message is intercepted from Mrs. Putnam and her copilot, Capt. Fred Noonans, stating that they have only a half hour's supply of fuel left and that they can not see land. They had flown for 19 hours out of Lae, New Guinea, for a hop to Howland Island. The plane is equipped with a rubber life boat and it is said the empty gasoline tanks would keep the plane afloat for some time.

July 4.—The Mayo Brothers Foundation announces that the germ of drealed infantile paralysis has been isolated by Dr. Edward Carl Rosenow and that preliminary work on developing a serum or vaccine has begun.

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The State Department begins a widespread reorganization, placing it virtually on a war footing by ordering transfers and gathering into the Department a group of career diplomats noted for their expert knowledge of conditions in the countries most likely to be involved in war.

Gov. G. H. Earle of Pennsylvania in a surprise appearance before a mass meeting of steel workers and coal miners striking against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, appeals to them to "stamp those damned communists out of the ranks of your organization". The New Deal, pro-labor governor, however, also criticizes the steel companies which have refused to sign contracts with the unions.

July 5.—United States warships race over the Pacific in the greatest sea-hunt ever mobilized in answer to faint radio signals believed to have been sent out by Mrs. Putnam and her flying companion.

July 6.—Included in the ships searching for the two lost fliers are the Coast Guard cutter *Itasca*, the battleship *Colorado*, the U.S.S. *Swan*, the aircraft carrier *Lexington*, four destroyers, and a number of seaplanes from Honolulu. The Japanese Navy Department orders an air-ship carrier and scores of other ships to the scene to aid in the search.

The first survey flights between London and New York are completed by the Pan-American Airways *Clipper III* which lands at Foynes, Ireland, after a 12-hour 34-minute flight from Botwood, Newfoundland, and the Imperia Airways flying boat *Caledonia* which traveled the same route in the opposite direction and ran into a fog, taking 14 hours 23 minutes to make the hop. The journey covers approximately 2,000 miles.

July 7.—The Republic Steel Corporation mills in Cleveland reopen and observers speculate on a possible break in the friendly relations between President Roosevelt and John L. Lewis. Secretary Perkins has recently for the first time condemned sit-down strikes as illegal and unsuited to the American worker. Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper has stated that "the people will not long patiently forbear unnecessary strife and disturbance, no matter by whom provoked". President Roosevelt himself stated that the public regards the actions of extremists in the light of "a plague on both your houses".

July 8.—One striker is killed and 20 are hurt in a riot at the Aluminum Company of America plant, Alcoa, Tennessee.

July 9.—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Finance Minister H. H. Kung issue a joint communique in Washington announcing that the United States has arranged to sell gold to China in return for silver in order to establish a dollar exchange and for currency stabilization purposes. The gold will remain in the United States.

July 11.—Secretary of the Interior Harold S. Ickes states that reports that the administration favors the sugar measure now on the House calendar are not founded on fact and that it will oppose any bill discriminating against the territories, mentioning specifically Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. He criticizes the can sugar refining interests whose lobbying activities were partly responsible for the measure in its present form.

It is announced that guns of 16-inch caliber will be mounted in the two battleships now under construction.

George Gershwin, Jewish-American composer and author of the famous "Rhapsody in Blue", dies in Hollywood, following an operation for brain tumor. He was 38 years old.

July 12.—Secretary Hull warns Japanese Ambassador H. Saito and Z. Ting, Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy, that a Sino-Japanese war would be a "blow to the cause of world peace and progress".

Dr. J. R. Hayden, former Vice-Governor of the Philippines, states before the Institute of Pacific Affairs at Charlottesville, Virginia, that "there is danger the Tydings-McDuffie Act and other related legislation may produce economic ruin followed by political and social chaos in the Philippines", and that "the United States in formulating its final policy toward the Islands should place its national honor above the demands of any special American group." He declares that the United States has an inescapable moral responsibility for Philippine welfare; that it would be compelled to intervene, by military force if necessary, to reestablish peace, order, and governmental stability in the event these were destroyed before the establishment of a Philippine Republic; and suggests that the graduated scale of export taxes beginning in the 5th year of the Commonwealth might bring about such destruction. Although the establishment of a Philippine Republic appears imminent, changing international relationships may alter the direction of this move and delay the progress of independence, he warns.

President Roosevelt approves the selection by the American experts on the joint Philippine-American committee as permanent chairman, of John Van A. MacMurray, Ambassador to Turkey. He is considered highly qualified because of his knowledge of the Far East, having served many years in China, Japan, and Siam. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1924-25.

#### Other Countries

June 10.—Dr. C. T. Wang, new Chinese Ambassador to the United States, states that China would be very happy to participate with other nations in guaranteeing the neutrality of the Philippines.

June 11.—Announces at Moscow that eight high army officers have confessed to plotting to overthrow the government, and that they will be brought to trial immediately. The principal defendant is Marshal Michael Tukhachevsky, regarded as Russia's most brilliant soldier, who was recently removed from the command of the Volga military area.

June 12.—Britain, France, Italy, and Germany agree to resume the four-power control of the Spanish coast with the understanding that each nation will protect itself from any Spanish attack but not resort to such reprisals as the shelling of Almeria. The rebels send a formal note to Bilbao threatening that continued resistance would lead to the bombing of the city by a force of 300 bombers "as in the case of Guernica". The western Basque front is crumbling, but elsewhere the lines are holding.

The London Imperial Conference approves a proposal to subsidize British shipping lines in the Pacific. The Australian and New Zealand delegates were particularly anxious to overcome competition from United States vessels.

Eight ranking Russian army generals are convicted of treason and executed. It is said they planned to give the Soviet Union's western provinces to Germany.

June 13.—The outskirts of Bilbao are aflame as the rebels come to within three miles of the city walls.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam reaches Massawa, Italian Eritrea, having crossed the African continent in six days. Her next hop is to Karachi, India.

June 14.—General José Fidel Davila with 50,000 troops, 150 tanks, and 200 warplanes breaks the "El Gallá" line around Bilbao after 73 days of merciless siege. Five suburbs are in flames as the fascists reach the gates of the city. The government is seeking to rally the 340,000 citizens with the 700 year old slogan "Invincible".

The Dail Eireann by a vote of 62 to 48 adopts the new Irish Free State constitution which, however, is still to be ratified in a plebiscite. It declares Ireland a sovereign state named Aire (pronounced "air") including all of the island except the six northern protestant countries of Ulster which now function as a separate part of the British Empire. It guarantees freedom of religion while recognizing Roman Catholicism as the "principal religion", and abolishes all titles of nobility.

President Kemal Ataturk of Turkey donates his private fortunes of several million pounds sterling to the government.

The Rev. Anderson Jardine who conducted the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor resigns. He states his resignation has nothing to do with recent events.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, holds a conference with Adolf Hitler near Munich.

June 15.—The Imperial Conference closes in London after reaching agreement on the desirability of strengthening the League of Nations and that this would be facilitated by separating the Covenant from the peace treaties. The conference also agreed on the importance of negotiations for arms limitation whenever there is reasonable prospect of success, while recognizing at the same time that the plans for British armament increases are no more than necessary for defense and for the fulfillment of obligations. The Australian proposal for a Pacific pact is to be the subject of further consultation.

President José Antonio de Aguirre of the semi-autonomous Basque state appeals personally to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. "The enemy threatens to destroy central Bilbao. We beg you as leader of a movement to humanize the Spanish civil war to use all diplomatic means to avoid accomplishment of such an atrocity before we have time to evacuate civilians". Basque officers charge that five German and one Belgian ship brought the war material used to smash the last lines of Bilbao's defenses. Fascist planes are reported machine gunning long lines of refugees. Meanwhile British ships are continuing evacuation by sea of women, children, and old men. David Lloyd George, British war-

time premier, sends a telegram to President de Aguirre condemning democratic countries for permitting the dictatorships of Europe to crush the liberties of an ancient and honored community without a gesture or even a word of protest . . . when they look on in craven silence at the spectacle of children being massacred in their homes because of the loyalty of their fathers to freedom."

Mrs. Earheart lands at Karachi, India.  
June 16.—The Fascists are reported to have encircled Bilbao and to have cut off escape by the city's 340,000 population. Rebel planes shell the suburbs, killing scores of women and children seeking to escape to Santander. Madrid is also heavily shelled, shells exploding at the rate of from 20 to 30 each minute.

Premier Leon Blum of France wins a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies and is given authority to peg the franc in order to safeguard the currency and prevent a crisis arising from the bankruptcy of the Treasury. There is a treasury deficit of 18,000,000,000 francs.

Reported that Russia has informally approved in principle the suggestion of Premier J. A. Lyons of Australia for a conference to consider a non-aggression pact among Pacific nations.

June 17.—General Francisco Franco demands the unconditional surrender of Bilbao. President de Aguirre and some members of his Cabinet have removed their quarters to a nearby village. Seventy thousand Bilbao refugees have reached Santander, causing a serious food and housing problem. They tell how, traveling afoot and in ox-carts, they were bombed and machine-gunned from the air by fascist rebel planes.

Russia is reported to be in the grip of widespread unrest due to sabotage plots. The Soviet motor car industry has been at a standstill for several days, and a scientist connected with the agricultural department has confessed he was instructed to infect cattle with cholera germs.

Japanese embassy officials indicate that Nanking protests against the new Sino-Japanese airline will be ignored as the Hopei-Chahar Political Council has approved the line.

Three Russian airmen in single motored, hermetically sealed plane, leave Moscow for a non-stop flight to Oakland, California via the north pole, carrying fuel to last 100 hours.

June 18.—The Netherlands government announces that gold may be again exported without restriction. The export prohibition was placed on gold coins and bullion in September, 1936, when the European gold block collapsed.

General Franco asks Britain for belligerent rights so he may establish a blockade against the Spanish government. Germany, Italy, and Portugal have already granted him the recognition. Britain forwards the communication to France with an inquiry as to whether France is willing.

June 19.—The Fascist army of General Franco enters Bilbao. The ancient capital had been besieged four times in 700 years, but had never fallen.

The *Graf Zeppelin*, grounded when the *Zeppelin Hindenburg* exploded and was destroyed with the loss of 35 lives, will be scrapped, it is announced, as it is unsuited for helium gas. Following the blast, the German Zeppelin interests indicated that future dirigibles will use helium.

Sir James M. Barrie, noted novelist and playwright, author of "The Little Minister" and "Peter Pan", dies in London, aged 77.


June 20.—The Russian aviators are forced to land at Vancouver, Washington, about 8:30 a. m. after their flight from Moscow across the north pole.

Loyalist planes attack rebel planes on patrol duty over Bilbao and shoot down six of them. General Davila, as a penalty for the stubborn resistance at Bilbao, annuls the ancient laws of Basque sovereignty to which Spanish kings pledged themselves and declares martial law, naming Miguel Ganuzo de Cielo, military governor. The first person to congratulate General Franco is Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Later Premier Benito Mussolini congratulates him, "on the noble undertaking which has given back to the Spanish fatherland one of its noblest provinces and marks a gigantic step in the national cause."

The Senate rejects the bill granting Premier Blum plenary powers to deal with the financial crisis and approves its own more moderate measure.

June 21.—The Russian flyers arrive in Oakland, California, on a chartered plane. They state that on their cross-polar flight they were compelled to fly high and that their chief hardship was lack of oxygen. Weather conditions sometimes forced them off their course. They expect to remain in the United States for a month studying American planes and flying facilities and state that their next goal will be a

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MANILA

Moscow to New York non-stop flight via the pole. Russian arctic authorities urge the United States to establish a radio station and airbases on the American side of the North Pole as this is necessary before regular flights can be undertaken. The Russians flew 6,000 miles in a 64-hour hop. President Roosevelt sends Russian Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky, who flew from San Francisco to Vancouver yesterday a telegram stating, "I have learned with great pleasure of the successful conclusion of the first non-stop Soviet Union-United States flight. The skill and daring of the three men who brilliantly carried out this historic endurance feat should command the highest praise. Please convey to them my heartiest congratulations". The aviators chose Vancouver to land because it was the first field they sighted on the American side of the Canadian boundary in circling about trying to pierce the storm clouds. Fog and rain and poor visibility turned them back and they decided to land there rather than spoil an already epochal achievement. Valeriy Chakaov was at the controls continuously for 63 hours. The others are George Baidukov, and Alex Beliakov, all "renowned air heroes" of the Soviet. A Russian official states they are not publicity seekers but scientists doing a "matter-of-fact job in the world's greatest attempt to build planes for long-range flying."

Spanish loyalists, by means of a huge mine explosion, blow up the Hospital sector in Madrid held by fascists for the past six months, killing and wounding, it is believed, all of the 750 men entrenched there.

German Foreign Minister von Neurath's visit to London is postponed in view of the alleged Spanish torpedo attack on the German cruiser *Leipzig* last week at Valencia. The Spanish government has denied the German charges. Lord Plymouth, acting head of the non-intervention committee, hints that Britain might withdraw from the body unless other governments operate to prevent "further breaches" in neutrality.

Premier Blum resigns following refusal of the Senate to join the Chamber of Deputies in granting him dictatorial powers to meet the critical financial situation. President Albert Lebrun asks Camille Chautemps, of the Radical Socialist party and a member of the Blum Cabinet, to form a new cabinet. Mrs. Putnam arrives at Bandoeng, Java, from Singapore.

June 22.—Germany is reported to have presented an ultimatum to France and Britain demanding joint punishment of Spain for alleged attempted destruction of the *Leipzig*.

A joint communique by Britain, France, Germany, and Italy states that the four powers have found it "unfortunately impossible" to agree on Germany's demand for a joint naval demonstration off Valencia as a protest against the alleged torpedo attack on the *Leipzig* by a Spanish submarine at Barcelona.

June 23.—Germany and Italy quit the non-intervention committee and it is rumored they plan a blockade of western Spain. The Spanish representative at Geneva states that all Spanish submarines were far removed from the scene of the alleged torpedoing of the *Leipzig*. Stated at Paris that any unauthorized patrol of Spain by Italy and Germany will be regarded as an act of war against Spain—France and Britain could not remain indifferent to the presence of German and Italian vessels in Spanish waters now they have withdrawn from the international patrol. The Austrian government rejects the appeal of General Franco for recognition in spite of the fact that both Germany and Italy made strong representations in his favor.

A special position of Vice-Chancellor without portfolio is created for former premier Blum. Georges Bonnet, Ambassador to Washington, is appointed Minister of Finance.

The International Labor Conference at Geneva adopts a draft convention providing for a 40-hour week in the world textile industry. Conventions for a similar week in the chemical and printing trades failed to secure the requisite two-thirds majority.

June 24.—Britain informs Germany it would "view with extreme gravity" any German action against the Spanish loyalists.

Yasato Shubo, Japanese commercial attaché at Berlin, tells the League that colonies are of little value as never be satisfactorily settled without an equitable redistribution of territory . . . although such a solution would be difficult to carry out in actual practice". He emphasizes the importance of reaching a realization of colonial ambitions through "pacific means" and suggests (1) freedom of trade in raw materials and manufactured articles, (2) equality of treatment, natives and foreigners in the exploitation of raw materials in undeveloped regions by the sovereign nation, and (3) freedom of labor movement necessary for such exploitation.

June 25.—The Basques appeal to the Valencia government for planes as Franco moves his forces against Santander. Announced at London that Britain and France have agreed to continue to patrol Spanish waters jointly, but Italy is reported to be strongly opposed to the two nations taking over the

former Italian and German sectors, Mussolini holding that Italy and Germany must be consulted on the new arrangement. German warships are reported concentrating in the Mediterranean and Italy has scores of ships only a few hours away from the Spanish coast. The French fleet is massed off North Africa. Germany announces it contemplates no belligerent act on against the loyalists. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain tells the House of Commons that the government will not "say or do anything that would precipitate a situation everybody wishes to avoid. The situation is serious but not hopeless and no government or country wants to see a European war". Answering Lloyd George's criticism of the policy of the government toward Spain, Secretary Eden states that Lloyd George has kept Russia in the background while undoubtedly Russian contributions of war material have been very large. "The alternative to the policy of non-intervention is unlimited support and competition in arms and men, with the attending risks". He states he doubts that the abolition of the policy would necessarily benefit the Spanish government.

Secretary Eden states in the House of Commons that there are "definitely encouraging" signs of improvement in the international situation in the Far East. "A more definite exchange of views encourages the hope of further progress", but he reiterates that "any Anglo-Japanese understanding would not be effected at the expense of China". The Imperial Conference "agreed unanimously that a Pacific pact of non-aggression is a desirable objective and preliminary discussions will shortly be made among the interested governments to decide whether definite proposals could be usefully advanced.

The Tientsin-Peiping air-line is suspended, it is understood because of heavy operating losses, but it is announced the Tientsin-Tokyo line will be continued.

June 26.—German technicians are reported to have arrived in Bilbao to manage Basque mines, smelters, and foundries, and to reorganize the telephone and street car service. The fascists say they can supply two-thirds of the ore necessary for the British rearmament program but will demand British recognition of Franco's government before shipping such ore.

The Chinese are reported to be receiving reports of formal conversations between Britain and Japan regarding their political and economic interests in the Far East with apprehension lest the conference result in an agreement inimical to China. The recent suspension of Sino-Japanese negotiations gives the matter added significance. Lord Lytton, Chairman

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of the League's mission to Manchuria in 1931, tells the press that any suggestion that Britain should purchase Japanese friendship by recognizing Manchukuo and the Japanese protection of Manchuria should be clearly repudiated. "The only visible solution", he states, "is the establishment of Manchukuo as a really independent state, guaranteed not by the presence of the Japanese army but by the wishes of the inhabitants and by international treaty to which all Manchukuo's neighbors would be pledged".

June 27.—Chancellor Hitler declares in a public address: "Germany needs Spanish ores—that is why we want a nationalist government in Spain... We shall take the Leipzig incident in our own hands. We have seen how collective action works. We have seen how our problems are treated. We are cured. Thank God we are strong enough to protect ourselves..."

June 28.—The Italian press charges that the wheat-laden steamer *Capapino* was deliberately sunk last Friday in the Dardanelles Straits by Spanish loyalists. Earlier reports indicated that the ship was rammied in a fog by the Spanish tanker *Magallanes*. The *Popolo d'Italia*, Mussolini's newspaper, predicts that Madrid will fall just like Bilbao, and that this will end the war "and definitely solve the crisis". Mysterious, unidentified warships bombard Spain's northern Mediterranean coast line, and Spanish officials claim the shells fired bear German identification marks. An unidentified submarine sank the loyalist freighter *Cabo Palos* near Alicante Saturday with a loss of five lives, it is reported. Fifty Russian and Italian tanks battle in the Jarama river valley, 15 miles southeast of Madrid, and the rebels, who attempted to cut the Madrid-Valencia highway, are driven back.

Gen. Hermann Goering tells the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Berlin that Germany's intentions are peaceful but that it will continue to bring up its colonial problems until its urgent and legitimate desires with regard to colonies are fulfilled.

The execution of 37 more "wreckers" at Khabarovsk is announced in Moscow. Karl Radek, foremost Russian journalist, imprisoned some time ago as a Trotskyist, is released.

June 29.—Finance Minister Bonnet, arriving in Paris from the United States, declares a suspension of all gold and foreign exchange payments until further notice. Security and commodity exchanges have also been closed.

June 30.—Portugal moves to support Italy and Germany by temporarily suspending the facilities it has been granting to British observers under the non-intervention program on the grounds that the Italian and German withdrawal from the naval patrol upset the equilibrium and provided an advantage for the Spanish loyalists. Italy and Germany threaten to send their merchant ships into Spanish

rebel ports without submitting them to inspection by Franco-British control agents. Britain and France threaten to abandon the neutrality patrol and recognize both sides as belligerents unless Italy and Germany change their stand.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate approve a measure granting Premier Chautemps dictatorial powers to deal with the financial crisis. A member of the Senate declares that similar powers were refused former premier Blum because "he would have used them for coercion and nationalization rather than for national recovery".

Reported that a Soviet gunboat in the Amur river was fired upon by Japanese and Manchukuoan soldiers. According to a Japanese communique, heavy losses were inflicted and that two other Russian boats driven off. The boats were allegedly "invading" Kanchatzu island, below Blagoveschensk, and "opened fire on Japanese and Manchukuoan guards". The Japanese Ambassador M. Shigemitsu at Moscow tells Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov that Japan will "take measures" unless Russian forces are withdrawn from the disputed island and some others. He later denies to the press that he served an ultimatum and that refusal might mean war.

July 1.—An editorial in the *Popolo d'Italia*, believed to have been written by Mussolini himself, charges England and France with assisting the "Reds" in Spain, and declares that Germany and Italy have done everything possible to isolate the Spanish conflagration. "Italian volunteers", however, "went to Spain to give General Franco proof of solidarity against anti fascism.... Not to have accepted the Red's challenge would have been suicide. Withdrawal of volunteers is impossible because too complicated... A European conflagration is certain unless France and Britain change their course... The last word is decisive—and it now belongs to cannon".

The Bank of France authorizes further advances of 15,000,000,000 francs to the bankrupt national Treasury. The stock exchange reopens.

The Japanese army and navy general staffs are in continuous sessions both in Tokyo and Hsinking. The Cabinet in Tokyo decides the Russian-Japanese crisis can be settled peacefully only if Russia withdraws all its armed forces from the Amur region territory claimed by Manchukuo. The Russian version of the affair is that a Japanese and Manchukuoan cutter fired on a Soviet frontier guard boat in the vicinity of Sennufu island and following return fire Japanese artillery from the Manchukuoan shore opened up on the boat, killing two of the crew and wounding three.

The Chinese government promulgates the 1936-37 budget effective for the fiscal year beginning today and balanced at a record total of \$1,000,649,000 Mex. (approximately \$300,000,000). Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui states that China has achieved

real national unity and is capable of setting its own house in order provided it is given a chance to evolve without interruption and unembarrassed. "This chance we want and are determined to have".

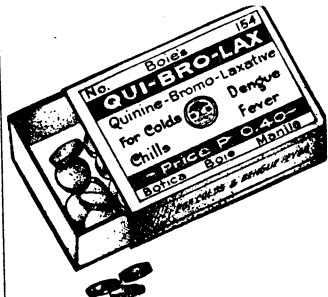
Eamon de Valera is reelected President of the Executive Council of Ireland and the acceptance of the new constitution introduced by him is therefore virtually assured.

July 2.—Final efforts to patch up the international non-intervention agreement collapse in London, Italy and Germany rejecting the proposal by which Britain and France would take over complete control of the neutrality naval patrol around Spain, the ships to carry neutral observers as a guarantee that their work would be carried out impartially. They also opposed recognition of both Spanish factions as belligerent with equal rights. Britain and France opposed to Italo-German proposal to retain the non-intervention body in London and the international control of the Franco-Spanish land frontiers. Franco throws his army against Santander in an effort to trap the nearly 100,000 loyalist troops there, Italian volunteers leading the assault. Simultaneously he accuses Britain and France of intervention on behalf of the loyalists and threatens "economic reprisals" unless given "belligerent rights". It is believed he refers to the rich Basque mines which he now controls, Britain operates, and Germany wants. Although he previously stated that British iron shipments from Bilbao might be resumed, he declares foreigners are forbidden to return to insurgent-held territory. The Spanish loyalist fleet, bottled up for months in the government naval bases at Cartagena and Almeria, sail into the Mediterranean following a Madrid announcement that the sea-parade by Italian and German warships off Mahon, Minorca port, was an act of war.

Commissar Litvinov and Ambassador Shigemitsu announce at Moscow after a lengthy conference that the Amur incident has been settled and that a tripartite commission will be created to settle the disputes over the Bolshoi and Sennufu island groups in the tortuous channel of the Amur river.

China is reported to be inaugurating a nationwide conscription program with the aim of eventually providing 40,000,000 young men with military training.

July 4.—A United Press dispatch from Rome states "it is reported tonight" that Mussolini "has abandoned all hopes of an understanding with Britain and is actively preparing for a possible war in the Mediterranean within one year.... The younger fascist group has been urging Il Duce to pick a quarrel now before Britain is fully prepared". The British begin reinforcing the Mediterranean fleet and Secretary Eden in a public address warns Italy as well as British critics that Britain will not permit foreign use of the Spanish war as a means of injuring British interests. "We are still prepared to cooperate in any fair and just measures to prevent the Spanish war becoming a European war... but



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our efforts must not be interpreted as a policy of 'peace at any price'. "Britain is determined to maintain the territorial integrity of Spain", he declares. Reported that Portugal's representative on the London non-intervention committee has received instructions not to oppose any action which Britain and France decide to take. Italians are reported to be astonished at the sudden hardening of the French and British policy. Diplomats believe that Holland, Belgium, the Baltic and Scandinavian nations, the Little Entente and Ireland will support Britain and France. The Russian representative on the committee states: "The Spanish conflict is practically an international war now". The Spanish government orders an immediate offensive on all fronts.

July 6.—The *Diario de Burgos* states that Franco is not opposed to the British proposal for the withdrawal of all foreign volunteers from Spain, which statement is taken as an attempt to placate Britain. Employees of the British-owned Orconera Iron Ore Company who left Bilbao for France when the rebels took the city, have been informed by Franco that they may return with safety.

Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, returning from Washington, interviews officials in London and expresses himself as pleased with the "open-minded and receptive attitude" of American officials. It is understood he brings specific proposals on economic rehabilitation, exchange stabilization, tariffs, and rearmament.

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth arrives in Paris from New York.

July 6.—Franco is reported to have appealed to

Italy and Germany to throw new huge forces into the fight, according to a loyalist news agency—125,000 men, 500 warplanes, 50 artillery batteries, and a supply of tanks in order to "mop up the entire northern front in three months" and permitting simultaneous assaults on Madrid. It is said that his 80-day offensive against Bilbao cost him 20,000 men and 20 per cent of his equipment. Twenty-five thousand workers are reported to be preparing some 60 airfields throughout Italy, to be completed as soon as possible. British publicists declare that Germany will refuse to join Italy in a war against British rearmament is progressing swiftly and that its vast resources are more than sufficient to check Mussolini. Hitler is permitting Il Duce to "vent his spleen" while secretly preparing for an adventure of his own, possibly the nazification of Austria, they say.

The German press attacks the 4th of July speech of American Ambassador Robert W. Bingham in London in which he declared that "despots have forced America and Britain to undertake rearmament. . . We must win the rearmament race. . ."

President Quezon arrives in Berlin and lunches with General Goering and later inspects a number of labor camps. Earlier he called on American Ambassador W. R. Dodd and was luncheon guest of F. L. Mayer, Embassy Counsellor. He tells the press that he has not visited Germany since 1910 and is greatly interested in all the developments. "That is all I have to say for my visit is purely private".

Twenty-two more officials of the Soviet Eastern Railway are reported to have been executed at Vladivostok, convicted of terrorism and espionage on

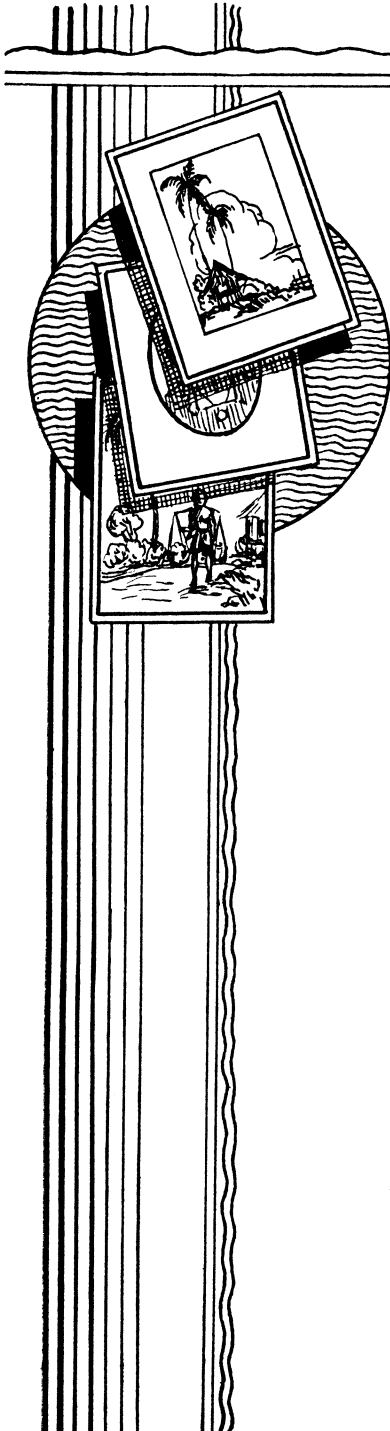
behalf of Japan. The total number of officials of this railroad executed is said to be 153.

July 8.—The London *Daily Mail* states that a program designed to end the danger of war through political and economic appeasements has been suggested by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a result of his conversations with Premier Van Zeeland. Hasty organization of an international conference would be avoided, but informal diplomatic exchanges would be held on tariffs, currency, credits, armaments, war debts, etc., with later conferences, first at Brussels, and later at Washington.

The Spanish government claims victories on three fronts—at Madrid, Andalucia, and south of the Tagus river.

President and Mrs. Quezon are luncheon guests of Secretary of State Hans von Machensen. Earlier President Quezon visited Economic Minister Hjalma Schacht.

The Royal Commission on Palestine in its report published today recommends the partitioning of Palestine into three separate states as the only feasible solution of the continued outbreaks of violence between Jews and Arabs there during the past 20 years. It recommends the termination of the British mandate and suggests the negotiation of treaties with the Arabs and the Zionist organization with the aim of establishing (1) an Arab section which would be united with Trans-Jordan, (2) a Jewish section, and (3) an enclave under British mandate extending from a point north of Jerusalem to a point south of Bethlehem with a corridor to the sea extending from Jerusalem to Jaffa. The Arab state would also be given an outlet to the sea at Jaffa.



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| After the Harvest      | Signal No. 3                    |
| Homeward Bound         | Parian Gate                     |
| Cool Waters            | Enchanted Pool                  |
| Montalban Gorge        | Guadalupe Ruins                 |
| Santiago Gate          | At the Foot of Mount Mayon      |
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Both Jews and Arabs, however, are known to be strongly opposed to any partitioning of the Holy Land.

After a skirmish between Chinese troops and Japanese night maneuvering near the famous Marco Polo Bridge, 10 miles west of Peiping, the latter begin shelling the town of Wangpinghsien continuing from 5 until 9 o'clock this morning and killing scores of people. The Japanese have been maneuvering continually in this district for more than a year, trampling down crops, and riding horses and dragging field guns across unfenced fields. The Japanese claim that one of their men was lost and that they sought permission to enter the walled town to search for him and that this started the brush with the Chinese. Chinese say that armed Japanese dressed as civilian started the firing. The Japanese have demanded the immediate and complete evacuation of the trouble zone by Chinese forces—"or we will wipe them out."

Commissar Litvinov warns Japan that all Soviet officials in the Far East have been given "firm orders to resist with all the means at their command" any new encroachments on the Soviet frontier. The Japanese are alleged to have violated the recent agreement under which both sides were to withdraw their troops from the disputed Amur river islands.

Reported that Britain will fortify Penang at the northern extremity of the Malacca Straits.

July 9.—France threatens to leave its Spanish border in the Pyrenees open to men and munitions en route to Spain unless the neutrality plan is revived to control the Portuguese-Spanish frontier and Spain's water boundaries.

The Arab High Committee appeals to four Arab kings "in the name of God and religion" to intervene against the partition of Palestine now awaiting the sanction of the League. The British appeal to the 1,000,000 Arabs and the 400,000 Jews in the region to keep the peace. The Jews are protesting against

the loss of their Dead Sea potash works and their electric plants along the Jordan under the plan. Dr. Stephen Wise of New York, President of the American Zionist movement, states that Britain is guilty of the "gravest betrayal of a sacred trust. . . . The decision strikes at the heart of Jewish hopes and is an affront to the League of Nations. This partition is a timorous escape—not imperial statesmanship; a Palestine government house improvisation".

The Japanese Foreign office asserts that Japanese military maneuvers in China are entirely legal under the Boxer protocol and subsequent exchanges of notes between the Japanese and Chinese governments. The Chinese are ignoring Japanese demands that they withdraw from the Fengtai area south of Peiping. Yesterday's fighting in which the Japanese encountered unexpected opposition, subsided at midnight.

July 10.—Franco is reported to have told Mussolini and Hitler that if France throws open the boundary, he will need at least 150,000 additional troops and 100 planes to carry out his plans.

The Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, ruler of some 300,000 Arabs, second son of King Hussein of the Hejaz and a brother of King Feisal of Iraq, declares that the recommendations of the Royal Commission provide the best solution considering the circumstances.

July 11.—Renewed fighting breaks out in the vicinity of Peiping Saturday night and Sunday morning, with both sides rushing up reinforcements.

Premier Mussolini issue a decree limiting newspapers to six pages, effective July 17, because of the shortage of paper.

Catholic pulpits throughout Germany note with "great satisfaction" that Protestant churches in the country remain faithful and staunch in the face of "arrests and other tribulations". Catholic priests declare that "if all remain faithful to the Christian faith we will all win. As Christians we

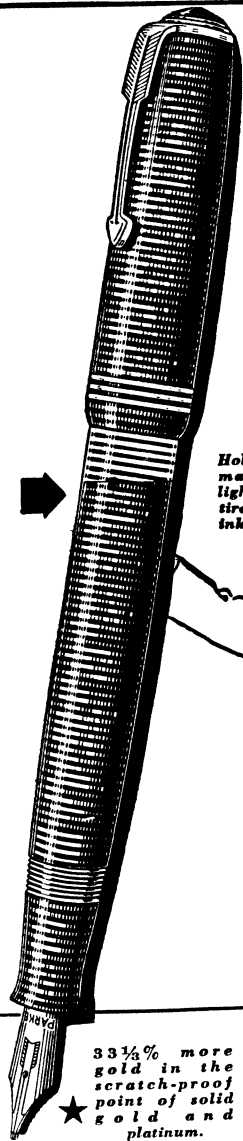
must stand together in the struggle against Christ".

July 12.—The five-day battle fought by the loyalists to break the rebel ring around Madrid is reported to have lost 13,000 dead and 30,000 wounded, casualties being about equally divided although the drive is making some progress. France is said to have refused a British request to delay the execution of its threat to open the Franco-Spanish frontier on Tuesday, although it declares this does not necessarily mean the immediate dumping of arms and munitions into Spain.

Three Soviet flyers leave Moscow for a second attempt to reach Los Angeles by way of the North Pole. They are using a single-motored monoplane a sister-ship to the plane used in the first flight. They are carrying 2,000 gallons of gasoline.

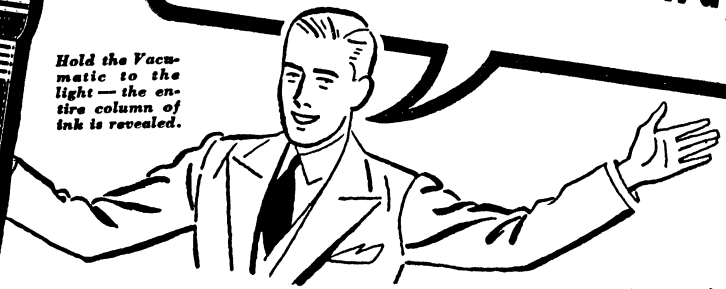
July 12.—The Japanese charge d'affaires in a communication to the Chinese Foreign Office states that "if Nanking extends military or diplomatic aid to local authorities in North China, Japan will have to make a final decision". Chinese officials believe Japan will force the issue of a major war and reiterate that "will recognize no local Sino-Japanese agreement settling the Wangpinghsien incident because the issue is national. China is anxious for a peaceful settlement but can not accept neutralization of the area or further Japanese consolidation in North China. China would welcome the good offices of mediation by a third power. Japan is reported to have rushed a number of warships based on Formosa to various South China ports.

July 13.—A battle lasting several hours is reported half a mile south of Peiping. Fighting at Wangpinghsien resulted in the withdrawal of a Japanese force faced by a superior number of Chinese troops, the Chinese corps of "Big Swords" going into action against the bayonet-armed Japanese. The Chinese Foreign Office requests consuls in Peiping to evacuate their countrymen as the government can not assure their protection under present circumstances.



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# Astronomical Data for August, 1937

By the Weather Bureau



### Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
Aug. 1.	5:39 a.m.	6:26 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 (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
August 1.	12:07 a.m.	1:21 p.m.
August 2.	1:03 a.m.	2:22 p.m.
August 3.	2:03 a.m.	3:23 p.m.
August 4.	3:05 a.m.	4:21 p.m.
August 5.	4:07 a.m.	5:14 p.m.
August 6.	5:07 a.m.	6:04 p.m.
August 7.	6:06 a.m.	6:50 p.m.
August 8.	7:01 a.m.	7:33 p.m.
August 9.	7:54 a.m.	8:14 p.m.
August 10.	8:45 a.m.	8:53 p.m.
August 11.	9:36 a.m.	9:34 p.m.
August 12.	10:25 a.m.	10:15 p.m.
August 13.	11:15 a.m.	10:57 p.m.

August 14.	12:05 p.m.	11:42 p.m.
August 15.	12:55 p.m.	
August 16.	1:44 p.m.	12:29 a.m.
August 17.	2:33 p.m.	1:18 a.m.
August 18.	3:21 p.m.	2:08 a.m.
August 19.	4:07 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
August 20.	4:51 p.m.	3:52 a.m.
August 21.	5:34 p.m.	4:44 a.m.
August 22.	6:16 p.m.	5:37 a.m.
August 23.	6:59 p.m.	6:31 a.m.
August 24.	7:41 p.m.	7:24 a.m.
August 25.	8:26 p.m.	8:19 a.m.
August 26.	9:14 p.m.	9:16 a.m.
August 27.	10:04 p.m.	10:14 a.m.
August 28.	10:59 p.m.	11:14 a.m.
August 29.	11:56 p.m.	12:16 p.m.
August 30.		1:15 p.m.
August 31.	12:56 a.m.	2:13 p.m.

Phases of the Moon		
New Moon	on the 6th at	8:37 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 14th at	10:28 a.m.
Full Moon	on the 22nd at	8:47 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 29th at	7:55 a.m.
Perigee	on the 3rd at	12:00 noon
Apogee	on the 15th at	11:00 a.m.
Perigee	on the 29th at	11:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th  
**MERCURY** rises at 7:37 a. m. and sets at 7:45 p. m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Leo.  
**VENUS** rises at 2:50 a. m. and sets at 3:38 p. m. Just before sunrise, the planet may be found about

40° above the eastern horizon in the constellation of Gemini.

**MARS** rises at 12:54 p. m. and sets at 11:58 p. m. At 9:00 p. m. the planet may be found about 45° above the western horizon in the constellation of Scorpion.

**JUPITER** rises at 4:10 p. m. and sets at 3:18 a. m. on the 16th. During the night the planet may be found in the constellation of Sagittarius. The planet transits the meridian at 9: 8 p. m.  
**SATURN** rises at 8:46 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 8:44 a. m. During the entire night the planet may be found in the constellation of Pisces. The planet transits the meridian at 2:49 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
Arcturus in Bootis	Antares in Scorpion
	Spica in Virgo

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VOL. XXXIV

September, 1937

No. 9 (353)

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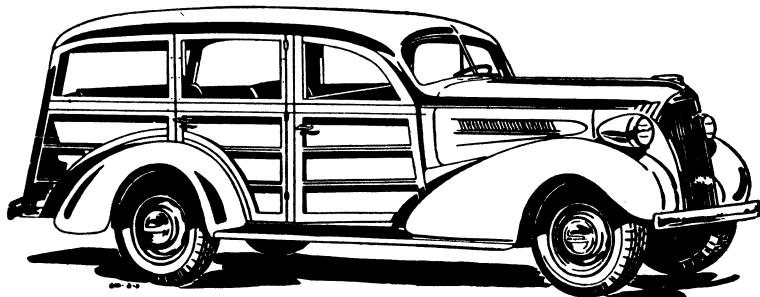
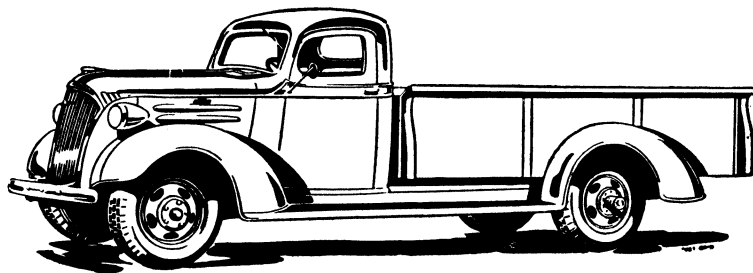
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VOL. XXXIV

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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have been fairly heavy in July and ships had no difficulty in disposing of their freight space. Sugar shipments, which have been later than usual due to New York market conditions, were heavy for this season of the year and copra shipments were unusually heavy due to the availability of a number of

ships at Cebu and the fact that freight rates on coconut products to the Pacific Coast will increase September 1. Shipments of coconut oil and of copra cake and meal were about normal. Desiccated coconut shipments were heavy though somewhat below the record June level. Abaca exports fell off slightly and leaf tobacco shipments were small.

The export sugar market was quiet in the first half of the month but firm in the last half, with fairly active sales. Shipments were greater than in June and much greater than in July last year, though for the year they are still a little behind the usual schedule. The market for domestic consumption sugar was very dull throughout the month with prices slightly lower. The Philippine Sugar Association is taking an inventory of existing sugar in the Islands at the request of the domestic Sugar Administration. It is hoped that this inventory will disclose whether there has been any considerable amount of illegal milling or bootlegging and will help toward a settlement of the difference of opinion as to what the domestic quota should be.

Copra arrivals showed the expected seasonal increase and exports were unusually heavy. The decline in copra prices was temporarily checked but prices declined toward the end of the month and prices declined to a level a little below that at the beginning of the month. With competing purchasers having satisfied their immediate needs and with a heavy crop in prospect, the market was weak at the end of the month and lower prices are expected. The oil market advanced and receded approximately in correspondence with copra prices, with the level at the end slightly under that at the beginning and a further decline believed likely. There was a fair demand for copra cake from Europe but the American demand for meal was indifferent due to expectation

of a large cotton crop. Desiccated coconut factories continue to operate at capacity and exports were heavy, though somewhat below the June record.

The abaca market was moderately firm in the first half of the month with fair demand from New York and London, though in the latter case, it was at prices unattractive to local dealers. The export demand as dull in the latter part of the month and the local markets closed at about the opening level. With Japan out of the market, other foreign markets were inclined to await developments and indications pointed to lower prices.

The tobacco market continued quiet with no considerable change in prices. Leaf tobacco exports were small. Cigar exports were lower than in June but fairly good.

The rice market was firm during the first three weeks of July due to improved demand from consuming centers and probably due also to destruction of stored rice as well as growing rice by floods in Central Luzon. In the last week of the month demand was quiet but prices steady.

Gold production was somewhat lower than in June due to lower average grade of ore milled. It continued well above P4,000,000, however. Exports of iron ore to Japan continued at the usual rate of about 60,000 tons a month and there were also shipments of manganese and copper to Japan, as well as moderate shipments of chromite to the United States.

The value of import collection bills was about the same as in June but 50 percent greater than in July, 1936. The value of commercial letters of credit opened in July was about 14 percent lower than in June but 10 percent greater than in July, 1936. Importers continue to meet drafts promptly.

The market for imported goods was seasonally quiet in most lines. Indenting of cotton textiles was good in the first half of the month but fell off in the last half due to expectation of lower cotton prices. Imports from the United States were slightly lower than in June but imports of Japanese goods were very heavy due to exceptionally great transshipments at Hong Kong. Stocks of both American and Japanese goods were heavy at the end of the month and stock prices were somewhat lower.

Flour imports were reduced in July but were still in excess of current demand. Stocks appear to be heavy and there was a good deal of price cutting. Floods in Central Luzon are believed to have destroyed a considerable amount of flour, which should improve the stock position. About 60 percent of total imports again came from the United States. Canned fish arrivals were small from the United States and only fair from Japan. Stocks of Japanese fish appear adequate but prices were firm during the month. Demand is seasonally moderate. Imports of condensed milk were heavy and evaporated milk substantial, but stocks do not appear excessive. Imports continue to come mainly from the Netherlands, with Japan taking no considerable part. There was no change in prices.

Imports of cars and trucks were heavy in July, though somewhat below the June level. Sales were exceptionally good for this reason of the year. There was a seasonal recession in the demand for parts and accessories but it continues very good. The same is true of tires.

The leather market was seasonally quiet but prices were firm with the prospect of improved demand.

Export cargoes were apparently fairly heavy in July, with copra and sugar going in excellent volume. Railroad loadings continued to increase and are substantially higher than at this time last year, with the most notable increase in sugar.

Government revenue was again exceptionally good in July, due mainly to excellent collections of license and business taxes, including sales tax, and income taxes. Customs collections also showed a substantial improvement. Total collections by the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue in the first seven months exceed those for the same period last year by 26 percent.

Consolidated bank figures showed no considerable change during the month. Debits to individual accounts fell off to a more normal level, following the heavy June debits. Circulation was practically unchanged. The dollar was steady to firm during the month on the exchange market, with no heavy offerings of sugar bills.

Domestic credit conditions continue generally good despite the severe slump in the stock market, in which some dealers were undoubtedly involved. There was a moderate increase in the number of automobile purchasers who fell behind in their install-

ments and there were a few repossessions, but not many. Collections in Central Luzon were delayed because of floods, which appeared to have caused considerable damage.

Power production totaled 11,905,918 KWH, an increase over the June figure, due mainly to the longer month. It represents a substantial increase over the 10,394,482 KWH for July, 1936. For the first seven months of this year, electric power production totaled 78,813,771 KWH, or nearly nine percent over the 72,390,574 KWH for the same period last year.

Real estate sales registered in July totaled P1,453,433, or not much over half the figure for June and about one-third that for May. It nevertheless exceeds the figure for July, 1936, by P236,407, or about 19 percent. The real estate market continues very good and sales for the first seven months of this year totaled P16,440,229, or more than double the P7,890,964 for the same period of 1936.

New building permits improved considerably, due mainly to a permit issued for a nine-story structural steel annex to the Bay View Hotel. July permits for new construction were much greater than in July, 1936, but for the first seven months of this year, permits for new buildings are still about 13 percent lower than in the same period last year. With plans being prepared for two new office buildings, it is likely that permits will increase in the next few months. Permits for July and for the first seven months of 1937 are as follows:

	July	
	1936	1937
New construction .....	241,220	658,760
Repairs .....	55,930	25,480
Total .....	297,150	684,240

	Total 7 months	
	1936	1937
New construction .....	4,078,200	3,562,710
Repairs .....	324,200	173,650
Total .....	4,402,400	3,736,360

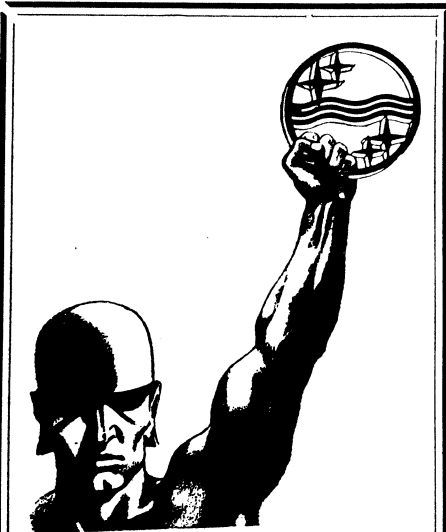
There were 600 new radio receiving sets registered in June and 71 cancellations. In June last year, there were 346 registrations and 83 cancellations. For the first six months of this year and last year, registrations and cancellations were as follows:

	Total 6 months	
	1936	1937
Registrations .....	2,279	3,052
Cancellations .....	627	522

There were 46 new corporations registered in June, with authorized capital of P9,519,500, of which P1,875,978 was subscribed and P615,613 paid-up in cash. Of the new companies, 21, with P1,217,000 subscribed and P373,000 paid-up, are engaged in mining. Of these, 17, with P995,900 subscribed and P263,085 paid-up, are under Filipino control and four, with P221,200 subscribed and P109,783 paid-up, are American. One Japanese financing company was registered, with P200,000 subscribed and P50,000 paid-up, and one Filipino lumber company, with P40,000 subscribed and P10,000 paid-up. There was also a Filipino publishing company, with P50,000 subscribed and paid-up. Other companies registered are engaged in investments, management, merchandising, transportation and cooperative marketing. Of the total capital subscribed, P1,437,778 was Filipino, P222,200 was American and P200,000 Japanese.

There were 10 partnerships registered, with a paid-up capital of P580,242, of which five, with P500,000, are engaged in brokerage and four, with P54,000, in merchandising. One partnership of mixed nationality engaged in brokerage has a paid-up capital of P160,000. The merchandising is mostly in the hands of three Chinese companies, with P49,000 paid-up. The balance of the partnership investment is Filipino.

There were 36 new corporations registered in July, with P5,615,000 authorized capital, of which P1,340,000 was subscribed and P444,791 paid-up in cash. Fifteen of the new companies are engaged in mining, of which 12 have Filipino capital and three American. Subscribed capital in mining companies is P551,400, of which P162,936 is paid-in, practically all Filipino. Three Filipino companies were formed to engage in manufacturing, with P189,000 subscribed and P76,000 paid-up. These include a manufacturer



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of asbestos cement tiles and a company formed to preserve foodstuffs. Merchandising accounts for seven companies, with ₱241,700 subscribed and ₱96,000 paid-up. Most of the paid-up capital is represented by one Filipino-Chinese wholesale company and one Chinese retail novelty store. Also included is one American company, with ₱5,000 capital, to take over the selling branch of an American office machinery manufacturer. One Filipino company, with ₱51,000 capital paid-up, was organized to manufacture and sell paper.

There were four partnerships registered during the month, with ₱107,000 paid-up, of which ₱97,500 was Filipino, the balance Chinese. One of these, with ₱80,000 paid-up, was formed to import and sell perfume. The others will operate as general merchants.

is only one thing more expensive than education; that is ignorance". Asked to comment on the "double session" plan, he states that this is like giving some children half a breakfast and the other children the other half.

The Marsman Assay Laboratory, established through a donation to the University of the Philippines by J. H. Marsman and to be used by mining engineering students, is inaugurated.

The gold share average in the Manila stock market moves to the lowest level since June of last year—112.58, down 3.7 points.

July 15.—Jorge B. Vargas, Secretary to the President, announces that the more than 10,000 provincial and municipal officials, whose terms expire today, will continue to hold office at the pleasure of the Chief Executive by virtue of a law which postponed the regular elections until some time next year, the

definite date not having been fixed. They will continue to occupy their positions unless the President replaces them within the next 90 days—until October 15. The Assembly thus exempted local government officials from the 1935 balotting on the ground that their election should not coincide with the presidential election.

July 16.—The Iloilo city government is inaugurated although the proceedings are considered preliminary in nature, all officials having only temporary appointments because of recent popular protests against the persons at first selected.

The Board of Directors of the Alumni Association of the University of the Philippines declares the election of Dr. Manuel Carreon to the University Board of Regents null and void on the ground that he violated the rule that prohibits personal solicitation of votes.

## News Summary

### The Philippines



July 14.—Collector of Internal Revenue Alfredo Yatco is reported to have informed Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas that income tax returns can not be furnished by his office to anyone without the approval of the President of the Commonwealth. The National Assembly's utilities rate reduction committee, investigating prices of gasoline,

recently asked the Secretary to furnish it with the tax returns of local gasoline companies.

The Cabinet grants permission to government officials to continue teaching in the University of the Philippines and this is a government institution. The deans of the School of Forestry and the College of Veterinary Science are also heads of the corresponding bureaus.

Dr. U. W. Lamkin, head of the American group of delegates to the Tokyo educational conference, states in Manila that the Philippines can't afford to scrimp in education or keep children out of school if the country intends to have a democracy. "There

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July 18.—"Popular Front" leaders seize upon the word "Dictatorship" in an effort to raise a new national issue in a meeting attended by Gen. Emilio

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Aguinaldo, Gen. José Alejandrino, Emiliano Tirona, Quirico Abeto, Delfin Jaranilla, and Miguel Cornejo.

A strike of some 300 employees of the Batangas Transportation Company in progress for several weeks is still unsettled because of the refusal of the management to reinstate five men who have acted as leaders in the strike. Following the refusal of both sides to come to terms, government mediators leave for Manila to confer with national officials.

July 19.—Secretary Vargas characterizes the Popular Front charges of dictatorship as broad and vague and challenges its leaders to give specific instances. "The courts of the nation are wide open", he declares, "to test charges of constitutional violation".

Ten Philippine Army officers, composing the second group to leave this month, sail for the United States to take courses in American military schools.

Fifty leading Filipino educators headed by Dean Francisco Benitez leave Manila to attend the seventh conference of the World Federation of Educational Associations to be held in Tokyo.

Nick Kaminsky, caretaker of Malacañang Palace and a prominent amateur astronomer, announces he has observed the appearance of a new comet.

United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt observes his 46th birthday.

July 20.—The gold share average slumps to 97.63, a loss of 11.29 points over yesterday, adverse factors, it is claimed, being the rumors of a possible peso-devaluation and the war scare in China. Miguel Cuaderno, former Vice-President of the Philippine National Bank, declares that the government should state publicly whether or not it is true that it is

contemplating a devaluation of the peso. It is said in government circles, that there is no such plan and that President Manuel L. Quezon is definitely against such a move.

After hearing spokesmen for both sides, Judge Francisco Zulueta of the Court of Industrial Relations directs the strikers of the Batangas Transportation Company to return to work within 24 hours, warning them that if they do not comply, he will authorize the Company to hire other men to replace them. He states he will decide later as to the reemployment of the strike leaders whom the company is reluctant to take back. The strike has virtually paralyzed transportation in parts of Batangas, Cavite, and Laguna for several weeks.

July 21.—Speaker Gil Montilla and other members of the Assembly characterize the Quezon statement in the New York *World-Telegram* to the effect that the way is open to compromise on the question of independence in 1938-39, as "most diplomatic". Popular Front leaders say they are "surprised to hear of the new change of front". The market rises to 108.46 for a gain of 10.83 points, the rise being generally credited to the Quezon statement and to reports that the new margin requirements may be modified.

Gen. Tsai Ting-Kai states in Hongkong, en route to Nanking from the Philippines where he has been spending a vacation, that he was persistently shadowed by Japanese spies while in this country. The Japanese Consul-General issues a denial.

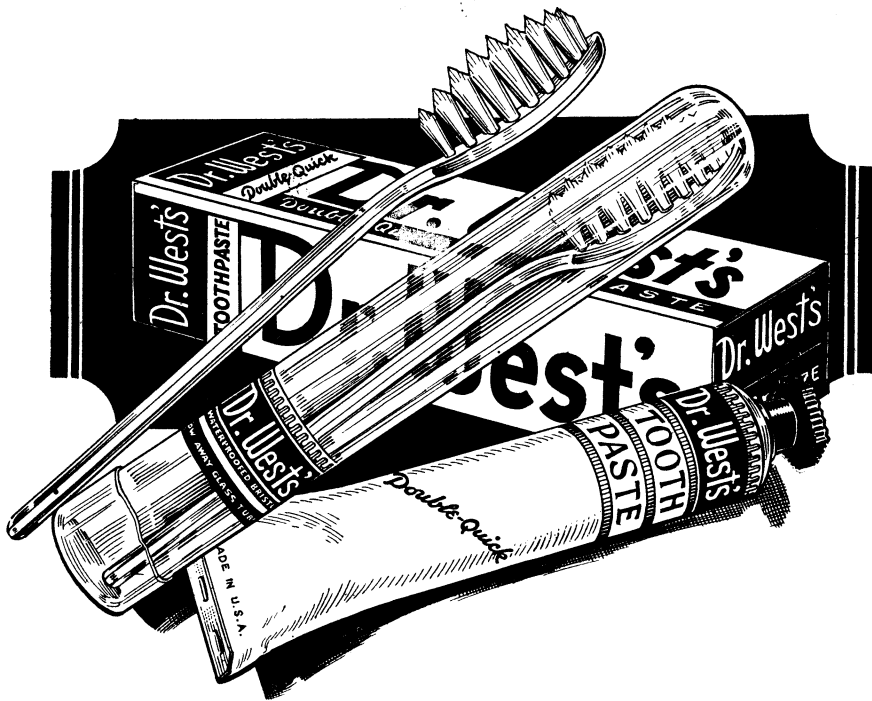
July 22.—Secretary of Agriculture Eugenio Rodriguez makes public a report of Dr. H. Foster Bain, former adviser to the Bureau of Mines, recommending the development of the coal fields in various parts of the Islands, particularly those at Malangas, Mindanao.

Mayor Juan Posadas of Manila announces he will not permit Mrs. Margaret Sanger, expected to arrive in Manila in October, to lecture on birth-control except to audiences limited to scientific men. "I am strongly opposed to birth-control as both immoral and impractical, especially in the Philippines", he says. Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo Lim, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, recently wrote Mrs. Sanger that her organization would be "unable to cooperate with you for the spread of your movement in our country. . . . Our objective now is better babies and more intelligent parenthood."

Dr. H. Windsor Wade, Medical Director of the Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy, makes a vigorous defense of the policy of segregation, stating that the results have been gratifying and that there is no evidence but that personal contact spreads the disease.

Directors of the U. P. Alumni Association decide to certify the election of Fernando E. V. Sison, who received the fourth highest number of votes for election to the Board of Regents. Sison who protested the election of Dr. Carreon, has however stated that in case the latter was disqualified, he would not accept the position in his stead.

July 23.—Percy A. Hill, prominent American rice-planter and writer, is murdered in his home near Muñoz early in the evening by a band of eight or ten robbers who took him by surprise as he sat reading. He rose to his feet and was shot in the shoulder and through the heart. He was born in Watertown, New York, in 1876, and served with the Army in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, and later joined the Philippine Constabulary, retiring in 1907. He was intimately associated with Kilmer O. Moe in the organization of the Muñoz Agricultural School and had much to do with the development of the region. Three suspects are being held by the authorities.



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The High Commissioner releases a ruling of the State Department amplifying his circular to foreign consuls in Manila. Consuls "may address and appeal to local authorities throughout the extent of their consular districts for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their nationals. Should the local authorities fail to give satisfaction, appeal may be made directly to the U. S. High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands who should bring the matter to the attention of the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. If that action should fail to effect a satisfactory adjustment, the High Commissioner will then refer the case to the Department of State and will so inform the foreign consular officer concerned". It is suggested that copies of written communications be forwarded to the High Commissioner and the President of the Commonwealth. "Replies by officials of the Commonwealth government to communications from foreign consular officers should be transmitted through the President of the Commonwealth and a copy of each reply should be sent to the High Commissioner by the President of the Commonwealth". "Official communications from the Commonwealth authorities to American diplomatic and consular officials should be sent to the High Commissioner for transmission over his signature". American diplomatic and consular officials are being instructed to address official communications for the attention of the Commonwealth authorities to the High Commissioner for transmission.

July 24.—Constabulary and police authorities are reported to have made eight arrests in the Hill case.

July 26.—According to a report of Insular Treasurer Antonio Ramos, ex-officio Insurance Commissioner, the domestic insurance companies, including the Filipinas Life Insurance, the Insular Life, and the National Life companies, maintained in force 22,958 insurance policies against 20,981 in 1935, valued at P52,435,129 and P48,339,037 respectively. The 1936 income of the domestic corporations was P2,825,509 as against P2,634,456 in 1935. The American companies, including the Asia Life, Lincoln National, United States Life, and West Coast companies, did a total life insurance business of P40,108,697, as against P38,742,510 in 1935. The income was P2,272,688 as against P2,196,872 respectively. Policies of the American

companies in force numbered 12,726 in 1936, as against 12,376 in 1935.

The market closes at 98.07.

July 27.—The market slumps to 95.84.

July 29.—The market sags to a new low of 93.86.

July 30.—In connection with the recent ruling of the Attorney General in Washington, High Commissioner McNutt states in a telegram to Harry Hopkins, head of the Works Progress Administration, that Filipinos "have a moral claim to treatment more favorable than that accorded to any class of aliens resident in the United States" and urges that their case be given "sympathetic consideration". Two thousand Filipinos on the Administration's payroll are threatened with the loss of their jobs.

Captain Thomas Leonard, retired U. S. Army veteran and well known mining man, dies, aged 83.

July 31.—Vice-President Sergio Osmeña states that the present low per-pupil educational outlay "comes close to making public education a farce."

The market rises to 95.62.

August 1.—Nicolas Carpio, notorious gangster, is reported to have confessed as having been the one who shot Hill. Nineteen persons are at present under arrest as being implicated in the crime.

August 2.—The market rises to 102.32.

August 3.—Rains during the past week cause floods in central Luzon, destroying crops and taking a toll of a score of lives.

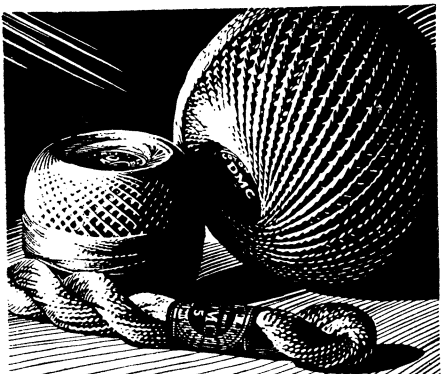
Aug. 4.—Froilan Pimentel is proclaimed winner in the special election for Assemblyman held in Camarines Norte yesterday. He succeeds Cayetano Lukban who was recently ousted from the Assembly for lack of legal residence.

The market moves down again to an average of 100.17.

Guy M. Willey, well known American "old-timer" formerly with the Manila Railroad Company, dies, aged 62.

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Aug. 5.—In a radiogram to Secretary de las Alas President Quezon states it is his "fixed purpose not to recommend or approve during my administration measures establishing a new currency system."

At a reception and ball given in his honor by the Manila Masons, High Commissioner McNutt states that masonry throughout the world continues to succeed and forge ahead not because of its illustrious members but because of its principles, and he urges that, as masonry teaches, there should be freedom of thought and free expression of belief. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, a 32nd degree mason, emphasizes the importance of brotherly love in the world. Judge Manuel Camus speaks of the history of masonry in the Philippines and of the early persecutions of the masons.

The market closes at 99.08.

Aug. 6.—A four-day conference of two archbishops, eight bishops, and two apostolic prefects closes in Manila, after discussing various church policies and deliberating on methods of propagating the faith and strengthening parish units. It is reported means will be sought to increase the circulation of Catholic newspapers and other publications since these are believed to be the most effective mediums for spreading information and combating movements detrimental to the faith.

Aug. 7.—President Quezon states at Yokohama: "I have nothing to say about the Philippines I haven't said before." John Van A. MacMurray, head of the joint committee of experts, states "we will study the whole question of independence. Our committee will submit its report on tariff emigration, and armament in the Philippines in November."

Reported that a large shipment of arms and ammunition, consisting of 150,000 rifles, 40,000 bayonets, and machine guns and pieces of artillery, will arrive this month for the Philippine Army from the United States.

The Manila gold stock average moves up to 107.98.

Aug. 8.—A complaint of robbery in band with homicide is filed against eight men who allegedly murdered Hill. Three of the eight are still at large.

Aug. 9.—Gov. Domingo Magbalon of Masbate, sentenced to four years' imprisonment for falsification of public documents, resigns as governor. He was convicted of collecting a house allowance on the claim that the house he lived in belonged to another while in fact it was his mother's.

Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino appoints Pedro Melendes, a Bukidnon Moro and a member of the Constitutional Convention, deputy-governor at large for Mindanao.

B. Fielden Nutter, Division Superintendent of Schools of Pampanga, sails for the United States after 25 years of service in the Bureau of Education. His wife, who was a teacher, accompanies him.

The gold stock average moves up to 108.35.

Aug. 10.—Secretary of Justice José Yulo, Rafael

Alunan, President of the Philippine Sugar Association, and Frederick C. Hoewe, economic and agrarian expert, are among the prominent arrivals in Manila. Yulo states that the Quezon mission to the United States was a timely one and successful because if the Philippines had waited much longer in seeking clarification of the dubious, if not confu ing, position of the Philippines under the Tydings-McDuffie Act, greater difficulties would have to be met with less time to prepare to meet them. He expresses himself as optimistic as to the outcome of the work of the joint American-Philippine committee of experts with reference to ultimate favorable treatment of Philippine interests without prejudice to the interests of the United States. He says he has noted an encouraging sympathy on the part of the administration in Washington and that Congress is not so much hostile as indifferent. He says surprising misconceptions exist even in official circles as to the present status of the Philippines. Alunan states that free trade between the Philippines and the United States is highly improbable and emphasizes that anything short of the present trade relations would be disastrous to the country. "For one thing," he declares, "it would be impossible to continue shipping sugar to the United States after independence, paying full duty. With the American market closed, Philippine production would have to be reduced from 1,000,000 tons to 200,000 tons annually and the yearly output of coconut oil, hemp, tobacco, embroidery, and other exports would also have to be greatly curtailed". He warns against being too optimistic as to the results of the work of the committee of experts as they can only make recommendations and the same people who approved the present law are still in Congress. He declares, however, that he has the utmost confidence in the patriotism and ability of President Quezon who will do everything possible to safeguard the interests of the country as a whole.

A resolution committing the Manila Medical Society against the popularization of the birth-control movement in the Philippines is side-tracked in a tumultuous meeting in the auditorium of the University of the Philippines School of Hygiene and Public Health. The meeting broke up without even a formal motion of adjournment because of the high feeling aroused and the lack of order.

The gold stock average drops to 104.69.

Aug. 11.—President Quezon states in Shanghai that he plans to establish a government commission to redistribute landholdings and an agricultural bank to help finance farmers' purchases of the land areas which the government will buy from large landholders. He reiterates that the currency will not be altered during his administration. He refuses to comment on the Sino-Japanese situation. MacMurray tells the press that the Committee which he heads "is seeking an economic adjustment to prevent tumbling the Philippines off a cliff after

independence. As things now stand, the change which the Philippines is facing will be abrupt and unfair".

Aug. 12.—The National Produce Exchange opens in Manila.

Secretary Vargas tells the press that a foreign relations division will be created at Malacañang to handle Commonwealth relations with consular and other foreign officials. As an adjunct of the executive offices, it will be under the direct supervision of Secretary. He states it may be necessary to request the services of a State Department expert to organize the office, which may develop into a department of state with Philippine independence.

A joint pastoral letter of the Catholic hierarchy in the Philippines is made public following the termination of a series of meetings held last week. It condemns birth control as contrary to the sacred institution of marriage.

The gold stock average rises to 108.36.

Aug. 13.—High Commissioner McNutt releases a statement of MacMurray's virtually prohibiting the discussion of political relations between the United States and the Philippines before the Committee of experts and stating that the committee will confine its consideration of political independence to the limitations laid down in the joint Quezon-Sayre statement of March 18. The Philippine-American Trade Association of Manila and representatives of various business organizations had already agreed to limit their written and oral presentations to the field of economics. September 10 is set as the dead-line for the submission of briefs while supplementary oral statement will be heard by the Committee at a public hearing on September 15.

#### The United States

July 12.—Former Vice-Governor J. R. Hayden, speaking before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, states with reference to the McNutt circular on precedence in proposing toasts at diplomatic functions was prompted by an error on the part of the Japanese Consul-General in Manila. No issue was raised between the High Commissioner and the Commonwealth government, he states, and only the representatives of foreign nations were directly involved. He declares that the American press has "failed to understand fully the significance of McNutt's vigorous assertion of America's will to protect our position upon a distant and exposed front". The Japanese Consul-General on the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan and the first public appearance of the High Commissioner, formally toasted first the Emperor, and then proposed a toast to "the President of the United States and the President of the Philippines".



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After the playing of the U. S. national anthem and the Philippine anthem, he states, "the Consul-General looked around and said that they were honored by the presence of the U. S. High Commissioner and proposed a toast to him".

July 13.—Sen. Joseph T. Robinson, majority floor leader, dies of a heart attack in his bed, aged 65.

July 14.—The three Soviet Russian aviators, headed by the famed Michael Gromov, land in a cow pasture near San Jacinto, 70 miles south of Los Angeles, breaking all long-distance flight records, the total distance from Moscow via the North Pole being around 6,700 miles. They still had some gasoline left but the tank was leaking. The idea of the airman was to continue flying south as long as possible. They were 62 hours and 17 minutes in the air. The highest altitude reached was 18,000 feet and they were forced to breathe from oxygen tanks for 26 hours.

Finance Minister Walter Nash of New Zealand, who has been conferring with Washington officials on a joint British-American air service, urges President Franklin D. Roosevelt to pay a visit to his country. The President is said to have answered he hoped to come "when I finish my job here".

July 15.—Announced by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York that a contract has been concluded between Russia and the Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., a British company of which the American company is the parent, calling for the telephone and telegraph equipment for lines from Moscow to Khabarovsk near the Manchukuoan border, a distance of 5,300 miles.

Reported that the United States will sell Brazil \$60,000,000 in gold in order to give the country a dollar exchange and promote the stabilization of its currency. The agreement is similar to that reached with China last week.

President Manuel L. Quezon returns to New York from Europe.

Gen. Smedley Butler, retired, tells the Institute of Public Affairs that if the United States ever fights again outside the American continent, it would be the victim of a "mean, cruel, and filthy racket". World War soldiers, he says, were the victims of "pure, unadulterated, sickening rot". "We must avoid a Pacific war through minding our own business. There is nothing we must have from the Far East in order to live".

July 16.—In a statement mentioning neither Japan nor China, but obviously directed to them, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declares that any situation in which armed hostilities are going on or threatened "is a situation in which the rights and interests of all nations are likely to be seriously affected. . . . We advocate abstinence by all nations from the use of force as a political instrument and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations. . . . We also advocate the observance of international treaties. . . ." President Quezon is quoted as saying in Washington that he does not think the Far Eastern tension "will affect the Philippine problem".

President Roosevelt confers with John Van A. MacMurray, head of the joint American-Philippine committee of experts, it is said, on the international aspects of the Philippine situation. MacMurray states afterward that not even the word "China" was mentioned during the conference, although the President was previously reported as being concerned about the Sino-Japanese situation. Yesterday, William A. Lloyd of the Department of Agriculture's cooperative division, was appointed technical adviser to the committee. He has a background gained from governmental studies in Hawaii, Alaska, Samoa, and New Zealand.

Officials of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association announce the settlement of the strike of Filipino laborers and 3000 men are expected to return to work tomorrow. The settlement provides for a "simplified wage scale based on present pay" and an investigation of alleged mistreatment by overseers.

The funeral services for Senator Robinson are attended by both the President of the United States and President Quezon.

July 18.—The search for Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam and Captain Fred J. Noonan which involved 3,500 men, 6 ships, and 66 airplanes, which combed more than 450,000 square miles of equatorial waters without finding a trace of the fliers, is given up. They disappeared 17 days ago and the last definite word from Mrs. Putnam was heard on July 2 when she radiod that she had only a half-hour's supply of gasoline left, but did not give her location. Born in 1898 and wealthy, she had been flying since she was 19, and was one of the first woman fliers, making her first flight in 1918, after which she made many important flights, continental and oceanic, and set many records. She was married to publisher Palmer Putnam in 1931.

July 19.—Reported that a bloc of representatives

from 25 states will oppose preferential tariff arrangement between the United States and the Philippines after the independence of the latter.

July 27.—Following a ruling of Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings that Filipinos are "classified as aliens within the meaning of the Act", which threatens 2000 Filipinos employed by the Works Progress Administration with the loss of their jobs, Commissioner Paredes declares that the ruling "creates a night-mare situation and brings home emphatically the precarious status of my countrymen in the United States. . . . The Filipinos in America have always been considered as entitled to all civil rights to which Americans are entitled. They owe allegiance to the United States and the United States has full sovereignty over the Philippines". He states as to the ruling that "once this thing gets started, it may affect all the 60,000 Filipinos in the United States, at least a third of whom are in state and federal government services. . . . This anomalous and unjust situation requires a law that will do justice to us during the transition period, for as things stand the Filipinos owe allegiance to the United States but are, firstly, not admitted to the United States except under a limited quota; secondly, they are not citizens of the United States; thirdly, they are ineligible to American citizenship; fourthly, they are not entitled to serve on subsidized American vessels; fifthly, they are not entitled to serve on unsubsidized vessels; and sixthly, they are not entitled to preferences provided in emergency relief appropriation funds. In many respects, real aliens owing no allegiance to the United States, are given better treatment under the laws of the United

States than Filipinos".

One striker is killed and other men are injured in a brush between strikers and strike-breakers at the Republican Steel Corporation plant in Cleveland, Ohio.

July 28.—The Navy Department publishes the following figures as to relative naval strength: Britain—285 ships, 1,216,398 tons, with 96 ships under construction totaling 531,000 tons; United States—325 ships, 1,083,330 tons, with 87 ships under construction totaling 335,565 tons; Japan—200 ships, 745,604 tons, with 23 ships under construction totaling 79,272 tons. Of the American ships 212 are classed as overage. The navies of France, Italy, and Germany follow next in order.

(Continued on Page 426)

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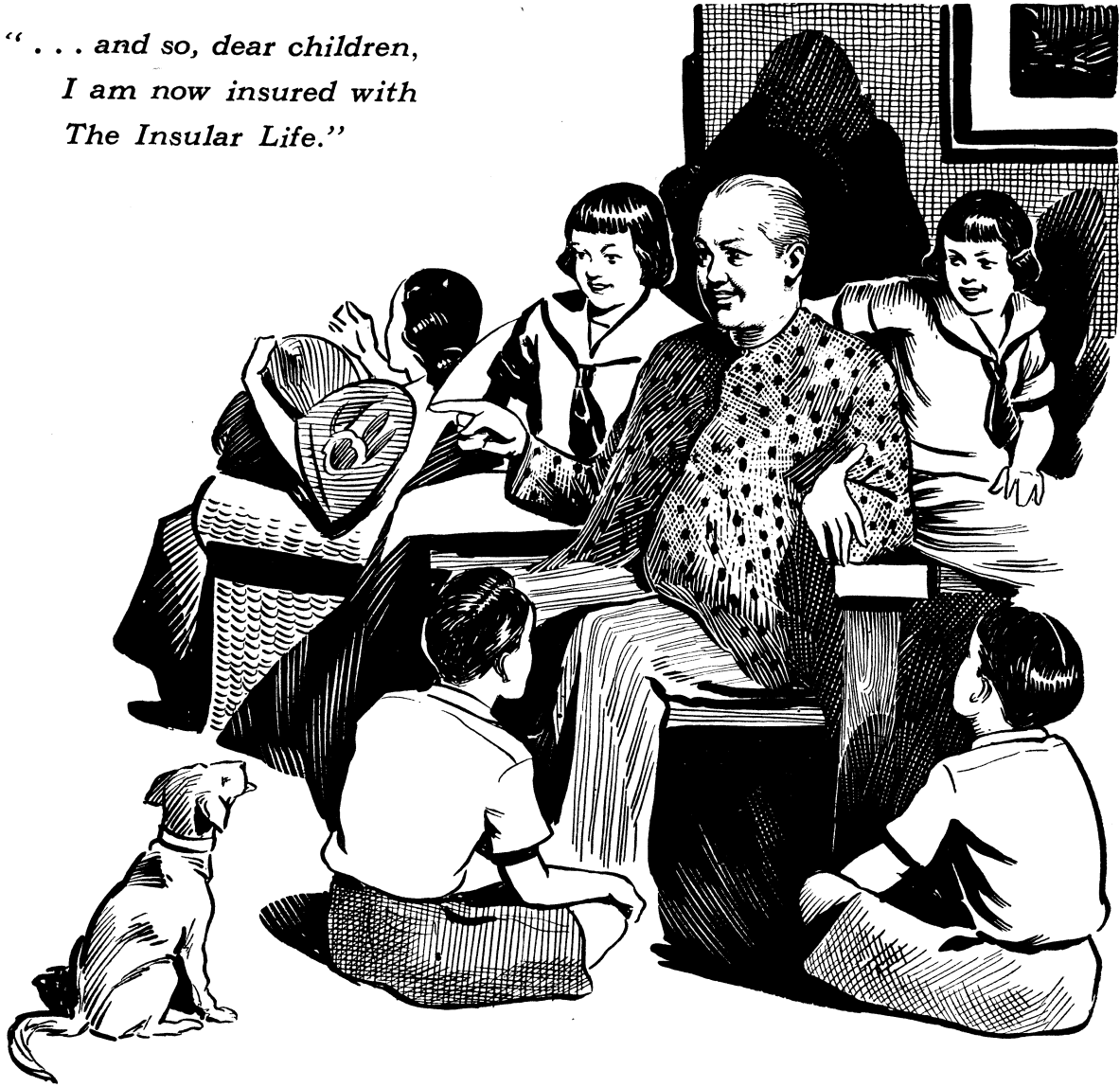
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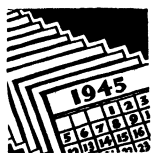
Occupation .....

Age .....

P.M.—8-1-37

# Editorials

Unfortunates condemned to death will frequently in desperation attempt to resort to suicide to cut short their agony, and there are Addressed to those who look upon President Both Sides Quezon's proposals of independence for the Philippines in 1938 or 1939, instead of in 1946 as provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, as prompted by somewhat the same psychology.



However, as pointed out in the April issue of this Magazine, after the proposal had just been made, there are points to commend the plan provided, as President Quezon indicated, a treaty could be negotiated between the United States and an independent Philippines which would continue the present free trade relationship, as such a treaty would not be subject to Congressional tampering as is the present law governing the relations between the United States and the Philippines as a dependency.

But it does not appear at all certain that such a treaty could be negotiated, for, as has been said, the powerful interests largely responsible for the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and its arbitrary and destructive trade provisions to take effect a few years hence, are still influential in Congress and would strongly oppose the granting of any authorization to the executive branch of the United States government to conclude such a treaty.

There may be certain, though dubious, advantages to be gained both by the United States and the Philippines from the establishment of a "more or less independent" status for the Philippines—as in the cases of Iraq, Manchukuo, and Egypt for the people concerned—for such an arrangement would give both the United States and the Philippines greater freedom of action and would at least appear to relieve the former of full responsibility. An observer may entertain a certain distaste for the type of statesmanship that prompts such oblique arrangements, but relations between political entities, sovereign, semi-sovereign, and dependent, are in a state of flux and have generally never been governed by very high-minded principles.

There are also, however, weighty objections to the establishment of even a nominal independence for the Philippines within the next two years, were this possible. The Philippines could certainly not complete the present national defense program, which is based on the accepted ten-year transition period. The Philippine Commonwealth could hardly establish the highly desirable, indeed necessary,

public confidence in its stability in so short a time; in fact, the mere talk of independence within two years has tended to drive away foreign capital and discourage local investments. The Philippines would find it very difficult if not impossible to assume the heavy cost of consular and diplomatic representation abroad and other expenses that would come with independence, not to speak of deprivations, for under independence there would be no such tax refunds as the ₱100,000,000 coconut oil excise-tax money. Furthermore, cutting short the transition period would be unfair to those who have undertaken and invested in enterprises in the Philippines on the rightful expectation that there would be no change in status during the ten-year transition period established by law.

But if all these objections were ignored, it would be found that two years would not provide sufficient time even for the mere mechanics of the successive steps that would have to be taken—for the Joint Preparatory Committee on United States-Philippine Trade, now in the Philippines, to make its report, which will have to be studied by the various Departments of the government and by the Interdepartmental Committee; for the President of the United States to make his recommendations in the matter to Congress, provided he favors a change in the transition period; for Congress to consider and draft the necessary legislation, if it is so disposed, perhaps holding new hearings of its own. All this alone would probably take two years at least. And it will be recalled that nearly two years elapsed between the approval of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and the inauguration of the Commonwealth. No doubt, considerably more time would be necessary to make the transition to "complete independence", entailing, as this would, negotiations with foreign governments regarding the status of the Philippines and its recognition, the disposition of federal property, the transfer of various offices, the organization of diplomatic and consular services, etc.

## II

On his return to Manila last month, President Quezon made the somewhat enigmatical statement that if the country can't "stand" independence two years from now, it wouldn't be able to stand it eight years from now. This is interpretable in several ways, and one interpretation, with which most thinking persons will agree, though it was probably not President Quezon's meaning, is that "com-

plete and absolute" independence is, in fact, as impossible eight years, as it would be two years, hence.

This is nowise to the discredit peculiarly of the Philippines. All small countries are more or less dependent on their bigger and more powerful neighbors, and countries still largely undeveloped economically and therefore debtor countries, are entirely incapable, in the very nature of things, of real independence, either economic or political. Furthermore, the unique and strategical geographic situation of the Philippines would make and keep the country a mere pawn in the game of international politics for many long years, even if it could escape outright conquest and economic and political slavery to some new and less beneficent power than the United States.

The future of the Philippines is, however, almost as much of serious American concern, as it is to the people of the Philippines themselves. Said Professor Bruce Hopper, Assistant Professor of Government at Harvard, a few months ago: "The hand-washing gesture . . . of our Philippine Independence Act . . . deceives no one". He advocated that the Americans take—

"a long view of the changing East, so that our policy, when it is formulated, will be one which we can live in the decades to come . . . The historical accident [of acquiring the Philippines in 1898] we welcomed at the time; it gave us a springboard for effective coöperation with Britain in maintaining the Open Door in China, in preventing the threatened partition of China. America's influence was then historically necessary to preserve the equilibrium of power upon which peace depends; it is even more necessary now."

Professor Hopper went on to call attention to the new forces in Asia—

"the new Asiatic industrialism, determined by the location of untapped raw materials; the shift in population centers, involving the amazing development of modern civilization on the farther shores of the Pacific and in the hinterland; the new political relationships between patron and 'client' states, introducing new gambits in power policies; and the race for landing facilities in the air strategy of the Western Pacific as links of the world systems—all these point to the creation of a new equilibrium. . . . Never were the political conditions so fluid as now, the period of transition from the old to the new equilibrium. That's why America's 'scuttle and run' would be a disservice, one might say, to humanity as well as to the specific cause of peace in the Pacific".

Under the head of population shifts, just mentioned, Professor Hopper said:

"From a purely economic point of view, America's self-interest lies in the development of relations with these new industrial areas. It is quite likely that twenty years hence America will have to rely on a different set of customers than now for our machinery, steel, cotton, etc. It is necessary before we sound a general retreat, to think of continental Asia as demanding our machinery and the services of our technicians, as Japan did, as Russia did".

Professor Hopper concluded that American interests and responsibilities in the Pacific are "the inescapable predicate of our power. Resolve what we will about Europe, we simply can not stay out of Pacific affairs. Our power there is decisive. The forces there impinge too closely upon our true self-interests". So has concluded every competent student of world relationships.

### III

An obvious anxiety as to the future rules all thinking persons in the Philippines and this gives the earlier independence proposals even more of the color of a "suicide

gesture". Yet, regardless of the stresses of the situation, the Filipinos can not be expected lightly to repudiate the independence ideal. While "immediate, complete, and absolute independence" was admittedly never more than a political slogan used for rallying purposes in Islands politics and for wresting further political concessions from the United States, there can be no question that ultimate national independence has been and is an ideal which has inspired many generations of Filipinos, as that same ideal has inspired patriotic men in every country. All political parties and all political leaders in the Philippines are committed to independence, and a full disavowal of the independence ideal would, be it said to the credit of the Filipinos, even in the face of disaster, probably never be made.

Yet some compromise between idealism and reality must be reached. A degree of independence, if the expression may be used, has already come to the people of the Philippines—came when for the first time they were enabled to write their own constitution and elect their own chief executive. The people of no State in the Union have larger rights of self-government. Furthermore, the convention has already been established that Congressional legislation is not applicable to the Philippines unless the Philippines is specifically mentioned. This trend might logically develop to the point where Congressional legislation would not be applicable to the Philippines until ratified by the Philippine legislative body. British practice with reference to the Dominions establishes precedence for this. In time, an American Ambassador, with perhaps certain special prerogatives, might take the place of the present U. S. High Commissioner in the Philippines.

### IV

The expression, "a degree of independence", is, strictly, a contradiction in terms, but, with equal strictness, there is no such condition as absolute independence—physical, moral, or political; individual or national. The word "sovereignty", too, is often loosely used, even by Americans. Bancroft wrote:

"It is asked, Who is the sovereign in the United States? The words 'sovereign' and 'subject' are unknown in the Constitution".

Sovereignty, according to the American view, resides in the people and not in the government. Bayard wrote:

"Supreme sovereignty resides in the people of the United States, not in the Government. But it is to be borne in mind at the same time that the people of the United States intended to vest the general Government with all the powers necessary for managing the affairs of a great nation. . . . When the States and the Government come into contact, the general good requires, and the people have declared, that the general Government must prevail."

George Washington in his letter of September 17, 1787, submitting the Constitution to the Congress, put the case of State sovereignty very plainly. He wrote:

"It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and, on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety—perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable. . . .”

That was the authentic voice of statesmanship and every word applies today, though spoken one hundred fifty years ago.

If some more permanent relationship is to be established between the United States and the Philippines than that at present established by that most unfortunate act of Congress known as the Tydings-McDuffie Law—and that such a relationship must be established is beyond doubt and question if we are not to suffer the complete wreckage and loss of everything accomplished in almost half a century of American-Philippine cooperation—than the United States will have to forego the dictatorial powers over the Philippines which some persons conceive of as constituting “sovereignty” and which are only proper to an autocratic imperialism and not to a republic; and the Philippines will have to forego certain “rights of independent sovereignty” (which it could not securely establish anyway for many long decades), just as the State of Texas, once an independent republic, did forego them.

And since the Tydings-McDuffie Act promises complete independence on a definite date (whatever this may be worth), if the people of the Philippines were before that time, voluntarily and of their own free will and choice, to decide to forego “certain rights of independent sovereignty” for a greater benefit, *this in itself would be, not an act of renewed submission, but an exercise and act of full popular sovereignty!*

In union there is strength, and, in the case of the Philippines, in union with the United States there would be no loss of identity, engulfment, or absorption, but such true liberty and independence as is possible among a free people, united, in the words of George Washington, “to provide for the interest and safety of all”. The Philippines with its own President, its own Legislature, its own flag, but integrally associated with the United States, would be secure and free and would constitute the vital Western Pacific member of the *United States*, the one nation in the world that from the beginning knew neither sovereign nor subject.

## V

Whether President Quezon’s proposal is to be considered as a part of a practical and constructive effort, as a brilliant tactical move, or as merely a dramatic gesture, it has already been productive of much good—as well as of much public uneasiness—because it has centered national attention on the course now set for the Philippines which will lead to nowhere but ruin for this country and will go far, if it is not altered, to cancel the United States as a Pacific and world power. For with the Philippines surrendered, America’s position would be immeasurably weakened, not only in the

Western and Middle Pacific, but in the Northern Pacific, in Alaska, and along the entire Pacific Coast. It would not be many months before the whole country, and especially the Washington nerve-center, would feel the disastrous effect of the national loss in prestige and power—let alone the trade loss.

President Quezon succeeded in securing the appointment of a joint preparatory committee of experts eight years prior to the final date fixed in the Tydings-McDuffie Act for a conference to be called “for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to future trade relations”, but also “to consider what effect an advance of the date of independence would have in accelerating or retarding Philippine economic readjustments”, for important as the trade relations between the United States and the Philippines are, the problems of the future political relations can not be safely ignored, because the Tydings-McDuffie Act, in fixing a “definite date” for “independence”, has not solved the political problem, but only further muddled it. However, advancing this date, with or without a favorable trade treaty, neither solves nor simplifies the fundamental problem.

Among the ablest and most inclusive reports submitted to the Joint Preparatory Committee on United States-Philippine Trade is the brief of the National For-



### Unanimity and a Difference

foreign Trade Council, Inc., a twenty-four year-old American organization, and its affiliate, the National Foreign Trade Association, Inc., which now represent some five hundred of the leading American exporters, importers, foreign trade banks, shipping companies, and other institutions in thirty-one States, all interested in foreign trade and affected by American relations with the Philippines and many of them actively engaged in Philippine trade; and also the brief of our own Philippine-American Trade Association, which summarizes some ten or twelve briefs submitted by various local Philippine and local American industrial and trade organizations.

The two United States organizations in their joint brief closed with the following generalizations (here slightly abbreviated):

(1) The economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act do not reflect a sound commercial policy and to allow them to become operative will precipitate distress and disorder in the Philippines and will endanger the object of the Independence Act and be destructive of American business; hence the law must be revised and amended in important respects.

(2) The policy of reciprocal trade advantages can not be abandoned in 1946, nor should the arbitrary and capricious export tax be allowed to become effective in 1940.

(3) Reciprocal trade advantages during the period of adjustment after political independence must be such as to protect the existing Philippine economy and at the same time encourage the development of an independent Philippine economy, and also to protect, consistently with the foregoing, the legitimate claims of American industry, labor, and investments.

(4) The Department of State should proceed immediately to obtain the necessary exceptions in our commercial treaty structure in order to permit the continuation of preferences during the above-mentioned period after the Philippines becomes a “foreign nation”.

It is interesting to compare with the preceding, the so-called "Fundamentals" as announced by the Philippine-American Trade Association and subscribed to by all the Philippine entities which submitted separate briefs. These, again somewhat abbreviated, are:

(1) Trade relations between the United States and the Philippines were definitely determined in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which having been formally accepted by the Filipino people, can not be altered to their prejudice. Thus, at least until July 4, 1946, Philippine exports should be admitted free of duty into the United States, American exports should be admitted free of duty into the Philippines, and no excise or other taxes should be imposed which result directly or indirectly in discrimination against the products of either country.

(2) The imposition of export taxes in the Philippines on exports to the United States in 1940, and of import duties by the United States and the Philippines each on the exports of the other from 1946 on, will be disastrous to the producers and manufacturers of both countries, and, time being too short to make the necessary readjustments, the export tax provisions should be repealed and free trade between the two countries, with the present or other reasonable quantitative limitations, should be continued after 1946.

(3) Irrespective of any change in the political status of the Philippines, a continuation of the present free-trade relations between the two countries would be advantageous to both because the United States is an essential market for many Philippine tropical products which are urgently required there and because the Philippines constitutes a large market for American products and will be a much larger market in the future if these products continue to be admitted free of duty. Such free-trade relations should therefore be continued indefinitely after 1946.

Both the American and Philippine groups agree that the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act are unsound and would be disastrous to the Philippines and destructive of American business, and urge, therefore, that the Law should be amended, abolishing the arbitrary and capricious export taxes which begin to go into effect in 1940.

The American group advocates the continuation "during the period of adjustment" after independence of reciprocal trade preferences, while the Philippine group comes out more boldly for continued free trade.

The American group speaks of encouraging the gradual development of an "independent Philippine economy", while the Philippine group urges the continuation of the free-trade relationship indefinitely, regardless of any change in the political status of the country.

On the whole and for present practical purposes, there is complete unanimity. As for the rest, the position of the Philippine group appears to be the more logical, for if Philippine-American trade is mutually beneficial, why seek to change it by any arbitrary means with the hope of achieving an "independent Philippine economy" which, in the very nature of things must long, if not forever, remain a mere fancy?

Foreign trade is one of the essentials of modern civilizations and is the result, precisely, of the fact that nations are not "economically independent" in the trade sense. There is not a nation in the world that must not import certain commodities and it must export other commodities to pay for them. It is therefore a wholly monstrous notion that a lucrative mutual trade between any two countries, built up, it may be, through years of human effort, should be wilfully destroyed for any reason whatever, and, most inexcusable of all, for such a phantasm as an "independent

economy". The Philippines, especially, as a small, chiefly agricultural country, and industrially still to be developed, and therefore a debtor country, can not hope for many decades to establish an economy that would be independent of a large export trade.

There are, it is true, certain theorists even among ourselves, who, fired by the words, "economic independence", speak as if the destruction of our trade with America might be some sort of blessing in disguise, talking glibly of finding other markets for our products. But there is no such market as the United States anywhere else in the world, and while it is wise to diversify our production, so as to make us less dependent on one or two products, and to be constantly seeking new markets, it is supreme folly to speak of a possible loss of the American market as if this would not do anything but bring our whole economic, social, and political system crashing down about us.

Our political leaders understand this well enough, despite these theorists. The Philippine Legislature formally "declined to accept" the Hawes-Cutting Act, precursor of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, because, according to the Concurrent Resolution adopted, the provisions affecting trade relations between the two countries

"would seriously imperil the economic, social, and political institutions of this country and might defeat its avowed purpose to secure independence to the Philippine Islands. . . ."

In the later Concurrent Resolution accepting the Tydings-McDuffie Act, one of the reasons given for acceptance was:

"Because the President of the United States in his message to Congress. . . recommending the enactment of said law, stated: 'I do not believe that other provisions of the original law need be changed at this time. Where imperfections or inequalities exist, I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples';—a statement which gives to the Filipino people reasonable assurances of further hearing and due consideration of their views. . . ."

"Economic independence" for the Philippines in the only true sense of the phrase must be based not on freedom from the necessity of exporting and importing, nor upon "economic as well as political separation" from the United States, but upon the development of a much greater national wealth than now exists, with reserve means that would carry the country through periods of depression or stress without too great a damage to the national structure. Such a growth in wealth should normally take place as the country develops and its trade increases, but the process would be fatally reversed should we lose our preferential trade connections with the United States at any time during the next few decades at least.

The reference in the American brief to an "independent economy" for the Philippines is unquestionably an echo, beneficently transmogrified, of the vicious campaign of the lobbyists, representing not the interests of the United States but of small groups, who succeeded in writing the economic clauses into the so-called Independence, or Tydings-McDuffie, Act.

That the interests of the United States and of its people as a whole should be shortsightedly sacrificed and that the Philippine problem, which is purely a political problem of nation-building, should be confused by the tactics of such men, and, above all, that the people of the Philippines

should be placed on an altar to a Moloch of irresponsibility and greed, is one of the outrages of history.

Talk to the effect that the Philippine-American trade is anything but advantageous to both sides is arrant nonsense. The argument that the American people forfeit the value of the duties that might be collected on imports from the Philippines if free trade did not exist between them, is a piffing one, and, furthermore, if the Philippine trade was destroyed, there wouldn't be any Philippine imports to collect duty on. Duties might be collected on similar imports from other countries, but this is a feeblity, too. Who would put duties first in the matter of necessary foreign imports? It is true that because of American tariff protection, the people of the Philippines get higher prices from their products, but the people of the Philippines pay correspondingly higher prices for what they buy from the United States. And it is not true that the people of the United States pay any more for Philippine products than they would have to pay if similar commodities were imported from foreign countries, or produced in the United States, for that matter. The bugaboo of "competition" can not be raised with any sense as regards a tropical and agricultural country and a temperate-zone, industrial nation. There may be a few special interests that suffer direct loss, although indirectly they, too, benefit, but both countries as a whole can only profit. No one except perhaps these lobbyists could see any advantage in putting, for instance, the State of Florida "outside the tariff wall". While the general policy of the United States government is to remove barriers to trade, those who would erect fresh barriers between America and the Philippines have been listened to!

It can not be doubted that the United States government will rectify the errors committed, and is even now in the course of doing so, but it is important that all confusion as to the real situation be wiped out. The clear rationality of the Philippine-American Trade Association's recommendation that free trade between the United States and the Philippines be continued indefinitely, with the present or other reasonable quantitative limitations, stands out with great clearness.

It is painful to state—and it is only said here because the writer believes that it is true and that it should be declared—that the horrors of war in North **Mass Murder and China** and especially the brutal **Moral Disapproval** shelling and bombing in and about Shanghai, which has resulted in the death of a number of Americans as well as thousands of innocent victims of other blood, and the arrival in Manila of several thousand American women and children as "refugees", is positively to be ascribed in large part to the American policy with reference to "withdrawing" from the Philippines which the Japanese in their conceit attribute to weakness and fear of their puissant arms.

A short time ago, Secretary of State Cordell Hull considered it necessary to make a long statement to the press in explanation of why 1,100 U. S. Marines were to be sent from San Diego to Shanghai—to arrive there about five weeks later. The whole thing sounded as if he expected his action would be criticized in sending these men to Shanghai for the protection of American lives and property in a truly international city, a great and beautiful city which Americans had a large part in building, now being wantonly destroyed by the Japanese. Deaths of noncombatants run into the tens of thousands and property damage is already close to a half billion dollars.

Statements of Japanese leaders and articles in the Japanese press indicated clearly that the Japanese at first feared the possibility of strong international intervention, but as the weeks passed and nothing was done but memorandum-writing, the Japanese adopted more aggressive measures of ever greater *schrecklichkeit*.

Yet Japan would be far more sensitive to "economic sanctions" than was Italy, and could not stand a real boycott for more than a few weeks. That America is opposed to war is to its credit, but mere moral opposition to war will not banish it from the earth. Something more than wishing is called for. Moral conceptions must be backed up by physical strength and by determination to apply it when necessary. It may not be necessary to resort to war "to end war"; the World War was not a success as such. But pressure other than moral disapproval must be brought to bear against armed aggressors and mass murderers, for they mock at it. They must be stopped!

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## Denial

By Harriet Mills McKay

All the epochal events  
In life's span  
Are in covert ways denied  
Every man. . .

No one knows the thrilling first  
Draught of breath,  
Nor can any mortal know  
Very death!

None remembers first success  
Of baby talk,  
Or the first triumphant urge  
To rise and walk. . .

# Taal and Its History

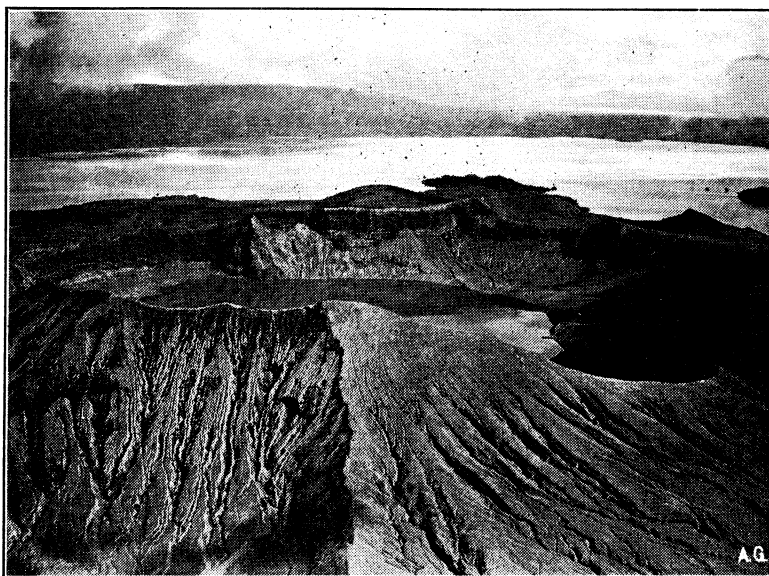
By Percy A. Hill

**T**HE Lake of Bombon with Volcano Island and the town of Taal is about sixty miles south of Manila as the airplane flies, but people can clearly remember when it was from three days to a week's journey from Manila, before the era of swift transportation. The shores of the lake, its towns and river settlements, are in all probability the ancestral birthplace of the Tagalogs, who, according to tradition, were named *taga-ilog*s from their primitive *nayon* on the Pansipit which drains the lake itself, and the littoral of the province, then named by its dwellers Kumintang.

The settling of the original town of Taal, named after the *ta-alan* trees in the vicinity, and located on the south-east shore of the lake, is traditionally ascribed to the Datus Dumangsil and Kalinsuela. These datos, with their leader Datu Puti, and Paiborong, Sumakuel, Bancaya, and others had been driven from Brunei, then the capital of the Malay peoples of Insulinde, by the exactions of the cruel Sultan Makatunao. After the settling and division of Madi-aas or Panay, Datu Puti with Dumangsil and Kalinsuela, with their *barangays*, women, *sakops*, and slaves sailed northward looking for a likely place for a permanent settlement. Crossing Balayan Bay, they ascended the Pansipit river and found themselves in a spacious lake with a smoking volcano on an islet in its center.

The lake itself teemed with fish, both marine and freshwater varieties, the former ascending the river to mature in the lake and then return to spawn in the ocean. The Pansipit was a larger and more turbulent stream than it is at present. The forested mountains abounded in game, palms and tubers, which, with the abundance of fish, made it a Paradise after the Malay primitive food requirements. This was about the end of the thirteenth century, long before Magellan made his famous voyage. After deciding on a permanent settlement, Datu Puti returned to Borneo and nothing more is known of him.

The lake was christened Bombon—after the bamboo tube universally used in that region for carrying water, and known as such today—and Dumangsil and Kalinsuela and their *barangays* lived, mated, and died on its shores for some generations. The towns of Taal, Tanauan, Lipa, and others grew up, then all located on the shores of the lake. The Pansipit, emptying into Balayan Bay, drained the lake which has several freshwater feeders. Except for new emigrations, the people of Kumintang were undis-



Official Photograph U. S. Army Air Service

Taal Crater and Lake

turbed until the year 1570 when the daring Juan de Salcedo and the veteran Marshal Martin de Goiti, sailed up the Pansipit, viewed the lake, had several skirmishes with the natives, and returned to discover the still more spacious Manila Bay on their first expedition from Cebu.

Taal first came "under the bells" in 1572 when Christianity was carried there by the early missionaries. After the severe earthquake of 1754, which practically destroyed all the towns on the lake, and partially submerged Taal,

these towns removed to higher and safer ground and Taal was founded on the hills near the point where the Pansipit debouched into the bay. It now has the largest church ever erected in the Islands, a massive edifice seen afar from all the roads approaching it as well as from the sea. The original town lay on both sides of the Pansipit, but in the last century, it was organized into two municipalities by Governor-General Lemery, one of which was named after him. But the people are of the same blood and ancestry and today equally divide the profits of their main industry, that of the fisheries of river, lake, and sea.

In addition to the export of fish are local smiths, whose bolos and *balisongs* are cunningly tempered and popular in all the surrounding provinces. Weaving also is practised and the town of Alitagtag close by is one long street, noisy with the clack-clack of looms. A peculiar thing about Taal and Lemery is that since the earliest times no Chinese have been allowed to settle in these towns, a prohibition not enforced in any other region in the Islands that I know of.

A short distance away from Taal and facing the sea is the famous sanctuary of Casaysay. The origin of its founding was the recovery of a small image of the Virgin from a fisherman's net, this "miracle" leading to the erection of the famous church, which is reached by a flight of stone tufa steps, tufa being the volcanic ash of Taal turned into a friable stone by pressure. This shrine was dedicated to the Chinese of other towns who were given permission at stated intervals to attend the ceremonies. The incoming galleons from Acapulco for many years fired a salute in gratitude for a safe voyage in honor of Our Lady of Casaysay. Recently the municipal government of Taal, as the Church had long been closed, requested its use for school purposes, except at such stated times it might be required for religious purposes, but the Archbishop decided to place a priest there for the renewal of the services, and, of course, to hold it more firmly.



The Lake of Bombon occupies the drowned crater of an immense prehistoric volcano, the northern lip of which is the Tagaytay Ridge some 2100 feet high. The edge nearest the sea is the lowest. The lake measures some 27 kilometers from north to south and some 20 kilometers east to west, with a shore line of approximately 120 kilometers. Various islands dot the surface, that of Napayan being the highest. The peculiar shape of this island is said to be due to a fierce eruption which practically cut it in two, blew out the floor of the lake, and carried away half the island. Volcano island occupies part of the northern section and at present is a low, barren islet the center of which contains the slumbering forges of Vulcan, a bubbling lake of vari-colored waters. All the surrounding slopes are gashed with steep rugged ravines, worn down to bedrock by torrents of water, those radiating from the Tagaytay Ridge all running into Manila Bay. This broken terrain makes for roads following the hogs-backs, but laterally across, these roads are still in the horse-back stage.

Grim Mount Macolod rises from the eastern shore of the lake, black, abrupt, and forbidding, not far from the town of Cuenca. The waters close by are of great depth. Periodic showers of fertilizing volcanic ash have made the lands on the three sides of the lake vastly fertile, only that on the west showing little fertility, owing, no doubt, to the prevailing monsoon winds that sweep the lake from north to south, rather than to the soil. From these slopes come the crops of Batangas oranges, pumelos, and coffee. Since the last eruption in 1911, all springs have been dried up so that drinking water has to be carried on horseback in twin iron containers from long distances every day.

The earthquakes of 1754 which destroyed so many towns and took such a toll of life was the fiercest known historically. It enlarged the lake itself and changed the course of the Pansipit. Part of the submerged town of Taal can be seen at times below the lake surface. Medina, who wrote about the region in 1629-1630, says the waters were salt, but this could hardly be so, although they may have been brackish. The Pansipit's fall to the sea is about two and a half meters, or it was in 1909; the 1911 eruption may have changed the depth. Volcano Island sank, but to what degree is not accurately known. The quakes of 1716 and 1731 killed fish in vast quantities which were thrown up on the shores of the lake in a cooked condition. The depth of the lake varies from the shallows on its western shore to three hundred feet near Mount Macolod. Quiescent at present, who knows when the mighty God Vulcan will stir again? If Volcano Islet lowers to where the waters of the lake will rush in, a major catastrophe might ensue. Perhaps this is a prime reason for not building the projected capital of the Philippines on the scenic Tagaytay Ridge.

The Pansipit winds between its rolling hills for some ten kilometers to the sea, its long reaches planted to the graceful bamboo and the glossy leaved mango, the finest shade tree in the tropics. In its course are erected the great series of bamboo corrals and traps that form the main fisheries of the twin towns of Taal and Lemery, together with that portion of the lake pertaining to them.

Numerous historical references to Taal, its volcano and its eruptions, are still available. Fr. Gaspar de San Agustin wrote in 1572: "There is a volcano of fire which is wont to spit out many large rocks which are glowing and destroy the crops of the natives". Fr. Nada says it was

in eruption the same year. Fr. Albuquerque said mass on the island to calm the natives in 1573, and in 1591 Fr. Alcantara did the same. In 1605 Fr. Abreu erected a great cross of hardwood on the brink of the crater. Quakes occurred in 1634-35, and in 1707 a major eruption. That of September 24, 1716, is described at great length by Fr. Manuel de Arce, and in 1729-1731 Fr. Torrubia says the volcano built up the islet by rock ejecta. Fr. Buencuchillo writes of the eruption of 1749 which destroyed the ancient town of Sala and Tanauan (near what is now Talisay). He first thought the thunderings were the salute of the galleon passing Casaysay, and the same friar describes the great eruption from May 15 to December, 1754, lasting over six months with outpourings of red-hot ashes and rocks, likening it to Sodom and Gomorrah. November 28-29 and December 30 of that year were the most destructive days, submerging and burying towns, killing all vegetation, and consequently all livestock, as the ash lay forty-three inches thick. Nothing but the church walls remained of Old Taal. Of the 1200 taxpayers of that town only 150 remained.

In 1888 Taal was visited by the late Dean C. Worcester and Frank Bourns. The eruption of January 30, 1911, was the most recent. Manila's seismographs had recorded shocks two days previous. Immense clouds of smoke rose into the air as high as fifteen kilometers, filled with volcanic lightnings, and ash, mud, and rocks devastated the region, while as many as eighty-eight quakes were recorded in twenty-four hours. The pillar of smoke was visible for two hundred fifty miles, and the explosions were heard as far as the subprovince of Kalinga. We heard them all night, quite plainly some hundred and fifty miles away, at Muñoz, Nueva Ecija.

But the greatest loss of life was in the barrios on Volcano Island itself and to the west, where, lulled by the long quiescence of the volcano, people had settled. Here some 1335 unfortunates were suffocated by the noxious gases that were ejected and descended upon their flimsy homes at midnight. The wounded were only 199, many of whom died. These poisonous chemical gases were so acrid that they stripped the bark off the living trees. Volcano Island settled some ten or twelve feet. In the devastated section the ash was a foot deep and six feet in the ravines. The first intimation of the terrible loss of life was wired to Manila by the then Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Hammon H. Buck. Since the eruption, dwellings have been prohibited on the Island, and an observatory has been established at Ambulong with a launch service to the volcano.

Lake Bombon has forty-seven kinds of fish as enumerated by Dr. Albert W. Herre of the Fishery Division of the Bureau of Science at one time. This plentiful supply of fish was the prime reason for the settling of the first Malays. There are several kinds that do not occur in the sea, but for the most part they are marine in origin. At least their varieties ascend the Pansipit river when still fry to remain in the lake till mature and descend to spawn in old ocean. That is, they attempt the traverse, urged by Nature, but never reach their destination. The *baklads*, traps, and close corrals prevent that prime function—replenishment. Some small fry pass through the mesh

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# Jarana

By Vicente R. Generoso

**D**URING my short stay with relatives at Zamboanga, I found the evenings pretty dull without any other pastime than chatting with my friends or getting drunk at a *tuba* store. . . . The people with whom I was staying live in a barrio about three kilometers from the city. In the evenings, just after supper, they talk for a while and then they start closing the doors and the windows before finally closing their eyes. There is nothing to do anyway. Just like the chickens that start looking for their roosts as soon as darkness begins to set in—that is life in the barrio!

So when one evening my cousins invited me for a “*jarana*”, I welcomed the invitation with relief. “*Jarana*” is the term for *serenade* in Chabacano—that funny dialect spoken by the Zamboanguēños, a sort of Spanish gone wild.

I do not know why my cousins and friends there should have come to entertain the notion that I would be a good guitarist and a good singer just because I am a Manila student. Luckily, I know how to strum a guitar fairly well, and my voice—well, I think, is not altogether bad. Otherwise it would have not fared so well with my prestige as a “Manila boy”.

We sallied forth—two of my cousins, four friends, and myself, with a guitar under my right arm.

The night was dark and all I could distinguish distinctly were the coconut palms silhouetted against the sky, which was like a lady’s black dress spattered with handfuls of shiny bits of broken glass. The narrow trail was hardly visible, and I frequently bumped into coconut trunks and stumbled over the fallen dry fronds of the palms. My friends, however, strode along as if they were walking in the middle of a brightly-lighted street.

I was beginning to get tired. We left the coconut groves, and got into the ricefields; later entered another coconut grove. . . . Our trip seemed interminable, but somehow I enjoyed the experience.

I bumped into a wire, a clothesline, I supposed. Then we halted. They told me to tune up the guitar. We cautiously walked some steps forward. I could not see anything. But as we advanced I began to make out the vague shape of a nipa house. My cousin whispered to me to begin the “*pasa-calle*”. The melodious tones of the guitar broke the stillness. Then a jarring noise, the loud bark of a dog, burst upon the air. My mood for singing entirely vanished, I don’t know whether because of my fear of that vicious dog or of the discord of the continuous barking.

“Sing,” my cousin whispered into my ear.

“I can’t,” I replied also in a whisper. “You better sing first.” One watching us would have thought us a bunch of conspirators about to lay the first deadly bomb.

I finally finished the “*pasa-calle*”, the loud voice of one of my cousins rivaling that of the dog. He had good lungs, but his voice was not properly trained, and the way he



uttered the vowels in the Spanish song he sang was certainly not a thing to be proud of.

The song was an old one and beautiful indeed. All the while I was thinking what this beautiful girl whom we were serenading and whom I had never met, would look like. My knowledge of country beauties was rather discouraging, but who knows, I thought. Perhaps this one was really beautiful. My cousins and friends were so positive about it. And they had gone to the trouble of a long hike. Otherwise we might just as well have serenaded a beauty of our own barrio.

I’m fanciful by nature, and I was beginning to weave a romance about this flower in the midst of a coconut grove fated to wither away without having been admired by really appreciative eyes. . . .

The abrupt ending of the song stopped my musings. The bamboo panels of a window creaked, I saw a slit of light that began to widen, a petroleum lamp was thrust out, and the dusky face of a man appeared behind the lamp. The man shouted at the dog, and it stopped barking.

“*Quien el marchante?*” the man queried rather too loudly. *Marchante* is a leader of a serenade.

“*Yo, Ñor!*—I sir!” my cousin answered.

“*Por eso, quien vos?*—Yes, but who are you?”

“*Si Pedro, Ñor.*—Pedro!”

“*Quien Pedro?*—Pedro who?” The man was really exasperated this time, judging from his voice.

“*Pedro Enriquez, Ñor!*”

That was really a stupid way of answering, and I did not know whether to get angry or laugh.

“Where are you from?”

“From Tumaga, Ñor.” That was the name of our barrio, three kilometers away.

“Are you the son of Ciriaco Enriquez?”

“No, Ñor. I’m his nephew.”

“*Ah! subí.*—Come up!”

The face and the lamp vanished. A loud creaking was heard. The old man is opening the door, I thought.

“*Subí camo,*” he repeated.

We filed into a dimly lighted *sala* and groped into the dark corners for seats as the old man finished saying,

“*Sintá camó—You sit down.*”

We sat there without saying a word. The man hung the lamp in the middle of the room, turned up the wick, and things became more visible. He was in a *camiseta* with small holes in it, and a *calzoncillo* that was largely patched at the seat. He sat down on a stool in a corner, gave a big yawn, and started rubbing his eyes. He must have been sleeping already.

“What’s the name of your father?” he asked of Pedro.

“Manuel, Ñor.” I did not know why Pedro had the bad habit of answering incompletely.

“Manuel, *çosa?*”

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# Rizal Province

*Random Notes Of A Student Of Soil Geography*

By Dominador Z. Rosell

**A**LMOST enveloping the city of Manila, the geographical situation of Rizal province with respect to the city is unexcelled. Mixed topography is the general feature of the country. The western portion is low and almost flat. The regions bordering Laguna de Bay consist of either narrow coastal plains or small promontories. The rest of the region is broken by the spurs and ridges of the Sierra Madre Mountains. There are only two rivers of importance in the province. The Marikina River, flowing along the west fault line of the Marikina Valley, joins the Pasig River at Pasig. The Pasig River cuts through a tuffaceous area to Manila Bay.

The soils of the province are the product of the weathering and disintegration of various volcanic rock materials. The topography, climate, and vegetation, have played important rôles in the formation of the several soil types.

The soils of the western part of the province, the low and nearly flat to slightly rolling areas, are derived from the weathering and disintegration of volcanic tuff material. Despite the similarity of the parent material, two soil series and several soil types have developed due to various factors such as vegetation, irrigation, and drainage. The soils technically known as the Guadalupe series are located south of the Pasig River. This area also lies between Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay. North of the Pasig River is a large area of soils known technically as the Novaliches series, a continuation of the Novaliches soils established in Bulacan province.<sup>1</sup> Along the seashore at Las Piñas, Parañaque, Caloocan, Malabon, and Navotas are hydrosol soils. This type of soil is utilized for fishponds and salt-beds.

The Guadalupe soils, particularly the Guadalupe clay and Guadalupe clay adobe types, are

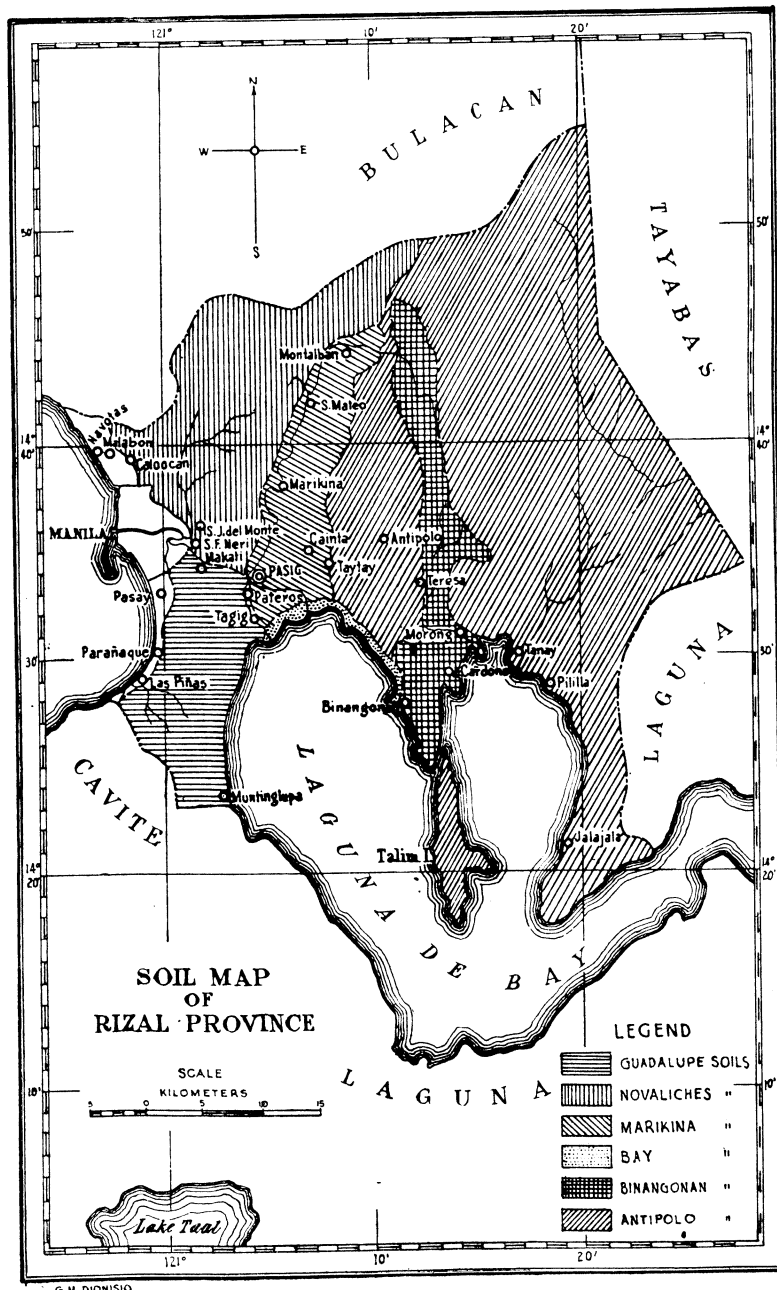
very dark brown to dark gray or nearly black, surface and subsoil, underlain by massive tuffaceous rock material. The depth of the surface soil varies from a thin layer covering the tuffaceous material to about 80 centimeters. The soil is sticky and plastic when wet. When dry it bakes and cracks into big clods, breaking the small plant roots present in the soil. Because of these characteristics, the soil is generally droughty and hard to plow and cultivate during the dry season. Rice is the important crop on this soil and grows well with a fair yield in the presence of sufficient amount of water. A prolonged drought during the growing season, however, reduces the yield to practically nothing. Bamboo and aroma trees are the characteristic vegetation of the area. During the dry season the whole area is practically idle, and

this is the reason so few people lived there. The Commonwealth Farm, the Alabang Stock Farm, and the Hacienda Madrigal are located on this type of soil. The success of these farms will depend upon the efficiency of the management in the handling of such problems as insufficient moisture, unavailable plant food supply, and the stickiness and heaviness of the soil.

The towns of Las Piñas and Parañaque are located along the seashore. Fishing in the bay, baños raising, and salt-making offer ample opportunities to the people of these towns. What the people can not get from the black, sticky, and plastic soil in the form of agricultural produce, they obtain from these various industries.

The Novaliches soils north of the Pasig River are very different from the Guadalupe soils both in color and consistency. The soils are brown, light reddish brown, to bright reddish brown, with a friable, granular, and gravelly surface and a sub-

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# Marshal Daendels' Appeal to Manila

By G. G. van der Kop

**I**N the days of the Dutch East India Company contact between Batavia and Manila was never very intimate and whatever relations ever existed between the capitals of the Dutch and the Spanish possessions in Asia were obviously never of a very friendly character. In the seventeenth century the struggle between Protestant Holland and its one-time overlord, Roman Catholic Spain, was carried also to the Indian seas, and we learn from old documents bearing on the times that the commercial rivalry between the two colonies found expression in attempts on the part of the Dutch to induce the Chinese junks which plied between Southern China and Manila, to bring their cargoes to Batavia without calling at Manila at all, attempts which met with only very partial success.

I will not dwell on the various other forms of contact between the Dutch and Spanish settlements in Southern Asia, such as the Dutch East India Company's cinnamon trade with Manila, because on the whole these relations were never of very great importance.

Going through some old documents at the Batavia Government Record Office, however, I have come across a few papers dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century which may be of interest to readers in the Philippines, because among them I found an appeal by the then Dutch Governor-General of Netherland India, Hendrik Willem Daendels, to the Government at Manila for military support in anticipation of an attack on the Dutch colonies by the English. To understand the position at the time, a few explanatory remarks can not be dispensed with.

The independent Kingdom of Holland, a close ally of the French Empire, ruled by Napoleon's brother, Louis Napoleon, had succeeded the Batavian Republic in the beginning of the nineteenth century, the latter having in its turn succeeded the old Republic of the United Netherlands. The Dutch East India Company which, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, found itself in a most deplorable financial position, had been taken over by the new Batavian Republic, its territories therefore achieving the status of proper European colonies in the modern sense of the word. Daendels, who had served as a superior officer with the French forces and afterwards entered the military service of the new Republic and subsequently of King Louis by whom he had been created Marshal of Holland, was appointed Governor-General of Netherland India especially for the purpose of reorganising the administration and the military forces with a view to the expected attack on Java by the English. He arrived in Java in the beginning of 1808 after a most adventurous voyage via Morocco and America, traveling under his wife's family name, Van Vlierden, so as to escape the vigilance of the English. Shortly after his arrival he set himself to reorganising the available armed forces, and, as disclosed by the documents a few of which I shall reproduce here, his scheme included an attempt to obtain reinforcements and arms from Manila. This is not surprising, considering the fact that Spain at the time was in a position somewhat similar to Holland.



Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother, had been placed on the throne at Madrid, and Spain was overrun by French troops and officially an ally of the French Emperor, again at war with his arch enemy, England.

For the purpose of obtaining such military support from the Philippines, the warship *Virginia* was fitted out; a small brig of war, carrying only a limited number of guns. It sailed from the roads of Semarang in June, 1808, under command of Daniel Grim and with the government officer Hulft van Hoorn, who carried a letter to the Governor at Manila from the Marshal. The *Virginia* had a very unfortunate voyage. It took the ship seven weeks to reach Manila, and when nearing its goal it grounded on the Apo bank off Mindoro. Only by throwing its guns and other heavy objects overboard, was it possible to refloat the ship and, once at Manila, the captain had to incur a heavy expense for rearming the vessel. The *Virginia* arrived at its destination on August 4, 1808. I was not able to find a copy of the letter written by Marshal Daendels, but the original reply to the same, written in Spanish, and dated September 13, 1808, is still preserved in the Government Record Office at Batavia. Attached to it I found a French translation which I have used for the translation into English which is as follows:

"Don Mariano Fernandez de Folgueras, Governor and Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, President of the Royal Council, to His Excellency Marshal of Holland the very excellent seignior Herman Willem Daendels, Governor-General of the Dutch Establishments and Possessions in the Greater Indies, Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Holland, and Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honor.

"By the official letter of Your Excellency, dated July 18,<sup>1</sup> last, which has been remitted to me by Mr. Hulft de Hoorn who has just arrived on the warship *Virginia*, I have learned with the greatest pleasure of the safe arrival of Your Excellency in this country to command the possessions of His Majesty the King of Holland. I would be very glad to help Your Excellency with the troops of which you make mention, but due to the circumstances of the present war and of the present state of affairs according to the latest news which I have received from Europe, I am under the necessity to take all possible precautions against attempts which the enemy may premeditate, and this does not permit me to dispense with any of the forces which are now divided in accordance with the defensive system which the country requires.

"It is true that the troops of this colony are at present in the best of condition due to the pains which this government has always taken in that respect. Under the military system that has been organised it is very easy to assemble several corps of troops which retire at certain periods to their provinces, and that is the reason that erroneous reports have reached Your Excellency which state that I have discharged five thousand men, who are however actually under arms. I hope that Your Excellency will have the goodness to understand the impossibility of sending you their arms. Because this country is a collection of a large number of small islands, of islands of moderate size, and of large ones, all the inhabitants are generally dependent on the cultivation of the soil and on fishing, and it is in this way that, without having a navy available, we may very well, in case of need, assemble the number of sailors which we require for our service, but not for the purpose of undertaking engagements in another country. I have told Mr. Hulft that I can supply him very well with the required quantity of native tar and cordage from this country, but not with the kettles, because they are not found in this country. I have instructed the Royal Officers to decide the value of these articles and I have simultaneously indicated to Mr. Hulft that he may very well load the corvet the *Virginia* with

the same, but he has told me that he did not consider this feasible because the ship is of insufficient capacity.

"Prior to its arrival here the corvet ran aground on the Rock of Apo and having been damaged we have accorded everything which was demanded of this Government, and the ship is now in good condition at the Arsenal.

"I have the honor to be Your Excellency's

"most humble servant, etc."

Another letter referring to the mission and its experiences at Manila is that by Hulft van Hoorn, himself, written in Dutch to Marshal Daendels, of which I also give a translation:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency of my safe arrival here on the 4th of August last, after a long voyage of seven weeks, which misfortune has been augmented by the running of the *Virginia* onto the very dangerous Bank of Apo, in the vicinity of the island Mindoro from which it, fortunately, was refloated after the canons and the gun carriages and frames had been thrown overboard. Due to the damage sustained by the *Virginia* I have not been able to carry out the third article of my instructions, but I have requested the Government to hasten the repairing as much as is possible locally, for because of the bad monsoon and the continual rains, more than fourteen days expired before repairing could be begun, and there are furthermore so many saint days that here one must have less haste and more patience than in any other part of India. The expenses incurred amount for the brig *Virginia* to dollars four thousand and forty-four, the cargo of rope and native tar and other expenses to six hundred and thirty, and in addition two thousand Spanish dollars for my salary for six months, which gives an amount of six thousand six hundred and seventy-four Spanish dollars, for which I have passed two bills on Your Excellency and the other honorable Members of the Council of India. I have found an opportunity to obtain this amount without interest because the gentleman [who advanced the sum] desired to have a fund in Java. I have equipped the brig *Virginia* with the same number of metal pieces that it had lost. I am in a position to send you more of them of various calibers and expect in this respect to receive Your Excellency's orders. I have been very unfortunate in not having been able to carry out any of the interesting points of my instruction except in so far as the commercial ones are concerned; not even a small quantity of arms, [could be obtained], though I have tried this in all possible ways, as Your Excellency will see from the dispatch of the French Consul, but His Lordship the Governor continues to assure me that His Honor has not even sufficient troops available for this colony; that it would furthermore be against the Spanish laws according to which a Manilane may only be used for the defense of this district; that the 5,000 Manilane have never been

discharged but have only been granted leave to proceed to their provinces on condition that they will report every Sunday to their officers; that only scarcity of money has led to this,—which reason has now not only disappeared by the arrival of the French frigate *La Canonière* and lately the *Accapulco* ship (which brought the required funds), but has considerably increased [the number of soldiers] so that no rifles, sabres, etc. can be had; and that the Government has even written about these matters to Isle de France. His present Lordship the Governor has this charge only provisionally and there is a possibility that by the arrival of another ruler, many of these arguments may be removed, but if this should not happen, then I believe that I can be of service only as regards commercial relations and then I will find an opportunity to extend my commission. According to dispatches received on the *Accapulco* ship from the Court of Madrid, foreigners are not allowed to remain here, but His Lordship the Governor has informed me that this would not be an obstacle to the execution or application of my commission.

"I have ceded the three *coyangs* of rice at his request to Mr. Grim for his crew as well as a frame of *arak*; for the nine others we have not been able to obtain more than twenty Spanish dollars according to the receipt. This *arak* is not very good and is only of the second grade. His Lordship the Governor declined it and said that he has a large quantity available and furthermore that the Government is of the opinion that an *arak* distillery should be established locally, in which case the exportation from other places would be prohibited, but the slowness of all such measures will for the time being cause no obstacles.

"I hope to carry out the commission entrusted to me still further and I have the honor to sign with due respect,

"Honorable Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"HULFT VAN HOORN.

"Manila, 1st of December, 1808."

By what ship and route these letters were transmitted to Batavia, I do not know, but in any event not by the brig *Virginia*, which had sailed from Cavite for Batavia on September 22, 1808, as mentioned in a report on the return voyage written by Captain Grim, which is also available at the Batavia Government Records Office. The vessel never reached its destination, because the return voyage was even more unfortunate than the voyage from Semarang to Manila and ended by her being captured by a British man-of-war and taken to Macao. The report by Captain Grim was written in Macao and dated November 25,

(Continued on page 410)

## Rainy Season

By Dee Vere

I N the mountains  
there's a gentle  
softly sighing  
singing silence,  
where the raindrops  
from the treetops  
quiet dripping  
make a singing  
all continuous  
in the silence,  
and the rippling  
waters rustling  
make a charming  
little sounding  
in this happy  
greenly gleaming  
singing silence.

# The Old Spaniard

By Benjamin Flores



I am sure that over the tale which I am about to write many will shake their heads in incredulity and probably accuse me of recording a nightmare. I am so hopeless of eliciting the least credence that I don't know whether I should proceed at all. But the memory of that hideous spectacle I witnessed twenty years ago keeps haunting my mind, and I shall always feel as though this dreadful secret rests upon my soul like a sense of guilt unless I unburden myself in some way. I hope that the town of L——, which was gripped in a most disconcerting mystery as a result of my withholding what I knew, has forgiven me by this time.

Twenty years ago—I was then only a boy of fifteen—our family moved to the town of L——, new station of my father who was in the government service. The town was remarkable for its large number of Spanish-built houses and Spanish residents—remnants of the early Spanish occupation. There were, however, few houses for rent, and for several days we were forced to remain under the hospitable roof of a certain Mr. Salvador, who, I believe, was some sort of school supervisor. We reconnoitered the town for a suitable dwelling, but the only suitable place available, we soon discovered, was an old Spanish house situated in a somewhat isolated place.

Without much enthusiasm, father and I went to look at it. The architecture and construction was characteristic of old Spanish houses: a combination of stone and wood with a tiled roof. It looked, however, so ancient, ravaged, and forsaken that the mere sight of it depressed my spirits. The crumbling foundation, blackish and lichen-covered; the wooden walls, cracking and rotting in places; and the windows with their missing shell panes looking like sinister eyes, gave the house a haunted and grotesque aspect. I imagined that inside, a wilderness of cobwebs must prevail, that the air must reek with the smell of dust and decay, and that every nook and corner must be a haven of rats, cockroaches, termites, and all varieties of vermin. However, the house looked sturdy enough yet to withstand occupation, and my father considered that a thorough cleansing and repairing would render it fit for human habitation. Besides, he reflected, we could not impose forever a family of eight upon the hospitality of Mr. Salvador. So father decided that we would have to put up with the place until more satisfactory quarters could be secured.

Mr. Salvador informed us that the house belonged to an old Spaniard: Don Miguel de la Torre. He had formerly resided there with a younger brother, but it seemed that they had quarreled over some property, and that the brother had left in disgust and never returned. Don Miguel subsequently explained that he had gone home to Spain. Soon he had ordered the construction of another house and moved into that upon its completion, abandoning the old house to decay. It seemed that Don Miguel was

the last remaining member of an aristocratic and illustrious family of early Spanish *conquistadores* and *encomenderos*, and was now living alone with only an old man servant to keep house for him. Of all the Spanish residents of the town, Mr. Salvador further elaborated, Don Miguel de la Torre was the most unpopular. He was regarded with dislike by the townspeople not only because of his extreme unsociability—he seldom emerged from his hermit-like seclusion to exchange words with even his most immediate neighbors—but because he was an inveterate miser, never giving a coin to charity. In fact, when his name was mentioned it was always modified by some imprecating adjective. Even beggars had learned to pass by the gates of his mansion without stopping to ask for alms. Although he had no obvious need of money and no known heirs to inherit his wealth, his main occupation seemed to be the accumulation of more money. It was the general conception that the disease of greed which had coursed through the veins of his encomendero ancestors had been transmitted to him and had risen to a species of insanity.

With this prior knowledge of his characteristics, it was with some trepidation that mother and I called on the old Spaniard to acquaint him of our desire to rent his house. I recall now how I inwardly recoiled in mild terror before his very presence. He was tall of stature but stooped with the burden of his years and rather emaciated-looking, like a consumptive. There was something horrid in his appearance. His face was thin and wrinkled and had a hard and metallic look, like the gold which he hoarded with such rapacity. The eyes were small and deep set and gleamed with a shrewd and fierce flicker. The lips were thin and pinched and he made them thinner by compression. There was an expression of perpetual irascibility and hostility on his countenance. He welcomed us with snorts and grunts, speaking in a harsh and jerky voice. He seemed to tolerate our intrusion only because it was in the interest of his purse.

True to form, the old Spaniard demanded an outrageously exorbitant rent. There was such despotic finality in the manner he uttered his terms that my mother, who was ordinarily an aggressive woman, could only accept them without protest.

It took half a dozen men working for nearly a week to bring the house to a state of decency. The place was flushed from top to bottom with a hose only slightly smaller than that of the local fire department. The old man servant of Don Miguel was in charge of the proceedings. He was a man of low stature but of huge frame, and with the mop of shaggy hair hanging down over his coarse-skinned and hairy face would have made a convenient illustration for proponents of the theory of evolution. An ugly scowl ever darkened his already dark countenance. The old fellow's temper was evidently as fierce and irascible as

his looks—and of his master. (The two must have mutually infected each other.) He growled harsh words of rebuke and curses at his laborers at the slightest error or sign of dilly-dallying. Once he ordered the worker who was spraying the house with the hose to shift it to a certain corner. The man, confused, perhaps, by the bullying, did not direct the stream of water to the exact spot desired. This so enraged the old man that he forthwith rushed upon the worker, seized him rudely by the neck, and fairly threw him into the corner he wanted cleaned. I watched the old fellow rap and lash his men with some amusement, reflecting that, perhaps, he considered his temporary elevation to mastership as a license for tyranny. I had previously learned from the ever obliging Mr. Salvador that this old servant had been in the service of the De La Torre family for almost two generations. It could not be said that Bruno—that was his name—was attached to his present master because he was known to have been treated little better than a beast and allowed only the most paltry compensation, but the old fellow could not secure employment elsewhere because people would not have a servant who had associated so long with such an obnoxious character as Don Miguel. Thus Bruno continued to serve his master with a sullen and grumbling submission. I could not help imagining that, perhaps, in some of his vicious moods, Bruno must have had to exert tremendous effort to resist the temptation of seizing and strangling his despotic but emaciated master.

The instant the last rotting plank had been replaced with new timber and with the odor of disinfectant still fresh in the air, we moved to our new house. I can not resist mentioning here the comedy enacted by my father and Mr. Salvador when we were about to leave the latter's house. My father insisted that he should pay something for the family's board and lodging. But Mr. Salvador insisted that it was "nothing—nothing at all," raising his two palms in front of him in a protective gesture against the paper bill which my father was trying to hand him, as though it were some form of bribery. Father succeeded in eluding the barricading hands and tucked the paper bill into Mr. Salvador's pocket. But promptly Mr. Salvador pulled it out and tucked it back into father's pocket.

The battle continued for some time, the paper bill exchanging pockets several times and getting crumpled and torn during the process. My father, however, finally won the contest.

As I said, we moved promptly into our new residence. The complete overhauling had converted the house into a neat and comfortable enough dwelling. The *sala de visitas* was vast, as is usual with those old Spanish houses, and there were three bedrooms. But there was something in the memory of its former forlorn aspect, in the thought that it was situated in a rather isolated place, and that it had been untenanted for years, which made me feel (I don't know if the others shared my feelings for I didn't voice mine) as though we were intruding into some unearthly, even unholy, habitation. And for several nights after our first occupation, my fertile and perhaps somewhat morbid imagination called up all sorts of ideas. Thus I thought I heard agonizing wails and groans as of some tortured mortal or the lightsome tread of airy footsteps; and I thought I saw shadows lurking in corners as though some ghostly inhabitant had come to protest our intrusion. With the utmost tact I invited my younger brother to sleep with me in my bed. After a month or so, however, my mind was cured of these delusions and the nights passed undisturbed.

But three months later I made a discovery which caused me to recall some of my earlier fears. Having dropped a coin through a crack in the floor I hastened under the house to retrieve it. The massive stone walls permitted only a solitary sunbeam through a fortuitous crack, and that depressing darkness which is not the darkness of night but the darkness produced by the exclusion of sunlight prevailed. The air, too, was burdened with the peculiar smell of unaired places. I tripped over several broken chairs which I fancied might have supported the obesity of some ancient Spanish encomendero or *alcalde-mayor*, and other fragments of furniture strewn all over the ground. In one corner I perceived what appeared to be a heap of wooden arms, legs, heads, and torsos half-surmerged in dust: they were the disjointed remains of the effigies of saints. I regarded these relics of an ancient generation

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## A Lighter Poet

By Ambrosia del Rosario

WHY should I sing my song as yours is sung,  
Bitterly, in grief, with twisted tongue  
From which the words are wrung  
In broken snatches?

My mood catches  
At leaves that fall from acacia trees,  
At dust that flurries, at the breeze  
That blows the kiss of rain, then flees.

All that is bitter, harsh, or wrong  
Has no place within my song.

# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

**T**HIS is not an intelligence test because it is an *intelligent* test. And it is an intelligent test because we are not psychologists. As a schoolboy once wrote, "It is estimated that at least 300,000 suffer from some form of psychology." And although we are not explicitly told that psycholo-ists themselves figure among these victims, the intelligence tests devised by them point clearly to one thing: "*Psychologists nascitur non fit*", which, Englished by Dr. Seuss, the famous Boner scholar runs, "Psychologists are not fit to be born."



Edison, as everybody knows, invented by his own efforts aided by an army of inventors, the so-called scholarship questionnaire. Following this Edisonian tradition, we have ourselves devised the following questionnaire aided only by the Edison questionnaire and a pair of charming refugées from Shanghai. In fact our questionnaire is so much like that of Edison that we suspect we have invented it ourselves without Edison's help. We have probably only followed the Edisonian tradition. For the benefit of people who, unlike Mr. McNutt, are not scholars, we follow the questions with their answers.

**Question:** What proper container would you select for storing each of the following substances? (a) wind, (b) money, (c) Pedro Domecq, (d) hydrogen peroxide, (e) milk, (f) *Maraschino*, (g) Shanghai refugées.

**Answer:** (a) windbag, (b) working man's pocket, (c) kitchen sink, Pedro Domecq being a drink fit only for Right-handed Spaniards, (d) the hair of those who prefer gentlemen, (e) female bull, (f) Putakte and Bubuyog, (g) Malacañang, Uy Yet Building, or Tomas Oppus.

**Question:** Briefly identify the following: (a) Elpidio Quirino, (b) Cipriano Unson, (c) Tomaso Fonaceri, (d) Posadas, (e) Antonio Torres, (f) Paulino Santos, (g) Gil Montilla, (h) Osmeña, (i) Varona.

**Answer:** (a) according to Ass. Alzate, the next President of the Philippine Commonwealth, President Quezon's health permitting; according to the National Information Board, the foremost agitator in the Philippines; according to the University of the Philippines Information Service, Secretary of the Interior, (b) *multi millum honorem habent in locis ubi nati sunt*, (c) an Italian orchestra conductor, who is a still better conductor of electric cars, (d) he knows his onions, (e) not to be confused with police towers, (f) foremost authority on birth control and the *ronda*, incidentally Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, (g) a *rumba* virtuoso, claimed by some research workers to be the Speaker of the National Assembly, (h) the man nobody knows, (i) a well-known Hawaiian sugar planter.]

**Question:** Explain action at a distance.

**Answer:** Since the days of Faraday and Maxwell physicists have given up the notion of action at a distance. Recently however, chiefly through the untiring researches of Professor Dr. George Vargas and his staff, action at a distance has been reestablished.

**Question:** Distinguish clearly between work and power.

**Answer:** When you are in power, you do not need to work.

**Question:** What is the difference between noise and musical sound?

**Answer:** The cost.

**Question:** Which is more effective, a pound of alcohol, or a pound of sugar? why?

**Answer:** Ordinarily alcohol particularly in the form of Tanduay rum or gin *marca demonio* is more effective. However, sugar when she weighs around 110 pounds, is apt to knock one flat.

**Question:** Suggest a method which might be used to produce gold from a gold mine.

**Answer:** Promotion.

**Question:** Briefly state how an earthquake should be dealt with.

**Answer:** 1. Earthquakes should be handled gently but firmly.  
2. Do not provoke earthquakes by erecting earthquake-proof buildings.

3. The Bureau of Weather should not be permitted to "hold" earthquakes without at least an hour's previous notice so that at the time of the tremor we could be situated at a hugging distance from "clinging vines". Such information, however, should be withheld from old maids lest they take undue advantage of it.

4. Earthquakes accompanied by tidal waves or floods (from the lachrymose glands) are apt to be dangerous and call for special conciliatory technique.

5. On the radiophone variety of earthquakes consult Secretary Vargas.

**Question:** Ansa tze forrowing retta:—  
Office of tze Dean

Corrge of Raw

Dear Mr. ....

A visiting Japanese skarra has made a study of tze Hiripine rife and mannas. He has vorrunteered to give a retcha at tze weekry convocation on tze pacification of tze Hirippine Army.

We rike to know tze reaction of tze student body. Prease write me frankry.

*Reandro Raurel Dean.*

**Answer:** I tzink tzo.



## The Old Spaniard

(Continued from page 401)

with a kind of subdued reverence and almost forgot about the coin; but not quite, and after a brief search I located it. I was about to leave when I stubbed my foot against a rounded object protruding out of the ground. I managed to scoop it out, digging with my foot, and to my utter astonishment the rounded stub rolled out and proved to be a human skull! A cold shiver rippled down my spine as I stared at the ghastly sockets, which stared back at me. I managed to recover from my horrified amazement and began to examine my discovery. I turned it over with my foot, very gently and carefully, as though I would be desecrating a hallowed object by any rough handling. It was a huge skull—all parts were intact—encrusted with a layer of dust. What a queer place, I thought, to discover such remains—here underneath the dwelling of other living mortals as though in obstinate protest against departing from this earthly life. I was on the point of kicking the skull into a corner in a burst of sudden disgust and terror; but instead I was affected the next moment with a strange affinity towards this object, arising, perhaps, out of the contemplation that it represented what was once a breathing human creature like myself who would not have tolerated being kicked about. It seemed suddenly inhuman to me to abandon his skull to rot in the dust—at least not here under my room. I picked it up with a piece of paper and took it to my room. With some old rags I wiped off its crust of dust and deposited it upon my table.

I must have looked as though I were conferring with the dead as I faced that skull, seated on a chair before it, gazing solemnly upon its bony features, speculating as to whom this poor mortal might have been. I was fascinated by the thought that once upon a time—how long ago nobody could know—the hollow of this hard round thing that lay mute and still and inanimate on my table, had bred hopes and ambitions, had known all the various sentiments and emotions of man: love and hate, fear and courage, joy and sorrow, avarice and charity. . . . Perhaps, he too had striven like all mortals to achieve fame and riches and power—and perhaps he succeeded! Indeed he might have been one of those imperious and aristocratic beings entrenched in a magnificent and impregnable mansion, surrounded by all comforts and luxuries, and with many slaves bowing meekly before him. But alas! how tragic it seemed that I should have discovered his skull in such a ridiculous place and state, biting the ignominious dust just as though it were one of the wooden heads of the saints in the corner! Why, I could have kicked it about like a ball.

As I started saying, however, this discovery—and, what was more, its presence in my room—revived my earlier imaginings, and again that night I again heard strange noises and saw specters in the corners. On the third night, before it was half over, I had resolved to discard the skull the very first thing in the morning. I would not have kept it very long, anyway, because my mother objected vehemently to the presence of such a ghastly object

in the house. Every time she caught a glimpse of it she would shriek the name of some favorite saint. So I finally threw the skull into a refuse pit in our back yard.

For some time afterwards the skull was the topic of occasional conversation in the house. My younger brothers had some humorous theories regarding its history. My father was of the opinion that the house had, perhaps, once been occupied by a doctor of medicine and that he had procured the skull for purposes of anatomical study. I did not dare give my opinion utterance for fear of ridicule. I associated the skull with some mysterious and intriguing occurrence in the remote past within the gray walls of this same old house. My mother did not seem to have any opinion but instead said one night in great disgust:

"Well, I only wish it were the skull of that usurious old Spaniard." My mother had been nurturing a grudge against the old miser since the moment she had cringingly accepted without protest his outrageous terms.

"That reminds me," my father took up the new trend of the conversation, "Tomorrow is the thirtieth. You had better send the rent money quick or the old fellow will be furious."

The next morning I was entrusted with the mission of delivering the monthly toll, and so hied myself to Don Miguel's house. In recognition of our promptness, he muttered several raucous "*Bueno's*", nodding his head repeatedly, which I interpreted to mean instant dismissal. Just then, however, a funeral procession passed the house.

"Who's dead?" the old Spaniard inquired.

"I don't know, sir," I said, feeling grieved that I could not satisfy the old man's curiosity, especially since the inquiry was a rare condescension to sociable conversation. So, after the hearse had turned the corner, I remarked—wishing to take advantage of his sociable mood and seeing how it had some bearing upon the spectacle we had just witnessed—I remarked about my discovery of the skull under the house.

At this disclosure the old Spaniard started in surprise and alarm and fired his sunken, glittering eyes on me with such fierce penetration that I almost screamed with terror.

"A skull? Did you say you found a skull?" he demanded in his grating voice.

"Yes, sir," I answered tremulously.

"How did you find it? Where did you find it, you say?" he asked, one question following the other in rapid succession.

I stammered my explanations in a quivering voice.

"What else did you find?" he demanded, glowering menacingly over me.

"Nothing more, sir," I answered, and we have already thrown the thing away.

"Bueno—Bueno—" the old man said, obviously relieved. As he motioned me out of the house with his hands, I noticed they were hairy and covered with blotches of brownish pigment like giant freckles.

I made my way home puzzling over the excited and alarmed interest the old Spaniard had evinced over so trivial a thing as a skull. But on second thought I remembered that the old Don was supposed to be somewhat twirly, so why should I wonder very much over any peculiar behavior of his. I dismissed the incident from my thoughts and didn't even make mention of it at home.

That night I was awakened from a peaceful slumber by noise proceeding from under the house directly underneath my room. At first in my drowsy state it sounded like some animal stamping on the ground with his hoofs. But when I strained my ears to listen I perceived that it sounded more like someone cultivating the ground. For the first time I was positive that it was not my imagination playing its usual tricks upon me. I was curious and perplexed by these queer sounds, certainly not spiritual but material. I resolved to discover whence they originated. The luminous dial of my watch marked the hour to be half past one.

Putting on my bathrobe, I groped my way to the stairs, sliding my hand along the baluster as I descended. It was drizzling slightly and the night was dark and cold. Half-way down the stairs I paused as my eyes came to the level of the point where the stone wall meets the upper, wooden portion of the house. There was a slight gap through which I could peep into the enclosed ground below. After some craning of my neck I discerned the dark figures of two men in the corner over which my room was located. One of them had on a voluminous-looking raincoat with a cone-shaped hood that covered his head and partly obscured his face. With an electric flashlight in his hand, he was standing over his companion who was apparently engaged in digging the ground. Who were these night prowlers and what mysterious business were they about at this unholy hour? I could not at first identify them, but as my eyes became properly accommodated to the darkness the figures grew more distinct to my vision. A cold shiver, not induced by the chilly night, passed through my frame as I recognized beneath the hood the features of the old Spaniard! Then I saw that the other man was his old servant. I also caught sight of a sack lying crumpled beneath the old Spaniard's feet.

For some minutes Bruno continued with his work of excavation without cessation, digging the earth with his spade in rhythmic and rapid strokes. Soon, however, he paused and passed a hand over his forehead. Suddenly he flung his implement upon the ground in a manner indicating that the work did not agree with him.

"It was thine own fault, thou blundering, worthless wretch", the old Spaniard hissed. "Did I not tell thee to bury him deep?—deep into the earth that keeps secrets best? Go on with thy digging, thou lazy dog! *Dig—Dig—Dig—*". And with every word "dig" he kicked the flanks of his old servant to emphasize the command.

"Hold your tongue and your boots, sir!" the abused man said, with hatred in his voice. "I could not work faster if I were digging your own grave."

"Insolent rogue!" the old Spaniard's voice screeched with rage. "Clamp thy mischievous mouth and on with

thy work! *Siga—Siga—Siga—*". Again he accompanied these words with proddings of his boot.

Remembering the irascible and vicious temper Bruno had exhibited during the cleaning of the house, I wondered how he could stand such treatment without being inflamed to violent anger. But I reflected that when I saw him first he was temporarily a master; now he was a slave, and imperious and domineering masters like Don Miguel make cringing slaves. I was not very surprised, therefore, when Bruno meekly picked up his spade again and resumed digging. He was grumbling and muttering, however, all the while he worked. And to express his disgust over the task, he flung away the earth he scooped out with his spade with such force that the lumps and pebbles struck the stone wall with considerable noise.

"Fool!" the old Spaniard snarled. "Dost want to wake the whole town?"

"Well, I know they'd be delighted to gaze upon your brother's bones—your brother who went home to Spain!" Bruno answered in sarcastic tones, deliberately raising his voice, which the stillness of the night seemed to augment in volume.

"Hold thy voice, thou treacherous scoundrel!" the old Spaniard hissed, trying hard to muffle his own voice, "or I'll plug thy throat with lead—like this fool of a brother of mine who dared to dispute with and defy me." He had produced a pistol from the pocket of his raincoat and was now pointing it threateningly at his servant. It was less the menacing sight of the weapon which made me start with terror than the confession of murder in the words of Don Miguel de la Torre!

The weapon evidently subdued Bruno's sarcastic and indignant feelings; for he now concentrated on his digging. The purpose of this work began to filter into my bewildered mind. It was obvious enough that they were digging up the bones of the murdered brother to gather them into the sack and take them away to another grave. The old Spaniard probably feared that news of my discovery of the skull might spread and create suspicion among the people in connection with the sudden disappearance of his brother years ago. The authorities might investigate and unearth the incriminating evidence! Such fear on the part of the old Spaniard, however, was utterly unjustified. In the first place, news of my discovery of the skull could not have reached even our next-door neighbor, because after it had been thrown into the garbage pit, the matter had been promptly relegated to oblivion. In the second place, even if the news had been promulgated, I do not think that anybody would have associated my trivial discovery of an old skull with some secretly perpetrated murder, since everybody knows how skulls have a way of getting to the most out-of-the-way places. Then, too, the disappearance of the brother had faded almost completely from the minds of the people and they had accepted Don Miguel's explanations without doubting his veracity. It must have been the old Spaniard's guilty conscience, forever pointing an accusing finger at him, which had made him exaggerate the importance of the incident of the finding of the

skull. However, watching the dark pair going about their ghoulish work, I began to understand the apprehension of the old Spaniard and his fearful desire to find some other place of concealment for the tell-tale remains of the brother he had slain. But—and here I come to that part of this narrative, the hideous memory of which still haunts my mind—the old Spaniard never accomplished his purpose!

Bruno who had been digging feverishly paused again, this time out of sheer exhaustion. The old Spaniard who was in an impatient and irascible mood, spurred him on with harsh curses and oaths. But the old servant, having scarcely regained his breath, did not respond instantly. The old despot was goaded to vehement fury by this protraction.

"Bestir thyself, thou sluggard wretch!" he rasped through gritted teeth, the pistol quivering in his hand. "Dig I tell you! Dig—Dig—*Siga—Siga*". And the inevitable kicks accompanied the words of command!

A man is not capable of absorbing infinite punishment; and Bruno must have reached his limit. The resentment accumulated during two generations of service under the de la Torre family finally flared into rebellion. Bruno, snarling defiantly and viciously, his innate ferocity of temper suddenly ignited, raised his spades and with the power inspired by his virulent emotions, brought it down full upon the hooded head of his master! It may again have been my wild imagination, but I would swear I distinctly heard the skull of Don Miguel de la Torre crack. The sound of the powerful blow and the heavy thud of the old Spaniard's body upon the ground were almost simultaneous.

For a moment Bruno stood rigid, staring stupidly down upon the sprawling body of his master. Then as though acting upon an electric impulse, he suddenly resumed his digging—this time in real earnest. With frantic and furious strokes he delved deeper and deeper into the earth without a moment's pause until he had made a hole about six feet long and two feet wide. Flinging aside his implement, he dragged the unconscious body of the old Spaniard forward and dropped him into the pit! He also threw in the sack and the pistol. Then he pushed back the earth again with hectic haste. Soon he had filled the grave and was stamping upon the ground with his feet, using the spade occasionally to level out conspicuous portions. Finally he paused, inhaled and exhaled a huge breath, and looked around with a hunted air. Then with that stealthy agility which is said to come as an inspired virtue to criminals after the commission of a great crime, Bruno slunk out of the place, passing directly under the stairway upon which I stood, and scurried away from the premises into the dark treet.

I soon found myself back in my room, although I have no recollection of how I returned. The scene had affected me with a sense of dazed unreality. I was even inclined to suspect that it was all a nightmare, but the following morning my doubts were removed when, peeping timidly through the same gap I had used the previous night, I beheld the convincing marks of disturbance on the ground beneath which the body of the old Spaniard lay.

The whole day I waited for the town to discover the disappearance of Don Miguel de la Torre with that keen anticipation of one who knows beforehand that something startling is going to happen. I was on tiptoe; I was on

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the edge of my chair; I was like one who, after having lighted the fuse of a stick of dynamite, waits breathlessly for the explosion. The whole day, however, passed and nothing whatever occurred. This delay was to have been expected since hardly any one ever called upon the old Spaniard.

An entirely unforeseen development occurred on the second morning following that night I have just written about. The old Spaniard's laundry woman went into the house that day to deliver his clothes. No sooner had she entered—so the story went which spread like wildfire—than she was scampering down the stairs, shrieking in terror. Her outcries brought people of the neighborhood to the place, and when investigations were made in response to the woman's frantic and hysterical gestures pointing towards the house, the body of the old servant was found on the floor of the sala, his eyes staring their hideous death stare at the ceiling. Of course, the old Spaniard was immediately missed and after a futile search was made, the excitement and commotion skyrocketed. The doctor who arrived a few hours later to perform an autopsy upon the corpse declared that the old man had died of apoplexy. I wonder whether the terrific physical efforts he made that fatal night or the subsequent terror inspired by his crime led to his sudden death.

It was, of course, not the old servant's death but the mysterious disappearance of the old Spaniard which created a sensation throughout the entire town of L—. For weeks the only topic of conversation was this singular mystery, and speculation and conjecture ran wild among the people. They could not understand how the old Spaniard could have vanished into nowhere just as though he had been

a puff of smoke or vapor! They were all inclined to refer the occurrence to the supernatural, this being the ultimate resort of defaulting reason, and the most superstitious were actually convinced that the ghosts of the ancestors of this lone survivor of the de la Torre family had come to spirit him away to the other world. Soon the excitement and commotion subsided and was replaced by a kind of sober mystification. People shuddered when passing the old Spaniard's house on dark nights because the legend promptly arose that it was tenanted by some demon or evil spirit.

Anyone with the least imagination can conceive the dreadful feelings the situation entailed for me! At first, when the excitement and commotion were at their height, when the authorities, confounded and bewildered, were angrily ransacking the old Spaniard's house and its premises for possible clues, I was inwardly cowering with fear, feeling as though I was the cause of all the trouble. I imagined that everybody looked at me with suspicion as though accusing me of some complicity in the old Spaniard's disappearance. I weighed the wisdom of making a public revelation of what I had seen that memorable night! Perhaps, I thought, I would be acclaimed a hero for solving the disconcerting mystery—but, on second thought, I dreaded that I would be branded a coward instead because I had witnessed the execution of so atrocious a crime without doing a thing to prevent it.

But that was not the main reason which finally made me decide not to release my secret. After a while, when the first furor had eased down, I got over my imagined fears of being suspected, and then—I began to enjoy the whole

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affair! It gave me a sense of power and importance to think that I held the entire town of L— in awe and mystery. I felt like some superior being mischievously gloating over the bewilderment of peoples' minds, completely impotent to cope with the occurrence, and desperately seeking an explanation in the realm of the supernatural. Fate, I thought, had given me the dreadful privilege of being the sole mortal witness of that grim tragedy under my room, thereby entrusting me with a secret—a secret which I held in conjunction with the earth which, as the old Spaniard himself had said, is the best keeper of secrets. Somehow it got into my mind to fancy that it was my duty to keep the secret and be as trustworthy as the good earth.

I was puffed up with this self-awarded importance and now, whereas previously I hardly dared emerge from my room, I began to walk the streets with an air of nonchalance and superiority, trying to impress the people that I was not in the least disturbed by the "mystery!" Thus when I passed the old Spaniard's house I did not even lift an eye to look at it or if I did it was with the most carefully studied casualness. And when I passed a group of persons discussing in appalled tones the uncanny disappearance of the old Spaniard, I paused, listening with an amused and meaning smile, knowing all the time that their prattle was bound to be all wrong. Till then I had never realized how far peoples' minds can stray from the truth! I imagined how such a group would have reacted had I walked straight into their midst and announced outright where they could have found the old Spaniard. Most probably they would have ridiculed me and laughed at me; although,

of course, I would have had the last laugh. I preferred, however, to enjoy my laughter in silence. . . .

Even the members of my family I did not spare from the mental and emotional discomforts of the "mystery". It served them right, I thought, for being such drowsy creatures as not to have been roused by what was going on right under their seats. It was with a mingling of amusement and compassion that I observed my mother recite her prayers with redoubled fervor. Invoking the saints for protection, because she was obsessed by the terror that the old Spaniard, against whom she had nurtured such resentful feelings, would come and take his revenge upon her. On the other hand my father's composure startled me—he evinced very little perturbation—although I suspected that inwardly he must have shared the general feeling of awe and mystery. At dinner time the old Spaniard often came up as a topic of discourse, and then my little brothers, who were invariably rowdy, would quiet down as though they were vaguely aware of the mystery which permeated the air.

"Well, I guess we might as well forget about the old fellow," my father finally said one night. "I guess nobody will ever know what happened to him."

"If his ancestors have indeed come to spirit him away, I should think the greedy old—I mean the poor old man, bless his soul—must be in Spain now—That's quite a long way off, isn't it?" So spoke my mother who was especially relieved at the thought of how far away Spain was. I think my father laughed a little. I remained silent as granite.

"Well, I don't know about that," my father said. "But,

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anyway, it was, perhaps, for his own good that he passed out of our ken that way. Nobody would have cared to attend his funeral nor place a wreath upon his grave—old grouch that he was."

That night I spent almost two hours gathering what flowers I could pluck around the neighborhood and weaving them into a wreath. Then I went under the house and placed it upon the old Spaniard's grave. Somehow, it now affords me some gratification to think that I also mumbled a few words of prayer for the repose of his soul. I lingered for some time over his grave and as I gazed upon the ground which covered his body, the thought again occurred to me that I held a dreadful secret in conjunction with the good earth.

But, of course, I have betrayed the good earth because, after all, I have written this story.

## Marshal Daendels . . .

(Continued from page 399)

1808. It states that a few days after their departure from the Bay of Manila they were sighted by British frigate of far superior armament. To escape, the Captain hoisted the American flag, but when the Englishman continued pursuit, it became evident that the only course open to the small brig was to surrender, which the Captain subsequently did. The English frigate was found to be the *Dédaigneuse*, under command of Captain Wm. Dawson, carrying forty-four guns. Grim and the crew of the *Virginia* were taken to Macao where they found many English ships assembled

under command of Rear-Admiral W. O. Drury. In the report Grim mentions finally that they were waiting to be sent to England as prisoners of war.

The file which contains the documents devoted to this Dutch mission to Manila at the order of Marshal Daendels contains furthermore a letter by the French consular agent at Manila of September 21, 1808, which confirms the report by van Hoorn and which is not reproduced here because it does not contain anything of particular interest.

So far as I know, these letters exchanged between Batavia and Manila at the beginning of the nineteenth century have never been published anywhere and I venture to assume that their existence is quite unknown at Manila. Perhaps someone in Manila may find the subject of sufficient interest to ascertain whether the Manila archives contain any letters or other documents on Mr. Hulft van Hoorn's mission to Manila and of his activities there, which may be of interest to students of history in Netherland India.

<sup>1</sup>I assume that the correct date is June 18, because the *Virginia* sailed from Semarang about the middle of June, so it is obvious that Daendels could not have dispatched a letter by the *Virginia*, which was dated July 18.

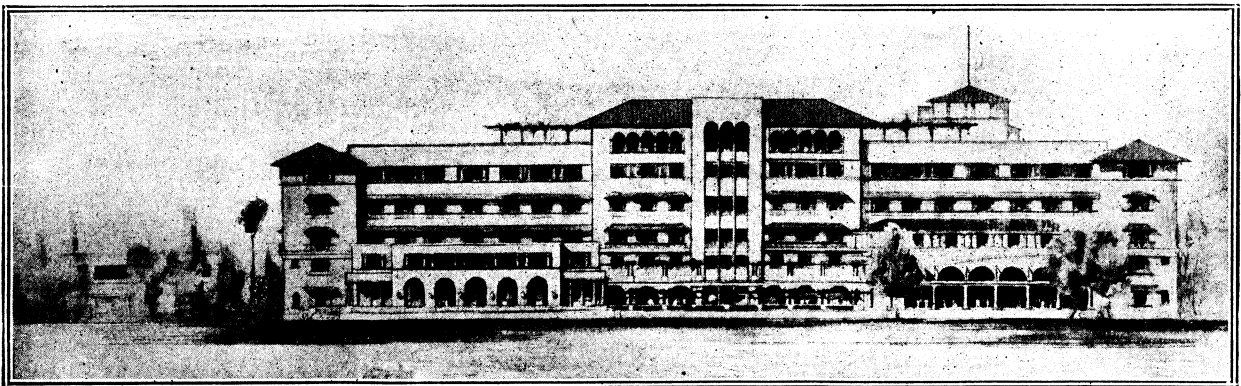
## Rizal Province

(Continued from page 397)

soil underlain by tuffaceous rocks. Concretions are present in the surface and subsoil. In the lowland section the surface soil is shallow and in most cases the hard and massive tuffaceous rock is exposed. In the upland section towards and beyond the Novaliches Reservoir, the surface and subsoils are deep.

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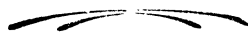
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The area in the vicinities of San Juan, Addition Hills, San Francisco del Monte, and farther inland to Pasongtamo, consists of shallow surface soils. In badly eroded places the massive tuffaceous rock is exposed. Rice had been planted in these places where thick soil is found. The rise of the real estate business has converted these places into suburbs of the city of Manila. Many beautiful buildings have been erected and a considerable number of people have made their homes in the Addition Hills, San Juan, San Francisco del Monte, and New Manila. The effect of the lack of good soil in these districts, however, is felt by many home-owners, for garden plants, shade trees, and fruit trees are grown with difficulty. Some home-owners have succeeded with fruit and shade trees and flowering and other plants by excavating the tuffaceous rock and transporting good soil to the place. The judicious application of fertilizer and water to the plants is amply rewarded. Such undertakings are costly but compensating.

The growth of the towns and suburbs near the city of Manila is not due to the edaphic or soil factor but to the fact that these places serve as population outlets. The edaphic influence is however very evident when one looks at the surroundings of each house. Where good soil is present there is always a noticeable green vegetation. In the region around Balintawak, the soil is so poor and depleted that it is almost certain to be abandoned as farmland within a few more years.

Another group of soils in the province is the Marikina series. This series is located within the Marikina Valley

which constitute an important geographic feature of the province. The several towns in the valley such as Taguig, Pateros, Pasig, Cainta, Marikina, San Mateo, and Montalban are based on the wealth of the rich Marikina soils. Generally, the soil is a recent alluvial deposit and consists of medium or light brown to brown, friable, mellow, and fine to coarse, granular surface soil. Just below the surface soil is a horizon of very dark brown to dark gray clay loam soil. This zone is the distinguishing feature of the Marikina soils. The substratum situated at a depth of more than 1.5 meters is tuffaceous rock material.

The Marikina silt loam, the most important soil type of this series, is highly prized for agricultural purposes. Rice is the major crop of the area, although corn, sugar cane, and several vegetables are also grown. This rich soil is responsible for the fair population of the area as compared to other parts of the province, not including the city of Manila and its environs. The population of this valley, area 19,450 hectares, is approximately 61,800 people. Aside from farming, there are other industries such as the shoe industry at Marikina and the duck and fishing industry at Taguig and Pateros.

The other soils of the province are the Bay soils, the Binangonan soils, and the Antipolo soils.

The Bay soils are dark brown surface soils underlain by dark green to black sand in the substratum. This soil occurs along the Bay shore occupying the narrow coast line from Taguig to Binangonan and from Cardona to Pililla.

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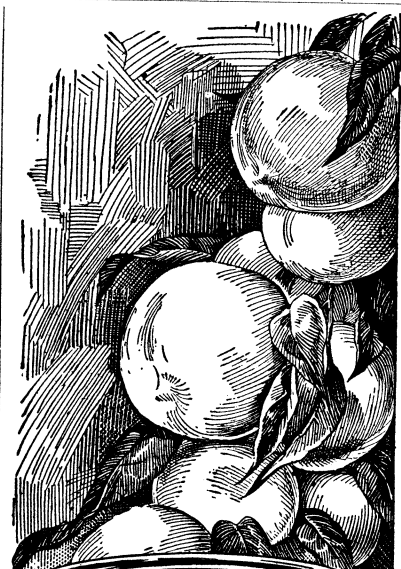
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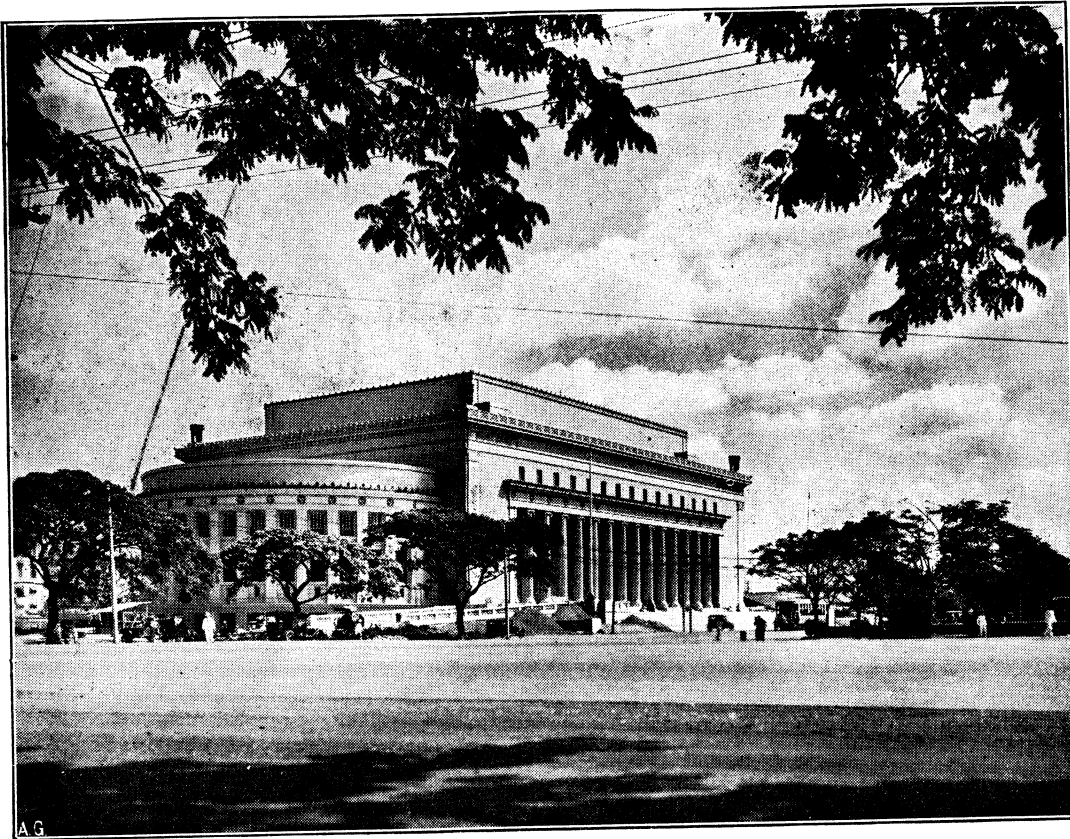
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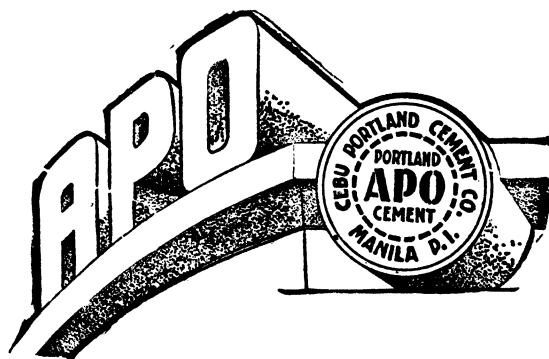




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A small portion of this type of soil is used for duck raising and fishing, while the rest is planted to rice. The yield of rice is above the average.

The Binangonan soils are mostly clay soil, very dark brown to nearly black, plastic and sticky, underlain by calcareous material. Luxuriant vegetation of bamboos and other trees and shrubs characterize the area. The limestone of this region is used mainly as raw material for the manufacture of cement at Binangonan.

The Antipolo clay is the type of soil most widely distributed in the province. Like the Novaliches soil in the upland region of Bulacan province, the Antipolo clay is a reddish brown to bright red, mellow and very friable and granular soil, susceptible to excessive drainage and erosion. As far as texture, structure, and consistency is concerned, the Antipolo clay is excellent soil. It is due to these characteristics that the Antipolo soil loses plant food easily and becomes poor after two or three years of successive cultivation. It is not good soil for general farming, especially by farmers who have no knowledge of the basic principles of soil fertility. In virgin soil, the crop yields are fairly good. To maintain the fertility, commercial fertilizer should be applied, and careful tillage operations should be carried on with particular attention to soil erosion and control, and moisture conservation. Moisture is lost easily and irrigation water is not available. Cashew and duhat trees grow well in this type of soil. Other fruit trees will grow well also, provided the moisture in the soil is conserved.

In spite of the fact that Antipolo town is a well-known spot in the Philippines and only about 27.5 kilometers from

Manila, the population is only 6,449—no more than the population of Tanay (6,800 people), a town 53 kilometers from Manila and located along the narrow coastal plain of Laguna de Bay. The edaphic factors are certainly responsible for the implications.

In other parts of Luzon in which the soil is similar to the Antipolo clay, there is the same lack of agricultural and industrial progress and of what would otherwise seem to be a reasonable number of people. Where this type of soil is covered with forests, the people should be conservative in utilizing the soil for agricultural use. Any attempt to cut down the trees and clear the area for agricultural purposes would only increase our many tracts of submarginal lands and abandoned farms in the Philippines. Deliberate and rigidly enforced precautions should be taken by the government officials in whose hands rests the responsibility of disposing of the public domain for agricultural purposes. The principle of the conservation of our natural resources, particularly our soils, should be the guiding principle of these officials.

## Jarana

(Continued from page 396)

"Manuel Enriquez, Ñor," he answered as casually as ever.

"Why, he is my *compadre!*" said our host, then, turning to a curtained door, he shouted,

"Ninay! Ninay!"

A voice answered somnolently, "Ooy!" Then impatiently

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"*Ta durmí el gente*, tch—One is sleeping. . . This Quicong, *tamen!*"

Ñor Quicong proceeded undisturbed, "The son of compadre Manuel is here!" Then, as there was no reply, he went on rather testily, "Na, Ninay?"

The bamboo floor in the bedroom creaked, a loud yawn was heard, the soiled curtain was pulled aside, and a plump middle-aged woman appeared. Her right hand was holding up her red *tapis* that threatened to fall at any moment, and with her left hand she was rubbing her swollen eyes which were blinking at the glare of the light. She squatted on the floor near the wall, gave another long and sonorous yawn and muttered indifferently,

"*Quien?*"

"*Si Pedro, el anak di Compadre Manuel*—Pedro, the son of compadre Manuel," Ñor Quicong answered rather eagerly.

The woman, Ñora Ninay, gave Pedro a long glance, then said,

"*Ah, esté galé?*—Ah, is this the one?"

"Ñora," Pedro answered a bit embarrassed.

"And who are your companions?" the woman asked of him drowsily.

Pedro presented us one by one. He presented me first, but my name seemed to be unknown to the old man and when he heard that I was from Davao, he did not bother himself about my family relations.

Then came my cousin, José Atilano. Ñor Quicong frowned.

"You don't mean to say that you are the son of Francisco Atilano?"

"*Amó, Ñor.*"

"Why, your father and I were good friends. Is he not the brother of Ñora Bochay Atilano? Oh, you see! *Si* Bochay and myself are *comadre* and *compadre*. I am the *Padrino* of Pepito, her youngest son. Yes, yes. When your father and I were still single we were always together. We went serenading often. Tumaga, Corote, Pasonanca, Guiwan, Sta. María, Tetuán. . . All those places we visited. All the *dalagas* there knew us. Uy! That fellow was very *romántico!* And he could sing well! I still remember when he was courting your mother. . . Ñor Basiong was so mad with him. He wanted his daughter to marry a Chinese who had a store, but. . . Could he force his daughter to marry a man she did not love? Well, one night your father climbed in by the *batalan*, and took her off. . ."

The presentation continued. I was surprised that the old man knew everything about each one of my companions. Family secrets, liaisons, scandals. . . No wonder, an idle place like that is a fit and fertile ground for gossip. . . I did not have to wonder why newspapers don't thrive so well in that place. The folk themselves with idle hands and busy tongues spread all the front page news of the day. . . That the daughter of Miguel was in the family way, that the daughter of Ñor Nanó was always in the convent, that a week ago Ñor Endó almost killed Ñor Acong because the latter was. . . that the son of Bastián was always seen with the daughter of Ñora Atang by the bank of the river. . .

Such a small and idle place, no wonder everybody knew everything about everybody else to the fourth generation.

I was fed up with the old man. I expected to serenade and sing to his daughter and not to have to listen to his yarns.

Then, as if he had forgotten something, he started and called out,

"Isá! Isá! Luísa!"

"Tay," came a drowsy voice from the bedroom.

"Come out, you have visitors. What are you doing there?"

The curtain was pushed aside once more and a plump girl came out rubbing her eyes. . . . Her dress was rumpled, slept in, I supposed; her hair was in disorder, her face was shiny. . . . Another country beauty, I said to myself in disappointment.

As she was about to sit down, Ñor Quicong said to her, "Make some coffee!" The girl drowsily obeyed and went out to the kitchen.

For the first time perhaps the old man realized that we were there to serenade his daughter. He said curtly, "*Na, cantá ya!*—Now, you sing!"

My companions looked at me.

"You sing, Tiago," I said.

"Ah, *ebós una*—you first," he answered me.

"I'll sing last," I said with finality.

"How about Pedro?"

"Ah, I sang already!" Pedro answered stubbornly.

After much coaxing, we were able to persuade Mariano to sing. He sang a jazzy piece. The old folks murmured that they preferred to hear a Spanish song. They said it was more sweet to hear.

My companions looked at me again. They started coaxing each other. I was so exasperated that I offered to sing myself. That was rather too forward of me. It did not fit into the notion of modesty of those country swains. But their awkward ways were such that. . . .

I sang a Spanish tango—pretty well, I suppose. Only I could not put the necessary expression into it because I was angry with my companions.

The girl stood in the doorway and kept on looking at me while I sang. When the song was over, there was a complete silence. As if no one dared to break the spell of the song!

"What's your name?" the old man asked of me after some apparent thinking which manifested itself in his puckered eyebrows and his rubbing his chin with his right hand.

I gave him my name. Also my father's name. Also my mother's name. When he heard mother's name, he was startled.

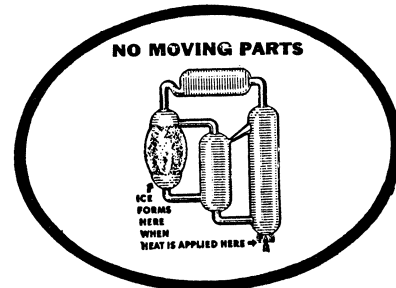
"Your mother is a Zamboanguña, no?"

"Ñor," I answered.

"Why, she is my distant cousin! She is the daughter of Martín Balán, no? Oh, you see! Well, Don Martín was a justice of the peace during the *tiempo Español*. He is the son of Tay Taquio who was married to Inay Paula Enriquez. Si Nay Paula and my mother were cousins because the father of my mother and the father of Ta Paula are brothers and sisters. *Ques eso*, your mother and myself are cousins. *Na mirá pa se*—Now, you see that, we are still relatives! And, therefore, I'm your uncle! You should kiss my hand, *hijo!*" and he extended his right hand for me to kiss it.

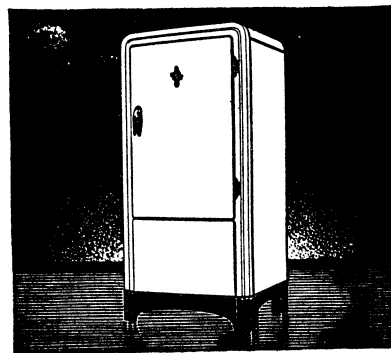


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"This is what I get for singing", I said to myself bitterly. But what could I do? It was senseless for me to make any fuss. Besides, if I was really his nephew. . . .

I took hold of his extended hand and kissed it. It smelled fishy, and I conjectured that supper that evening must have included *paksiú* or *sinigang*. I also kissed the hand of my newly discovered aunt and the same smell was there.

The girl came in with some big cups filled to the brim with steaming coffee. I wanted to talk to her because I was quite bored with her father. A chat with her would have been a relief. Besides, I was beginning to discover some good points in her, too. She was not bad to look at after all. A tight fitting dress, half an hour at a beauty parlor, some lipstick, would do wonders with her, I thought. But the old folks seemed to be so willing to do all the talking.

When we were through with our coffee, they asked me to sing once more. I sang a song of *despedida*, after which there was an exchange of naïve remarks; then we left the house.

It was no longer dark outside as it had been when we went into the house. I was very drowsy and felt a bit chilly. Cocks were crowing for it was already dawn.

## Taal and Its History

(Continued from page 395)

and get into the lake to mature, but this number is diminishing yearly. The migration generally occurs during the spring and summer months, as in the case of the salmon of our Alaskan and Western rivers. The sudden storms on the lake, open to both monsoons, and the natural run-way to and from the sea, caused the primitive settlers to construct baklads of woven bamboo, but a portion was left open to navigation, and this left easy ingress to the new fry, thus securing a plentiful and stable supply. In spite of the great destruction of fish by the volcanic eruptions there was never any complete destruction at any time. Both river and lake have become shallower. A goodly area of the lake belongs to the twin towns of Taal and Lemery, for following the ancient Castilian laws granting to municipalities the sole rights to fisheries for municipal revenues, a strict monopoly is maintained. The exclusive right to the fisheries within the areas described are subject to public bidding for the franchise, which generally runs for five years, and this, while preventing most of the people from engaging in fishing, has resulted in over-fishing by the franchise owners and in a steadily diminishing supply of fish.

About ten years ago the company bidding paid ₱134,000 for the franchise, or about ₱27,000 a year. It is now understood to be ₱16,000, but once went as high as ₱32,000. This revenue is equally divided between Taal and Lemery. The company, to repay this high tax, has therefore not only to prohibit all other fishing but captures all the fish it can. Only those of minnow size come up to re-stock the lake. An artificial run for those about to spawn, like those of the Western rivers in the United States would be best, but the company can not afford to



build this, as it has itself no continuity of existence. Local people complain that fish are not so large and good as some forty years ago, nor can the common people eat the fish that swim by their doors because of the high price. The catch is easily disposed in local towns by truck, and at prices much higher than in Manila.

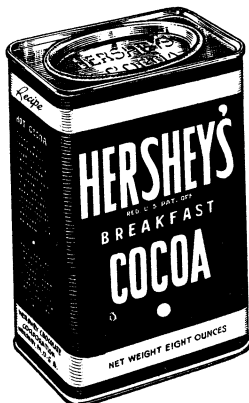
The succulent pompano, known locally as *muslo*, a kind of near-trout, is caught in the greatest quantity. The gray snapper, mullet, and others remain in the lake till nearly grown when they start with a rush for the sea. They only get as far as the traps in the Pansipit. The *muslo* is especially toothsome. The *maliputo* is perhaps the best tasting of all, brings high prices, and is much in favor. The *lumalukso* or *bangus* or "leaper" grows to a meter in length and is much superior to those of the fish-ponds bred in Bulacan and Pampanga. The *banak*, a snapper that can be caught with hook and line, a fish known as the *managat* or biter, besides great numbers of eels, some of large size all seeking that mysterious place in the sea where eels breed, are stopped by the complete closing of the river. A few small shark live in the deep waters. The *buan-buan*, a large silvery fish, is rather bony; the *kitang*, a very good food-fish, is abundant; also the *dalag*. Thirteen kinds of gobies occur according to Doctor Herre, and about Ambulong are the sardine fisheries. These sardines cooked in vinegar and packed in banana leaves are sold in local towns. Regarding these Morga, in his "Sucesos", published in 1609, says: "Indians living on the shores of Lake Bombon prefer this sardine to larger fish. It is cooked in many ways, and dried and cured in vast quantities". It is a permanent resident of the lake. Strange to

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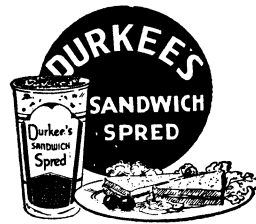


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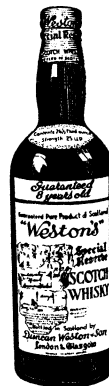


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say, there are no catfish, which are abundant in Laguna de Bay, some twenty miles away. And, *en passant*, in that lake the *dalag* and *kanduli* are fast disappearing due to over-fishing and the lack of protection to spawning fish. The same condition is noted with the marine fish of the Batangas littoral called *dulong*, *tambacol*, and *tulingan*. The only remedy for this state of affairs is to make all fisheries national instead of local. Only in this way will restocking be assured, otherwise these fish may in time become entirely extinct.

Excellent motor roads now encircle the lake, except a small portion still under construction. Viewed from the cool contours of the Tagaytay Ridge, the lake, 2000 feet below, presents one of the most attractive and picturesque views in the Islands. On a clear day seven provinces can be seen. Batangas province lies below, spread out like a map, with the lake and volcano in the center. The Verde Island Passage and the blue haze of Mindoro, Manila covered with its smoke-pall, Cavite stretching away between its canyons to Manila Bay and the mountains of Bataan, Laguna de Bay, Corregidor, Mounts Makiling, Cristobal, and the Banahaw in the near distance, and even Isarog in Bicolandia can be glimpsed. Not to speak of fishing by proxy at the Pansipit *baklads*, the sea and lake bathing, there are the toothsome fish dinners at Russell's Hotel in Batangas a short distance away, and the incomparable scenery of lake, mountain and shore, which make Bombon a most popular place for a week-end vacation.

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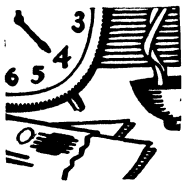
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# Four O'clock in the Editor's Office



THE murder of Percy A. Hill in his home early in the evening of July 23 by a gang of eight or ten bandits out for loot, was a wholly senseless deed that shocked the whole country, for Mr. Hill was a valuable citizen and had friends everywhere. According to Constabulary accounts, he was alone, reading a newspaper, when the men entered. Rising to his feet, with

the intention perhaps of seizing some weapon, he was shot through the heart, dying instantly. About a month before this, I received from him the article on Taal Lake, published in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, and the following letter:

"Herewith an article on Taal and its history which may be interesting to your readers. While we old-timers know by heart much of what I have written, the new generation has little of this data at hand. I have put the material on paper, for there are several 'lessons' in it—among them the unreliability of the God Vulcan and the shortness of man's memory. The scenery about the Lake is incomparable. I recently took a trip over the newly completed road down to Nasugbu, with the rest of the family, and certainly enjoyed looking over old haunts in the luxury of automobile transportation. The first time I saw Lake Bombon and its volcano was on January 7, 1900, with the first American troops. We had a song which ran like this:

'Hey, get away your carabao, man. Ain't you heard the bugle blowed? There's a full brigade a-hiking down the Taal and Lemery road, While the big drum says with its rowdy-dowdy-dow, We're after Agginaldo and not your carabao.'

"I remember I wrote a great description of the scenery along that dusty pike now some forty years ago. Anyway, it's Philippine stuff and far removed from the daily yap of politics. As to remuneration, don't bother. I know what these days must be for you with the crop of new 'organs' popping up in Manila and every province. But really and truly, on this Lake trip I was not very gratified to find the out-of-the-way provincial life so little different from the days of long ago. But what can one expect? Certainly no single leap from poverty to opulence, even among the owners of mining stock, which the poor fisherman

around the Lake never heard of. I took some pictures to go with the article, but unfortunately they did not turn out well. I noticed, though, that you had a good picture of Taal in one of your recent issues, and you might run it again. Yours [very sincerely, Percy A. Hill.]

We turn down a rule in honor to Mr. Hill. He was a valued contributor to this Magazine, and a good friend.

Vicente R. Generoso, author of "Jarana", states that he was "on the brink of the precipice of marriage" after two weeks in that "romantic place"—Zamboanga, but that the father of his charmer "created such a fuss" that he drew back at the last moment. Who could blame the old man?

D. Z. Rosell, who wrote of the soils of Bulacan Province in the December, 1936, issue of the Magazine, writes on the soils of Rizal Province in this issue. Other articles on the soils of various provinces will follow. Mr. Rosell is a member of the staff of the Bureau of Science and a graduate of the College of Agriculture and the College of Liberal Arts of the University of the Philippines.

G. G. van der Kop, a Dutch newspaper man in Batavia, is well known to the readers of the Magazine for his articles on the Netherland Indies. According to his article in this issue, a Dutch Governor-General only a little over a hundred years ago tried to get Spanish help in the Philippines against England. Times do change!

Benjamin O. Flores, author of the story, "The Old Spaniard", is new to the columns of the Magazine, although he has had some stories in the *Graphic*. He states in a letter that the tale is pure fiction and was suggested to him in the following manner: "One night I came home late—everybody was already asleep—and accidentally upset and broke a vase standing on a little table in the house. This vase was a

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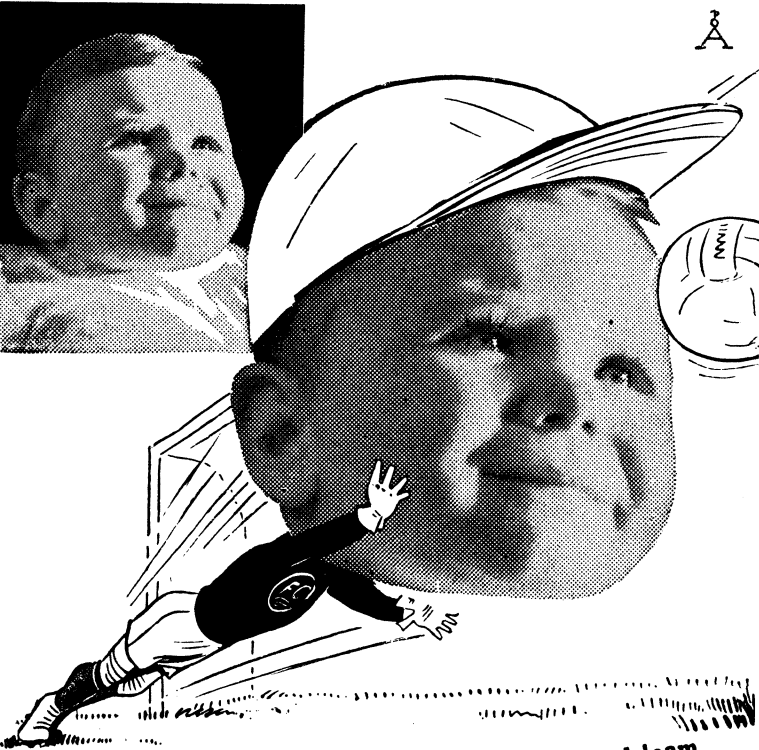
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much treasured possession of the family, the gift of an aunt who had then recently died. You can imagine my feelings at the prospect of my being taken to task for my carelessness. So, with great care, I picked up the broken pieces, including the very smallest, and cast them into a stream near the house, leaving no tell-tale clue. In the morning, when the vase was missed, everybody wondered what had happened to it. Its disappearance could not be attributed to a thief as there were much more valuable things in the house that could have been taken. When my turn came to be questioned, I assumed ignorance and nobody suspected my guilt. The seeming inexplicable disappearance soon filled everybody in the house with something like awe. They were inclined to believe even that the ghost of my dead aunt had spirited the vase away. I secretly rather enjoyed their mystification and bewilderment, and then the thought occurred to me, what a singular and dreadful experience it would be should, by a certain circumstance, a single person come to hold an entire town in mystery and awe, just as I held my own household! I began inventing an incident that would bring about such a situation, and the result is the story I have written. . . . As to my style of writing, to which you refer, I may say I have somewhat of an aversion for bare, curt sentences. I feel a great admiration for such writers as Hawthorne and Poe whose works I have read rapaciously. . . . As to how I have served my apprenticeship, I can hardly consider my-

self past that stage yet. I seriously took up writing only a year ago and my first story, which was published in the *Graphic*, is not even a year old. What I have accomplished is the result entirely of self-study. For the past months I have done nothing but read every short story that I could get hold of, both foreign and local. (I was a law student in the University of the Philippines but quit when I discovered that law does not agree with me, or rather that I do not agree with law.) I study each story I read carefully, analyze it for style and technical construction, for characterization, atmosphere, plot, theme, and all the other element of the short story. I have read, too, books on the art of short story writing, and compilations of representative short stories with their corresponding analyses. I am afraid I am taking too much of your time, and thank you for your kind interest and comments on my work." Mr. Flores wrote from Boac, Marinduque, but has recently come to Manila and his present address is 120 Cabildo Street, Walled City.

C. V. Pedroche of Sta. Ignacia, Tarlac, took the trouble to write me that he found the article on the Yami of Botel Tobago in the July issue very interesting. "I fell in love with the lovely lady on page 305, the one on the right. Is she not just like a Filipino *balasang*?" I am afraid I can't do anything about that except to point out that the little island of Botel Tobago is situated about forty miles off the southeast tip of Formosa, that to get there one must go to Formosa first, and that the boat service, to say the least, is infrequent. There would be a lot of official red tape to cut through, and then, as Mr. Stewart, the author wrote, the people of the island are "protected by a bit of the roughest water in the China seas and by malignant subtersian malaria" which is endemic. Talk about Siegfried, or whoever it was, and the sleeping princess surrounded by a wall of fire!

I had a letter from a teacher in Davao, Geronimo B. Sicam, who said: "I am happy to know that two of my former pupils have broken into your excellent magazine. With the good start you have given them, I hope V. Generoso and S. Tagarao will continue turning out good stuff.



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We here in the High School enjoyed the study of the Philippine Magazine last term. Some of the March graduates are now subscribers, and when we begin taking up the Philippine Magazine again I know we will make more future subscribers to the publication. I boost the Magazine because I am convinced it is for the good of the students. The Philippine Magazine is one of the effective means of cultivating good English and a better literary taste among Filipino students. . . ."

J. C. Dionisio, editor of the *Filipino Pioneer* of Stockton, California, sent me a wireless asking permission to reprint the poems published under the heading "I Discover America" by R. T. Mio in the May issue. Permission was granted, as, for all my faults, I never was a monopolist."

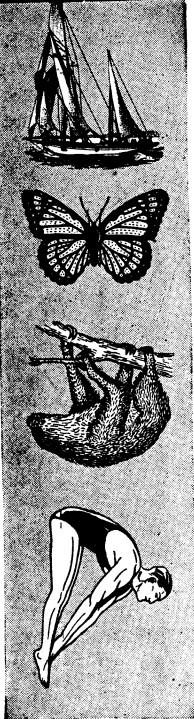
*Fact Digest* for July reprinted Amador T. Daguio's essay, "Tea", published in the February issue of the Magazine. I was surprised because I almost rejected the original manuscript thinking that it was too personal to be of general interest. And now it is reprinted in a United States publication! I also received clippings of Philippine Magazine editorials on the Philippine "problem" reprinted in a number of important United States newspapers.

The editorial on Mrs. Sanger in the August issue drew a letter of commendation from an American nurse in St. Luke's Hospital, and one day last month when I attended a luncheon given by the National Eugenic Association at the Plaza Hotel, I found a mimeographed copy of the editorial together with statements taken from various medical journals beside each plate.

Leo Fischer, of the Bureau of the Interior, wrote me: "I have been receiving the Philippine Magazine regularly and have greatly enjoyed reading it. I am not sure how my account stands, but am inclosing my check for two pesos to cover a year's subscription, which must have been due for some time. Please let me know when to send the next check." Mr. Fischer's account was only a month or so overdue and I wish everybody were as conscientious a gentleman as he is.

# Questions

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W. G. Johnston, Secretary of the Elks Club of Guam, wrote during the month: "Enclosed you will find a postal money order for \$2.00 in payment of the renewal of our subscription to the Philippine Magazine beginning January 1, 1937. We find your magazine quite interesting and the press work is excellent."

I received a letter from G. G. van der Kop of Batavia, Java, stating: "I have information for you that will undoubtedly interest you. Perhaps you can use it in your 'Four O'Clock' column. Next month an exposition will be held by the local *Kunstkring* (Art Association) of the works of your friend Alexander Kulesh, who, unfortunately, is still at the Buitenzorg asylum. The exhibition will include works dating from the time that he was still sane as well as some of those he has painted while in the asylum. So far as I know, he is maintained there at the expense of the firm of Kolff & Company, large printers of this city, whose employ he entered shortly after he arrived here. Recently, a local painter of my acquaintance, Mr. H. van Felthuisen, drew the

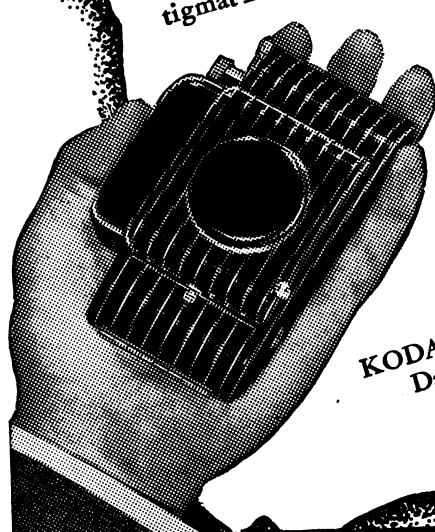
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attention of a prominent local alienist, Professor Van Wulfften Palte, to the stricken artist, and it is through his intervention that the exhibition will be held. I hope to send you a few notes on the exhibition which you may care to publish. . . . Mr. Kulesh will be remembered by readers of the Philippine Magazine by the striking covers he made for the publication some years ago and for the reproductions of other works of his. The *Asia Magazine* subsequently devoted three pages to examples of his work in these pages. It is to be hoped that something can be done to bring this gifted young Russian artist back to sound mind. While here he showed no sign of mental derangement.

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During the month I received an *escrito* from Mr. O. F. Wang of the Advertising Bureau, Inc., evidently prompted by my editorial, "Dictatorship and Democracy in the Philippines", in the July issue. The composition read in part: "There is the squabble about Democracy and Dictatorship. The Pro's say we have it; the Con's say we haven't. It seems the real question is, 'Where does Democracy end and Dictatorship begin?' The answer is about as clear as the answer would be to the question, 'Where does the Pacific Ocean end and the China Sea begin?' A still more complicated question is, 'When is a Democracy a Democracy?' Is the United States a Democracy or is it a Dictatorship? Does anybody know where he is at, and, if so, how much does he care? We have labor dictating to capital; capital dictating to labor; the government dictating to the farmers, and the farmers dictating to the government. We have the Colonel dictating to the Major, who, in turn, dictates to the Captains, and the Captains to the Lieutenants, the Lieutenants to the Sergeants, the Sergeants to the Corporals, the Corporals to the Privates, the Privates to the Civilians, and the Civilians dictating to the Colonels. We have the cat dictating to the mouse; the dog dictating to the cat; the Missus dictating to the Husband; the Husband dictating to the Missus; the Japanese dictating to the Chinese; the Italians dictating to the erstwhile followers of Haile Selassie. And we have the President dictating to Congress and Congress dictating to the President; the Police dictating to the newspapers and the newspapers wanting to dictate to the Police. So where do we go from here? Just in case you are not sure of the answer, I'll help you out. You don't know, and, what is more, you don't care two hoots just so long as you can earn a living honestly, get a bit to eat when you are hungry, and a place to rest and sleep when you are tired. And that takes in 99 and 9/10 of us who are not politicians. We know enough about politics now to understand that it is merely a battle between the Ins and the Outs, and that the fighting is done with words—about the cheapest kind of ammunition there is; it doesn't cost us a cent. . . . The air is cluttered up with political harangues and, I suppose, the haranguers are under the impression that all radio sets are tuned wide open to get every word. It might give such an individual a bad heart reaction if he asked us 'Did you hear all of a my speech?' and we told him, 'Hell no. I was too busy playing tiddle-dy-winks with the baby to pay any attention to that rot'. And there you are, folks. That is a full and unbiased answer to the question of our interest in government or its forms. Just so long as it does not seriously interfere with us, we are not interested in whether it is Demccratic, Dictatorial, Monarchistic, Anarchistic, or just plain Electro-ballistic."

The foregoing is reprinted here because it is, so to speak, humorous—not because I agree. How could the Editor of what has been called a political-literary monthly agree with such a devastatingly contemptuous pronouncement on politicians and all their works? But ask the man in the street in any unhappy country under a fascist dictatorship what he thinks.

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**News Summary**

*(Continued from page 387)*

The State Department announces that through an exchange of notes with the Japanese Embassy, the gentlemen's agreement limiting Japanese cotton piece-goods exports to the Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters annually, is extended for one year until August 1, 1938. American complaints against transshipments of Japanese goods from Honkong have been adjusted, it is understood.

*July 29.*—After a conference with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull announces that the State Department does not propose to make the Neutrality Act effective through a presidential proclamation that a state of war exists between China and Japan and that the government is not contemplating specific action for the time being. Sen. Key Pittman criticizes those who are exerting pressure toward invoking the Neutrality Act, declaring that this is not a treaty and was not enacted to benefit or harm another nation but "solely for the purpose of, preserving our peace and the lives of our citizens".

*July 30.*—President Roosevelt is reported to consider the Sino-Japanese situation as "very disturbing". Washington officials are said to believe that the war between China and Japan may strengthen opposition to granting the Philippines early freedom, and unnamed senator stating: "It has always been my belief that we should give the Philippines independence as soon as practicable, but I don't think the United States should pick up its hat and run at the first sign of trouble". Rep. Fred L. Crawford, Michigan Republican, states that "the formulation of a future Philippine policy is becoming an increasingly grave responsibility and in fairness to Americans and Filipinos, Congress should be very much interested in the new developments. . . . Undoubtedly every move we make should be more or less synchronized with the Philippine program".

*July 20.*—In an interview with the New York *World-Telegram* (Scripps-Howard), incidental to his departure for San Francisco on his way back to Manila, President Quezon replies, when asked, "Mr. President, are you yourself convinced that independence will best serve the Islands in the present state of world unrest?", he states: "I do not believe that question is 'before the House'—or before the American public. However, if it should ever become the subject of discussion, you may be certain that any substitute proposals suggested by Congress to end the present unsatisfactory arrangement, will receive serious consideration by the Philippine Commonwealth". He again declared: "As long as we are bound by the present act, which we have no power to alter, the Philippines will continue at the mercy of any and every selfish group of lobbyists capable of logrolling . . . to our disadvantage. Already there have been half a dozen radical departures from the conditions in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. All these have been at the expense of Philip-

pine interests. All have been made over the protest of President Roosevelt. Were we working under a treaty with the United States, this would not be possible, but the United States can not make a treaty with the Philippines while we are under the same flag". He also points out that "under actual test, the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act are proving surprisingly capable of creating irritations. A High Commissioner, even a man of highest character, if lacking in sympathy or understanding, could create a most unfortunate clash and end in a jarring note one of the most unique although cordial international relationships ever recorded. We are as competent to govern ourselves now as we can possibly be ten years hence. The Philippines have been assisted economically and schooled politically by the United States for nearly forty years. No people in history, coming under a foreign flag, have ever been treated so generously." "I realize", he admits, "that we Filipinos have done a poor job of 'selling ourselves' to the people of the United States. Until recently but slight study has been given by American business leaders of the tremendous trade advantages you enjoy in the Islands".

President Quezon declares in Chicago that his statement published in New York should "not be construed as an invitation to Congress for a counter-proposal looking toward the continuation of the American flag in the Philippines. . . . The sooner independence is granted the Philippines, the better it will be for both the United States and the Philippines".

*July 21.*—Sen. Allen W. Barkley of Kentucky is chosen majority floor leader to succeed the late Senator Robinson of Arkansas, winning by a one-vote margin over Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi.

Reported that several prominent and unnamed senators have commented on the Quezon statements in the *World-Telegram*. Sen. M. F. Tydings declares that no counter-proposals can be made or considered until the expert committee's recommendations are available. Others state that independence should be granted as soon as possible.

The joint committee of experts opens a three-day public hearing in San Francisco. A representative of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce states that the United States has everything to gain and nothing to lose by continuing free-trade relations with the Philippines. A representative of the California Dairy Association asserts that dairy producers believe that the present duty on copra and coconut oil from the Philippines should be maintained.

*July 22.*—Under the heading, "The Dream Fades" the *World-Telegram* states editorially: "President Quezon's indirect bid for congressional reappraisal of the Philippine situation . . . indicates that political independence for the Islands is losing some of its appeal. Don Manuel is apparently inclining toward courageous rationalization in a grave situation. . . . We suspect that when the Filipino leadership is prepared to admit the independence bubble has burst, Congress, despite the howls of a few anti-

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Philippine lobbyists, will consider some reappraisal of the case along lines less suggestive of an invitation to national suicide". Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes states in Washington that he does not believe the statements recently attributed to Quezon mean a change of plan.

The Rev. R. Anderson Jardine, who married former King Edward to Mrs. Wallace Warfield Simpson, states in Baltimore, Maryland, that an "ecclesiastical cad" and a "grandmotherly person" (understood to refer to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin) as having driven the King to abdication in a "political and religious conspiracy".

July 23.—President Quezon tells the press in San Francisco: "I can not help how I am interpreted. I stand by what I said, but not necessarily by what one writer makes of it." He declares that the "government and people of the Philippines are certain to extend all cooperation possible to American capital in the development of the natural resources of the Islands".

July 24.—Secretary of State Hull hails as a "timely suggestion" a proposal of King Leopold III of Belgium for the creation of a permanent world organization to study universal economic troubles. The suggestion was made in a letter to Premier Paul van Zeeland who has just returned to Brussels after conferring with officials in Washington and London.

In the first mass campaign of the kind, city and state health authorities are mailing out ballots to the 3,500,000 residents of Chicago asking them whether they are willing to submit voluntarily to free and secret tests for syphilis infection.

July 25.—At a luncheon in President Quezon's honor at the Bohemian Club, San Francisco, S. F. B. Morse offers a toast to "an everlasting Commonwealth." Quezon tactfully drinks to toast, explaining that while he does not like the phrase, he never refuses a drink, and then proposing a toast to the "everlasting friendship of the United States and the Philippines." As to the stock-market crash in Manila he tells the press that only gamblers are losing their money and that it is a "damn good thing".

Aug. 1.—The Senate passes a bill providing for nation-wide payment of a minimum 40-cent hourly wage for a maximum work-week of 40 hours. It also provides for a five-man labor standards board to regulate wages and hours, and prohibits the employment of children under 16. Excepted from the provisions are agricultural and seasonal workers and employees in retail and purely local enterprises. Transport workers are also unaffected in so far as working hours are concerned.

Aug. 2.—Wayne Coy, administrative assistant to Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner in the Philippines, calls on President Roosevelt to report the Commissioner's views on Commonwealth affairs, including sugar control, federal income taxes, the suspension of teachers' pensions, the case before the insular Supreme Court involving the status of mining claims, etc. Coy went to the United States

primarily to testify in a court case following an assault on him before he left for the Philippines.

Aug. 3.—The Pan-American Airways amphibian air-liner *Santa Maria* is found by naval vessels submerged in the sea 20 miles west of Cristobal on the Atlantic side of the Panama Canal Zone. There was no sign of the plane's passengers and crew. The plane apparently overshot Cristobal port in the dusk yesterday.

Aug. 4.—Representatives of 14 railway brotherhoods with an aggregate membership of 800,000 men accepted an offer of the railroad officials of a 5-cents an hour wage increase. They had demanded 20. The increase is expected to cost the companies \$98,000,000 annually.

Violence breaks out at the Chrysler plant in Detroit between members of the United Automobile Workers of America and the Independent Association of Chrysler Employees, and the gates of the plant are locked indefinitely. A state of emergency is declared in Philadelphia following a truck drivers' strike joined by warehouse employees.

Aug. 5.—Some 7000 Americans, mostly ex-service men, are reported to have volunteered for service in an American brigade to aid China under the leadership of Lieut.-Gen. Russell L. Hearn, soldier of fortune. There are said to be 1000 fliers in the group. Hearn was for five years a staff officer of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin. The Japanese news agency *Domei* states that Japan is contemplating calling the attention of the United States to the "unfavorable effects" the movement will have on American-Japanese relations which is regarded as contrary to the spirit of the Neutrality Act.

Another transport plane is wrecked in the Panama Canal region, crashing and burning in the jungles of southwestern Panama.

Aug. 6.—The Senate passes the Philippine dollar devaluation credit repeal bill after Sen. A. B. Adams, Colorado Democrat, its author, explains that Congress voted authorization to pay the sum through a "misunderstanding" and had rejected a proposal to appropriate the amount called for, \$23,862,750, in 1935. Commissioner Paredes states the action is a "surprise and most unfair". The bill now goes to the House.

Secretary of State Hull declares that the law against the enlistment of Americans in foreign armies will be consistently applied. The penalty is three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$2000.

Aug. 7.—The Senate passes the substitute judiciary reorganization bill, providing for direct appeal from a lower court to the Supreme Court in cases involving the constitutionality of acts of congress, intervention of the federal attorney-general in lower court cases involving such acts, three-judge lower courts to sit in suits on injunctions to block the enforcement of acts of congress, the transfer of judges within judicial circuits to meet congestion, and the appointment of one additional justice for each member of the Supreme Court over 75 years old, such appointments being limited to one in any calendar year.

A new one-year trade pact is concluded with Soviet Russia giving it for the first time "most favored nation" treatment.

Aug. 8.—Reported that 40 nations of the world but not including China, Japan, Germany, Italy, and Spain, have notified Washington of their unqualified approval of Secretary of State Hull's statement on July 16 at the outbreak of the new Sino-Japanese hostilities, upholding the sanctity of treaties and declaring that in case of armed hostilities the general interests are concerned.

Aug. 11.—The House passes the substitute judiciary bill.

Aug. 12.—President Roosevelt is reported to have reiterated the threat to veto the compromise sugar marketing bill unless it completely satisfies the administration's demands for fair treatment of Hawaiian and Puerto Rican refining interests. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace yesterday described the bill as "completely and utterly indefensible". "I would like to see", he said, "Congress get down to a basic sugar bill and get away from all these refining subtleties and antagonisms".

President Roosevelt nominates Sen. Hugo L. Black of Alabama, age 51, to replace Justice Willis Van Devanter on the Supreme Court. Black is 11 years younger than the youngest present member, Owen D. Roberts, and is regarded as one of the most progressive of Southern Democrats and a distinguished pro-labor legislator. He staunchly supported Roosevelt's struggle to reorganize the judiciary.

Wayne Coy tells the press in Washington that to shorten the transition period to Philippine independence would be "disastrous". "We are giving the Philippines independence, and you can bet that we are going to do it right". By that he said he meant the setting up of economic and other treaties to assure "continued independence".

Aug. 13.—The government is utilizing the proposed changes in the Palestine mandate as an occasion for a declaration of the principle that the United States generally has the right to approve disposition of world mandates, it is reported, through Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to Britain. He did not, however, object to alterations in Palestine and diplomats regard the move as aimed toward preserving the United States right to participate in the disposition of the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific. When Japan left the League, questions involving these mandates arose which are still pending settlement.

#### Other Countries

July 13.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden proposes a new non-intervention plan at separate conferences with representatives of France, Italy, Germany, and Russia, intimating that it is Britain's last act to preserve peace and that it will discard the non-intervention policy if the plan is rejected. The plan would restore the neutral frontier control on the French and Portuguese borders, but would substitute for the naval patrol in Spanish waters

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as system of observers who would inspect and report on incoming cargo at every Spanish port. It provides also for the withdrawal of all foreign volunteers and for the limited extension of belligerent rights to both sides.

July 14.—Reported from Tokyo that Japan is feverishly mobilizing all its military forces. A spokesman declares that Japan is unalterably opposed to any foreign intervention in the situation, as was suggested by some Chinese sources. Prices in Japan rise sharply and the government takes step to prevent profiteering and the flight of capital. Nanking is reported to have instructed Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and commander of the 29th Route Army not to yield an inch of territory and not to disgrace the nation by signing any agreement with the Japanese. Eden states in the House of Commons that Britain, the United States, and France have been in consultation in regard to the crisis and also with Nanking and Tokyo, and that the government is "watching the situation closely and is anxious lest hasty action by either side lead to a clash which might otherwise be avoided". He states the government will lose no opportunity of making a contribution toward a peaceful solution.

M. Jabotinsky, President of the Zionist organization, tells members of the House of Commons that the area left for the Jews in the partitioning of Palestine would be too small and would kill any idea of providing a home in Palestine for the outcast Jews of all nations.

July 15.—Japan starts mobilizing its reserves and sends additional warships to China. The Chinese government is reported to be moving troops and supplies northward, but Japanese troops are believed to outnumber Chinese troops in the Peiping area. Foreign military observers predict that the Japanese will take Peiping within two days, but Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek is remaining at his summer capital in Kuling and said to the "unperturbed".

It is stated officially in Berlin that Germany regards the British proposals as to the Spanish situation suitable as a basis for discussion. C. R. Atlee, Laborite, declares the British proposals are ill-conceived, unjust, and dangerous and that Eden is trying to reconcile the irreconcilable as the fascist nations only want non-intervention as a screen behind which to intervene. "Mussolini is out to make the Mediterranean an Italian lake". Eden replies that the attitude of the Labor party is without precedent and that it has done disservice to its cause throughout the nation and to the cause of peace. "At this critical point in European history, His Majesty's government is working and collaborating with every nation. . . . It is possible we may not be able to avoid reaching the point of a European conflict, but every nation is reluctant to approach the abyss. . . . A war postponed might be a war averted".

July 16.—Chiang Kai-shek, breaking a week of

silence, telegraphs the leaders of North China's semi-autonomous government to stand firm and to make no agreements with Japanese military chiefs detrimental to Chinese sovereignty. Reported that Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan is held a virtual prisoner by the Japanese in Tientsin and that they are demanding "complete autonomy" for North China which would give Japan domination over a rich territory from the Great Wall south to the Yellow River, the fatherland of 100,000,000 people. While both sides are mobilizing, minor clashes take place at various points. The Eurasia and Chinese National Aviation Corporation air service between Peiping and the south has been discontinued at the instance of the Japanese. The Tokyo foreign office spokesman states that "Tokyo strongly resents Nanking's efforts to take a part in the Peiping negotiations." Both Britain and the United States are reported to have independently informed Japan that in their view the original clash outside Peiping was on too small a scale to warrant extension of the conflict.

France and Russia accept the British proposals as to Spain as a basis for discussion, as do also the majority of the smaller powers. General Francisco Franco Spanish fascist chief, at the end of the first year of the revolt which has cost the country 1,000,000 men, women, and children, orders all communications and public documents to be dated during the next 12-months "The second year of the triumph".

Graaf von Limburg Stirum, former Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies (1916-1921), arrives in London as the Dutch Minister, succeeding Jonkheer de Marees van Swederen who has held the post since the World War. Graaf van Limburg Stirum was minister in Berlin for 10 years until the end of 1936.

July 17.—The provisions of the London naval treaty of 1936, signed by the United States, Britain, and France, are extended to Germany and Russia by agreements just signed. The treaty limits battleship tonnage to 35,000. The provision limiting guns to a calibre of 14 inches does not appear in the signed agreements because of Japan's refusal to accept the limitation. Provisions for the exchange of information relative to building programs are modified by a reservation relieving Russia of this obligation with reference to ships constructed and employed in the Far East.

Franco demands the unqualified concession of belligerent rights "as he occupies extensive territory, has organized a government and an army, and follow, the usages and practices of war". A Spanish government broadcast declares that hundreds of rebel officers and civilians have been arrested following the discovery of a plot against Franco centered in Burgos, Seville, and Salamanca. The counter-revolutionists are said to be seeking reconciliation with the loyalists on the grounds of a common hatred for the foreign invaders which are helping to soak Spain in blood.

July 18.—Japan sends an ultimatum to China

demanding that it stop immediately all "provocative activities" in North China and that Nanking cease its "interference". Japanese gendarmes seize the head of the Tientsin postoffice and begin censoring the mails. Mayor Chang Tze-chung of Peiping telephones Nanking: "We will never surrender".

July 19.—The Chinese government, replying to the Japanese ultimatum, urges that a date be jointly set on which both sides will cease all military activities and withdraw their troops. A Japanese spokesman declares the reply is "insincere". Chiang Kai-shek, still at his summer capital, states in a speech that any settlement must not infringe on China's territorial integrity or sovereign rights and that there should be no illegal alterations in the status of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and no removal, through outside pressure, of any local officials appointed by the Central government; neither will any restricted be allowed to be placed on the position now held by the 29th Route Army.

A new battle for Madrid involving thousands of troops is reported to be taking place with thousands of dead and wounded littering the field. The fighting centers at Brunete, west of the city. Rebel planes dropped more than 50 tons of bombs and reduced a four-mile area to shambles. Secretary Eden states in the House of Commons that Britain has every intention of defending its national interests in the Mediterranean and elsewhere but has no intention of challenging the interests of others. "We have adhered to the Mediterranean agreement with Mussolini. The Mediterranean is the main arterial road and there is plenty of room for all. Britain wished to live in peace and friendship with its neighbors in the Mediterranean, and this also applies to the Red Sea." Commenting on the Sino-Japanese situation, he states there is as yet no proposal under consideration to convene the signatories of the Nine-Power Pacific treaty and adds that Britain hopes for an amicable settlement of the "confused situation".

July 20.—The Japanese shell Wanpingshsien, western suburb of Peiping, both sides declaring that the other started the fighting. Japanese newspapers unanimously demand that Japan declare war in "self-defense". Japanese Embassy officials at Nanking state that the Chinese reply to Japan's ultimatum is unacceptable and that Chiang Kai-shek's speech at Kuling "has rendered a peaceful solution hopeless".

Spanish government forces repulse the rebel army outside Madrid, and loyalist militiamen, infuriated by the savagery of attacking Moors, cut the throats of wounded Moors.

Twenty-four more persons are convicted of sabotage on the trans-Siberian railroad and executed at Khabarovsk.

Giugliemo Marconi, "father of modern wireless", dies at Rome, age 63. He was born in Bologna and his mother was an Irishwoman. He was the first to devise a practical means of telegraphing by wireless, taking out a patent in England in 1896, although

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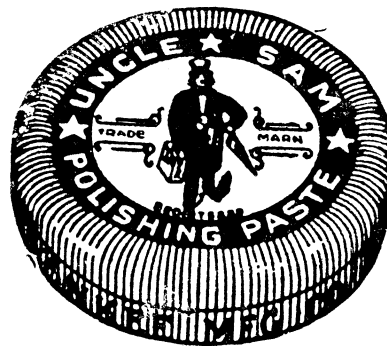
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much of the scientific preparatory work had already been done by others. In 1901 his apparatus transmitted signals across the Atlantic for the first time. Two years earlier he had sent signals across the English Channel. His fortune is estimated at P50,000,000.

July 21.—A Chinese news agency dispatch from Peiping states that Chinese and Japanese military leaders have agreed to mutual withdrawal from the war zone. Peiping officials state that Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan has agreed to withdraw 29th Route Army units if the Japanese promise not to occupy any of the evacuated areas, or advance on any front.

Italy shatters the British plan to salvage the non-intervention program by refusing to discuss the withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain and the meeting ends in deadlock as the French and Russians refuse to consider granting belligerent rights until all foreign soldiers are out of Spain, particularly the organized Italo-German units fighting for the rebels.

Lord Snell, leader of the Laborites in the House of Lords, attacks the government for endorsing the Royal Commission's report on Palestine before Parliament had an opportunity to comment on it. He condemns the partition as inequitable and hazardous. Viscount Samuel urges an alternative scheme under which the Jews would consent to limitation of immigration into the Holy Land and Britain would assist the Arabs in forming a great Arab confederation.

July 23.—A Tokyo War Office spokesman states that Japan is waiting to see if the "July 19 agreement" is being carried out. The agreement is claimed to have been concluded with Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan and included a voluntary offer of the Hopei-Chahar Council to withdraw its forces from the war area, suppress activities of anti-Japanese organization, and do its utmost to prevent further clashes. Reported from Shanghai that Chinese troops are angrily refusing to leave their trenches fearing that Japanese detachments, which failed to withdraw in accordance with the agreement, would attack them from the rear. Foreign observers state Japan is continuing to make extensive military preparations, though the leaders deny aggressive intentions.

The *Popolo d'Italia*, mouthpiece of Premier Benito Mussolini, states that the "international make-believe" of today will be replaced by "reality". Among the "fictions" it lists the Valencia Spanish government and European war debts to the United States.

The British Parliament approves a law liberalizing divorce and providing that desertion for three years, insanity for five years, and cruelty are grounds for it. At present adultery is the only ground. The law goes into effect on January 1.

July 24.—The rebels retake Brunete, one of the key defenses of Madrid, 20 miles west of the city, after a bitter attack.

July 26.—The Japanese occupy Langfang, an important Chinese post between Tientsin and Peiping after an aerial bomb attack in which 500 soldiers and civilians are reported to have been killed. Japanese troops also attack one of Peiping's outer gates after the rejection by local North China officials of a Japanese demand that Chinese troops be with-

drawn from the Peiping area by noon of the 28th.

Led by 20,000 Italian troops, Franco's forces advance four miles toward Madrid from Brunete. Moroccan horsemen fought a fierce cavalry battle, decapitating men with one blow. Franco is said to have amassed the biggest army of the entire war in a supreme effort to regain his recent losses.

July 27.—The rejection of the Japanese demand that the Peiping area be evacuated by Wednesday noon meets with general public approval and it is said there is little doubt that the Chinese people, angry at repeated Japanese affronts, wants war. Premier Konoye tells the Diet that the dispatch of troops to China "has no other motive than to preserve peace. If Japan had aggressive intentions, as Nanking claims, the Imperial Army's crack troops could easily have occupied North China already; What Japan wants is not territory but cooperation."

More than 500,000 men are locked in a death struggle in the Madrid area in an inferno of summer heat and slaughter.

July 28.—The Japanese begin a large-scale offensive before the noon deadline, leaders stating that the Chinese were obviously making no preparations to withdraw. A Chinese Foreign Office spokesman states: "With reluctance we accept the issue of battle from which, once fighting begins, we will never surrender. Our previous policy of non-resistance has gained us not only empty support from world powers but has enabled Japan to slice off portions of our territory and entrench themselves in military positions from which it is difficult to dislodge them. Our internal reconstruction efforts are handicapped and overshadowed by military necessity. There is no question of a formal declaration of war. Legal warfare has been impossible since the signing of the Kellogg Pact. But actual hostilities will be on a major scale and will encompass the whole of China."

Chinese newspaper dispatches from Peiping state that the authorities have given the Japanese army 48 hours to withdraw from North China upon penalty of a general Chinese offensive. Fierce fighting is reported from the Tientsin area with successes for the Chinese, but this is denied by the Japanese. Cheering wildly, the lower house of the Japanese Diet passes a war finance measure without dissent. U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew appeals to Japan to prevent the spread of the North China conflict and requests that the greatest care be taken that the U. S. Embassy in Peiping does not fall into the war zone and American lives and property be endangered. The American cruiser *Augusta* and four destroyers arrives in Vladivostok on courtesy call and are warmly greeted by representatives of the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

King George and Queen Elizabeth visit Belfast in northern Ireland, and are greeted by a tremendous crowd of loyal Irish, including many citizens of the Irish Free State. A series of bombings and burnings of customs houses and railway bridges, however, takes place during the visit, believed to be the work of the outlawed "Republican Army".

July 29.—China reels from the blow of a coup d'etat by Chang Tze-chung who gives up Peiping to Japanese control without a fight, withdrawing the 39th and 132nd divisions from their posts on the ancient capital's walls to Paoting, southwest of the city, and it is reported that he has threatened an

open pro-Japanese revolution. Chinese troops, however, are said to have completely surrounded Tientsin. The Japanese asked the Chinese army to withdraw 20 Chinese miles from the city "in accordance with the Boxer protocol", but this was refused on the ground that the Japanese had already broken the Protocol. Chinese claim that many hundreds of noncombatants, including women and children, have been killed in savage aerial bomb attacks in the vicinity. The Asiatic Petroleum Company's huge tanks are aflame. Foreign Minister Koki Hirota tells the Diet that the government will summarily reject any "interference" by a third power. War Minister Hajime Sugiyama states that clearing Japanese troops out of the Peiping and Tientsin areas will be easy, but that what is more important is the clash with the Central Chinese army which may follow.

King Farouk, 17 years old, is crowned King of Egypt. He succeeded his father, Faud I, at his death on April 28, last year.

July 30.—Chinese troops surrounding Tientsin retreat under orders of Chang Tze-chung who has seized provincial power in what appears to be an open pro-Japanese revolt. The Chinese defenses in Hopei province generally collapse and the Japanese are said to be in full control of the entire area east of Yungtinho from the Peiping-Hankow railway line, below Peiping, to the Yellow Sea. (The Japanese are reported to have wilfully destroyed Tientsin's beautiful Nankai University and other institutions of higher learning. They dropped incendiary bombs on the University buildings for several hours, and, not satisfied with the result, cavalry troops brought drums of gasoline and set the place afire.) The Central government is reported to be sending troops north and Chiang Kai-shek declares that "China is determined to fight to the last man" and calls on the nation to "mobilize the total resources. . . . It is obvious that the warfare at Tientsin and Peiping is only the beginning of a war of invasion and hostilities in those areas should not be regarded as terminated. The nation should not be discouraged by the latest setback for "China." Laborite Atlee in a speech in the House of Commons blames Japan for the crisis in China and asserts that the League of Nations should consider the problem. Secretary Eden states that Britain has made "declarations" to let Japan know it would not approve detachment of additional provinces from the sovereignty of China.

July 31.—Chinese gendarmes continue to put up a bitter fight in North China in spite of Japanese slaughtering tactics. The slightest "impoliteness" toward the Japanese on the part of Chinese civilians is punished by death. Leon Trotsky, exiled Russian leader, states in Mexico City that the Sino-Japanese conflict will hasten the "military catastrophe and social revolution" in Japan and that Russia eventually will aid the Chinese.

Open rebellion is reported among Franco's troops and airplanes and machine guns are used to quell the movement which is chiefly among the Moors who have revolted against their Italian commanders. Hundreds of Moors are said to have been executed.

Aug. 1.—"White Russians accompanied by Japanese" said the Soviet Russian consulate-general in Tientsin and seize all documents according to a

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Reuter report quoting a correspondent of *Tass*, the official Russian news agency. Japanese confirm the report of the raid but claim that the Japanese army had no connection with the affair.

Canada bans the exportation of munitions to Spain and the enlistment of volunteers for the Spanish civil war.

Aug. 2.—Japan is on wartime footing for the first time since the Russo-Japanese war. A fund of 400,000,000 yen is being raised by a war bond issue and increases in taxes have been decreed, including a surcharge on profits extracted from the hostilities in certain industries. It is reported that the Chinese will attack the Japanese army within the next ten days and that their strategy will be based on a long front line on the conviction that the Japanese could not hold an extensive line. Trouble breaks out in Tientsin between the French and the Japanese when the latter attempt to disarm two French infantrymen. The *Voce d'Italia* states editorially that Japan's advance is "the fatal historical movement of a dense population of workers and warriors which can not be contained owing to inadequate territory. We must therefore expect one of these days, after battles and diplomatic disputes, to learn that Japan has established control over a new portion of China".

Franco completes the organization of a provisional government. The membership of his cabinet will be announced shortly and is said to be dominated by monarchists, strengthening reports that Alfonso XIII or his son, Prince Juan, will be enthroned to strengthen Franco's "corporative dictatorship".

Aug. 3.—Japanese police search homes in Peiping, destroying pictures of Sun Yat Sen and Kuomintang literature. Many prominent Chinese are being arrested, including a number of journalists.

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League decides not to report for or against the British scheme for the partition of Palestine but to set forth the advantages and disadvantages of this and of other possible solutions, including the division of the country into cantons after the Swiss federal system.

Aug. 4.—Reported that an exchange of personal letters between British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Mussolini may result in mutual friendly visits. Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister and son-in-law of Mussolini, states that the "way is open to a complete understanding between England and Italy" and it is believed a partial understanding must already have been reached. It is also stated that the "Rome-Berlin axis" will not be weakened by the new friendship.

The Vatican officially recognizes the Franco régime in Spain. Germany and Italy sent diplomatic representatives to Salamanca, Franco's headquarters, some time ago.

Aug. 5.—American missionaries in China are reported to be facing the future with pessimism and see the Christian effort of generations crashing because of Japanese suppressive measures and persecutions. Christian educational institutions are also believed to be doomed in Japanese dominated areas. Reported that a £20,000,000 loan for China will be offered in London for general subscription secured by Chinese customs revenues. The money would remain in London subject to Chinese withdrawal.

Aug. 6.—For the first time Chiang Kai-shek takes over personal control of all the financial and economic resources of the country, including banks, exchanges, and transportation facilities. A prohibition of trading in government bonds is contemplated to avoid price fluctuations. Nanking prepares for air raids and has begun to acquire gas masks for the population.

Aug. 7.—Japanese civilians and defense forces are evacuating Hankow and other places in many parts of China not within the war area.

The Non-intervention Committee adjourns for an indefinite period unable to agree on the British

proposals. Members state the meeting adjourned to prepare "technical points of control and supervision" for presentation at the next meeting.

Three German journalists and their two women secretaries are expelled from London for "improper activities" and espionage is hinted at in the press. One of the men headed the Nazi organization in Rome before being transferred to London.

The World Zionist Congress adjourns at Zurich without reaching a decision on the Palestine question. It is said that 70 per cent of the delegates favor negotiations with the British government with a view to clarifying details of the partition scheme, accepting it in principle.

Aug. 8.—Ambassador S. Kawagoe arrives in Shanghai from North China and states he "determined to exhaust all diplomatic means to find a

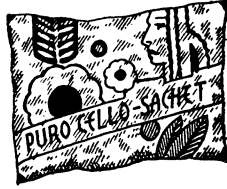
solution". A Nanking spokesman declares that "if Kawagoe desires to open negotiations there will be negotiations. . . The issue of war will have to be determined quickly, but still it is not too late to avert an armed conflict." Japan's army has completed its occupation of Peiping.

A China National Aviation Corporation plane, forced down in a fog in Bias Bay, is wrecked, but all but three members of the crew are picked up by Chinese sampan men.

Germany formally protests against the expulsion of Nazi journalists from England. Foreign observers point out that 15 foreign journalists have been expelled from Germany during the four years of the Nazi régime.

Aug. 9.—A Japanese naval officer and his chauffeur are shot and killed by sentries at the Chinese govern-

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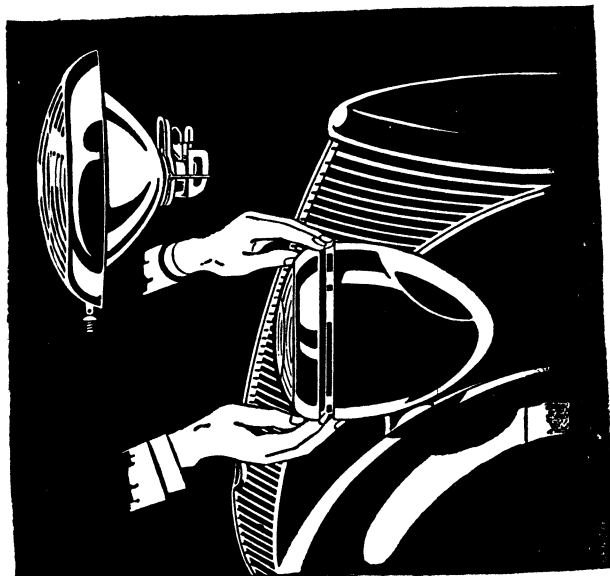


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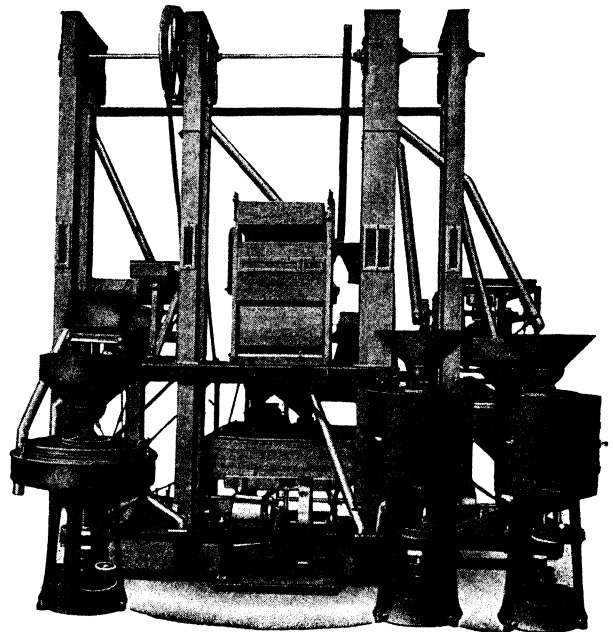
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ment's Hungjao airdrome near Shanghai while allegedly attempting to force an entrance. The Japanese claim they were "brutally shot down while motoring in the western environs of Shanghai". According to the Russian news agency, Japan has officially expressed regret over the raid by White Russians on the Soviet consulate at Tientsin, stating that it succeeded because Japanese troops were not yet in full control of the city at the time. The Chinese are reported elated by the withdrawal of the Japanese from their concession at Hankow which marks the wind-up of all commercial and military activities of the Japanese throughout the 1500 miles of the Yangtze river valley. Observers believe the "amicable agreement" which resulted in the evacuation shows an anxiety on the part of both sides to prevent the extension of the North China imbroglio into the vital Wuhan areas of the valley. However, it is wondered whether Japan "gave up" its concessions there in exchange for Peiping and Tientsin.

Reported that the Spanish loyalists are torn by dissension, former Premier Francisco Largo Caballero criticizing both the military policy and the "discriminating social attitude" of the Valencia régime. Fifty left-wing extremists have been arrested. The loyalists are said to have opened a "loud-speaker" offensive against Franco's forces and scores of such instruments on all fronts urge the rebels to prevent the invasion of the country by Germans and Italians and recount numerous alleged mutinies in the rebel ranks.

Aug. 10.—War Minister Sugiyama tells the press that "unless China can be convinced of her error and insincerity", it will be impossible for Japan to "continue diplomatic relations". Casualties in the undeclared war are estimated to have passed the

20,000 mark in sporadic fighting over a wide area. The Chinese are massing troops at the strategic Nankou Pass where the Japanese army appears to be preparing a drive aimed at the invasion of Chahar province. Chinese Finance Minister H. H. Kung is reported to have successfully negotiated a 400,000,000 franc credit in Paris.

Reported that serious trouble is to be expected between the Valencia régime and the Catalonian government in Barcelona where extreme left-wing sympathizers are powerful.

Aug. 11.—Twenty-seven Japanese warships choke the Whangpoo river at Shanghai and Japanese marines are sent ashore. A curt, unsigned note from Japanese consular officials notifies the international consular body of the Japanese intention to take over immediately the Chinese post office radio installation in the British concession and the Chinese telegraph offices in the French Concession. The Japanese subject Nankou, to a heavy artillery attack and the town is afire, but the Chinese are holding their entrenchments stubbornly.

Reported that 72 more persons have been executed for railroad wrecking activities in eastern Siberia in connivance with the Japanese secret service. The total of known executions in the "purge campaign" is now 320.

Aug. 12.—Hysteria is reported to be gripping every section of Shanghai as it seethes with troops of various countries and is under virtual blockade by 33 Japanese war vessels. The Chinese municipal government has moved into the French Concession. Passenger train service with Nanking is disrupted as Chinese troops bring soldiers into the demilitarized zone established by the Shanghai Truce

five years ago. The Japanese and Chinese are entrenching in the Kiangwan and Hongkew areas respectively. Industry and business is at a standstill. The heads of the American, British, French, and Japanese forces reach a decision to put into effect an international scheme for the defense of the International Settlement and the French Concession. As senior defense officer present, Vice Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, commander of the third fleet patrolling Chinese waters, has automatically become chief of the international defense forces in the Settlement.

Aug. 13.—Chinese and Japanese troops engage in brisk rifle and machine gun fighting near the Japanese barracks in Shanghai and later field guns are ordered into action. Chapei is on fire. Big guns cut loose after nightfall and it is reported Japanese ships are bombarding the new Chinese municipal wharf on the left bank of the Whangpoo. The Chinese notify the powers that the Yangtze river below Chin-kiang is closed to navigation for the protection of Nanking, the river having been mined. They have also blocked the Whangpoo directly opposite the French Concession with a barrier of hundreds of junks and small steamers laced into an inextricable mass, completely closing the stream. Chang Chin-chuang, who commanded the Central government troops in Shanghai in 1932 has been placed in command of all Chinese forces in the Shanghai and Nanking areas. The Chinese continue to hold Nankou Pass and Japan is rushing reinforcements to the scene. It is said Chinese forces are attempting to isolate the Japanese in three areas, cutting of intercommunications,—at Peiping, Tientsin, and Hankou. The flower of Ching Kaishek's Central government troops are taking the front lines while the provincial North China troops are acting as reserves and guarding the rear.

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20. *Vizetelly: Deskbook of Idioms and Idiomatic Phrases*
21. *Bulfinch's Mythology*
22. *Wood: Outline of Man's Knowledge*
23. *Pitkin: Secret of Happiness*
24. *Pitkin: Secret of Achievement*
25. *Davis: Honey in the Horn*
26. *Bent: Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes*
27. *Weigall: Life and Times of Cleopatra*
28. *Sanger: Happiness in Marriage*
29. *Durant: Story of Philosophy*
30. *Jastrow: Keeping Mentally Fit*
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32. *Ludwig: Napoleon*
33. *Morgan & Webb: Making the Most of Your Life*
34. *Adler: Understanding Human Nature*
35. *Mencken: In Defense of Women*

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## Astronomical Data for September, 1937 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)		
	Rises	Sets
Sep. 1	5:44 a.m.	6:08 p.m.
Sep. 6	5:44 a.m.	6:05 p.m.
Sep. 12	5:45 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Sep. 18	5:45 a.m.	5:56 p.m.
Sep. 24	5:45 a.m.	5:51 p.m.
Sep. 30	5:46 a.m.	5:47 p.m.

### Autumnal's equinox on the 23rd at 7:13 p. m. Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
September 1	1:57 a.m.	3:07 p.m.
September 2	2:56 a.m.	3:57 p.m.
September 3	3:54 a.m.	4:43 p.m.
September 4	4:50 a.m.	5:26 p.m.
September 5	5:43 a.m.	6:08 p.m.
September 6	6:35 a.m.	6:48 p.m.
September 7	7:26 a.m.	7:29 p.m.
September 8	8:16 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
September 9	9:06 a.m.	8:52 p.m.
September 10	9:56 a.m.	9:36 p.m.
September 11	10:47 a.m.	10:22 p.m.
September 12	11:36 a.m.	11:10 p.m.

September 13	12:25 p.m.	11:59 p.m.
September 14	1:13 p.m.	
September 15	1:59 p.m.	12:50 a.m.
September 16	2:44 p.m.	1:41 a.m.
September 17	3:27 p.m.	2:33 a.m.
September 18	4:10 p.m.	3:26 a.m.
September 19	4:52 p.m.	4:19 a.m.
September 20	5:36 p.m.	5:13 a.m.
September 21	6:21 p.m.	6:09 a.m.
September 22	7:09 p.m.	7:06 a.m.
September 23	8:00 p.m.	8:06 a.m.
September 24	8:54 p.m.	9:08 a.m.
September 25	9:51 p.m.	10:10 a.m.
September 26	10:51 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
September 27	11:50 p.m.	12:08 p.m.
September 28		1:03 p.m.
September 29	12:50 a.m.	1:53 p.m.
September 30	1:48 a.m.	2:40 p.m.

### Phases of the Moon

New Moon on the 5th at	6:54 a.m.
First Quarter on the 13th at	4:57 a.m.
Full Moon on the 20th at	7:32 p.m.
Last Quarter on the 27th at	1:43 p.m.
Apogee on the 12th at	6:00 a.m.
Perigee on the 24th at	5:00 a.m.

### The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 5:40 a.m. and sets at 5:42 p.m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.  
VENUS rises at 3:26 a.m. and sets at 4:00 p.m. Just before sunrise, the planet may be found about 40° above the eastern horizon, a little to the east of the constellation of cancer.

MARS rises at 12:05 p.m. and sets at 11:09 p.m. At 7:00 p.m. the planet may be found in the western sky about 30° from the meridian between the constellations of Serpens and Scorpius.

JUPITER rises at 2:01 p.m. and sets at 1:11 a.m. on the 16th. At 9:00 p.m., the planet may be found about 30° west of the meridian in the constellation of Sagittarius.

SATURN rises at 6:38 p.m. on the 14th and sets at 6:34 a.m. During the entire night, the planet may be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian at 12:40 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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VOL. XXXIV

October, 1937

No. 10 (354)



Gavino Reyes Congson

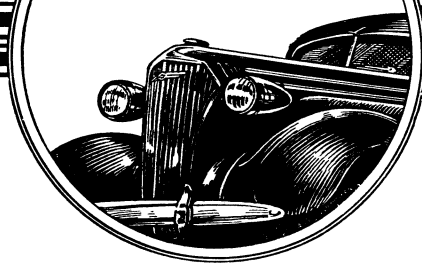
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VOL. XXXIV

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No. 10 (354)

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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



**EXPORTS** appear to have been somewhat reduced in August due mainly to a shortage of ships. Sugar shipments were lower than in July, but still fairly heavy for this season of the year. Copra shipments were reduced due to lack of space, but oil shipments were heavy and copra cake and meal normal. Desiccated

coconut shipments continued heavy though slightly reduced from the previous month. Abaca exports were smaller and leaf tobacco cargoes negligible. Prices were steady on sugar, wheat, all coconut products and abaca.

The local market for export sugar was quiet but steady throughout the month. There is not a great deal left for sale and holders were inclined to hold off in the hope of better prices after the approval of

the American sugar bill. The market for domestic consumption sugar continued dull but steady. The Sugar Act, passed by the American Congress toward the end of the month and approved by the President at the beginning of September, gave the administration of all quotas, export as well as domestic, to the Philippine Government.

Copra arrivals were heavy, exceeding the expected seasonal increase. American demand was only moderate, the principal consumers being adequately supplied with stocks and contracts for the balance of the year and expecting ample offerings of oilseeds during the next few months. Prices declined steadily throughout the month. The European demand was also weak, but buyers showed some interest at the reduced price levels toward the end of the month and a fair amount of business was done. The market was fairly steady at the end of the month, with selling pressure reduced by reason of the fact that producers and dealers had sold heavily during August, both for prompt and future delivery. The oil market declined throughout the month but was fairly steady at the end, sellers being reluctant to offer oil at less than 18 centavos. The American market for copra meal was weak throughout the month as was the European market for cake. Europe showed a fair amount of interest at the reduced prices and more business could have been done if shipping space had been available. Desiccated coconut factories continued to operate at capacity with an ample supply of nuts at reduced prices.

The abaca market was weak throughout the month, due mainly to the absence of Japanese buyers and the tendency in London and New York to wait for lower

prices. Prices for the lower grades, whose principal market is in Japan, were notably weak during the first half of the month, while the better grades were relatively steady. In the last half, however, it was the better Manila grades that showed the heaviest decline, as well as all of the Davao grades, responding to the weakness in the New York market.

The tobacco market continued quiet with the farmers in the Cagayan Valley generally holding out for better prices in view of the short crop. Leaf tobacco exports were negligible but cigar exports to the United States were good.

The rice and palay markets were steady throughout the month with prices increasing slightly. The National Rice and Corn Corporation estimates that some importation of rice will be necessary this year, but so far there has been no sign of any shortage. Weather conditions are favorable for the new crop and the floods at the end of July do not appear to have caused any considerable damage.

Gold production increased in August, with two new producers, including one mill which is engaged in remilling tailings. The first of two dredges ordered from the United States for the Coco Grove placer operation was launched at the end of the month and is expected to be in operation by the end of November. Shipments of base metals appear to have been reduced in August.

The National Economic Council is considering the possibilities of a Government-owned rubber plantation on the Islands of Basilan or Mindanao for demonstration and experimental purposes. Colonists will be encouraged to grow rubber on small holdings in the neighborhood and there will probably be a Government central.

The market for imported goods was seasonally quiet in most lines, with some uneasiness toward the end of the month as it became apparent that considerable shipments of goods intended for Shanghai would be diverted to Manila for storage or sale. Docks were congested and warehouses filling rapidly at the end of the month and some tentative efforts were being made to sell locally some of these diverted goods, including a considerable shipment of steel bars for concrete reinforcement.

Indenting of cotton textiles was fairly good though somewhat slower than might be expected in August. Importers were inclined toward a waiting attitude due to the weakness in raw cotton quotations and expectation of lower textile prices. Local stock prices continued to decline, but Japanese prices were steady, presumably due to reports that the Japanese Treasury is not making exchange available for the importation of raw cotton. Imports of Japanese cotton cloth were nevertheless heavy during August while imports from the United States were reduced. Stocks of both American and Japanese goods appeared heavy at the end of the month. A Japanese importer has ordered 400 non-automatic looms from Japan and is planning to manufacture cotton piece-goods in the Philippines.

Flour imports were heavy in August with arrivals from Australia considerably larger than in recent months. American flour apparently made up only about 46 percent of the total arrivals in August against 60 percent in June and July. It appears to be favored by the trade at current quotations, however, and there was a fairly large volume of indent orders placed during the month. Stocks appear to be heavy. Local prices were fairly steady. Canned fish arrivals were very small from the United States

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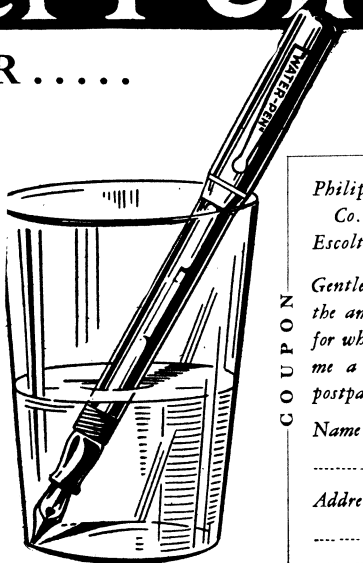
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## News Summary

### The Philippines



Aug. 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon, Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray and other members of the Joint Preparatory Committee on United States-Philippine Trade, Capt. Thomas F. Dugan of the New York police department, and others arrive in Manila on the S.S. *President Hoover*. President Quezon tells the press that he wishes the people to come out openly and fearlessly with their views on Philippine-American relations and his proposal for early independence. "The Filipino people have a right to decide their own future and the important question of independence should not be decided by one man or any group of men, but by the country as a whole. I ask all to come out and express their views." He declares he stands pat on his proposal of early independence, "for if we could not stand independence two years from now, neither could we in 1946, when the ten-year transition period expires. What is six years in the life of a nation?" Asked as to what Congress will do, he says, "I am no prophet". He explains that he had not consulted the people further on his proposal for early independence as he opposed the Hawes-Cutting Act and the Tydings-McDuffie Act is the same except for a few provisions, and had always expressed his preference for immediate independence to the independence program envisaged in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. In a speech on the grounds of Malacañan Palace, he touches on his agrarian plans and other measures to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes, speaks of having returned with ₱100,000,000 (the coconut-oil tax refund) "in the bag", denies charges of dictatorship, and promises to increase the wages of government labor in Manila to ₱1.25 and in the provinces to ₱1.00. In conversation with legislators, later, he states he wants to bring into the government American experts in various fields, for while the country has men trained in American universities, most of them are lacking in experience. Ambassador MacMurray states that his committee begins its work with "mind wide open and even a little bewildered as to what conclusions are possible". He says the committee's job is one of fact-finding and accurate reporting. The committee will give no consideration to political relations between the United States and the Philippines, but will take cognizance of the bearing which the advance of the date of independence would have on the Philippine economic structure. The committee will visit the provinces to gain "background" but will hold no public meetings there. He states the committee will be glad to receive briefs and

hear opinions, but that for the most part, the committee will conduct its own investigations. He calls attention to the fact that most of the basic work has already been done by Frank A. Waring and Ben D. Dorfman, now members of the committee, and by American Trade Commissioner J. Barlett Richards, last year.

The Popular Front scores Quezon for claiming credit for the ₱100,000,000 refund as it would have come to the Philippines without his aid. Vicente Sotto criticizes the plan to purchase big friar estates, claiming that these lands should be expropriated.

Aug. 17.—The S. S. *President Hoover* leaves Manila for Shanghai, empty of cargo and passengers except for 102 Marines from Cavite, to evacuate Americans and Filipinos from the war-torn city. Three Dollar ships have been commandeered by the United States government for the purpose. The *President Jefferson* will leave Shanghai tonight carrying the first group composed of expectant mothers, mothers with small children, and old women. U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt appoints a committee of Manila Americans to look after the housing and subsistence of the thousands of refugees soon expected.

President Quezon appoints Dr. Ramon F. Campos Mayor of Iloilo.

The Electoral Commission of the National Assembly declares Assemblyman Felipe Jose, of the Mountain Province, elected by a plurality of 26 votes over his nearest rival, Antonio Rimando.

Rafael Palma, former President of the University of the Philippines, declares himself in favor of birth-control in the Philippines.

The gold-share average on the Manila Stock Market moves down to 101.77.

Aug. 18.—The Manila gold-share average eases off to 100.27.

Aug. 19.—President Quezon's birthday is observed with a river parade and fire-works. In a radio address he compares conditions in the Philippines with the unrest and trouble elsewhere speaks of the recent progress, and promises to extend the opportunity of education to every child, build more hospitals, water-works, and roads, the sale of lands to tenants, the development of Mindanao, the fostering of new industries,—the carrying out, in short, of a long-range program of social service and economic development. "It is my ambition that the Philippines shall become a country where poverty is unknown and where justice is the watch-word, and democracy and freedom the motto". Governor Frank Murphy and Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes speak over a radio hook-up from New York, congratulating the President, Miss Enya Gonzales singing a solo, and with Miss Helen Benitez at the microphone. A reception and ball in his honor given by the Philippine Anti-Tuberculosis Society, the President is too tired to attend.

Ambassador MacMurray tells the Manila Rotary Club that the members of his committee are "impressed with the magnitude and the seriousness and the difficulty of the problems" with which it will have to deal, and promises "loyal cooperation among ourselves in doing the best that our intelligence and our conscience may indicate to us to attain the result that we hope will contribute to the good of both peoples".

The gold market, which has been declining for the past five days, recovers slightly and closes at 101.58, up 1.31.

The Dutch destroyer *Van Galen*, bound for Shanghai, refuels at Manila.

Aug. 20.—Several scores of people are hurt and a number of buildings in Manila are damaged in an earthquake of intensity VII, beginning at 8 o'clock in the evening and lasting three or four minutes. Electric circuits and a number of water-mains are broken. At 8:24 another earthquake of intensity IV shakes the city. Later reports indicated that all of central and southern Luzon was severely shaken, a number of old churches being destroyed. In Manila the Heacock building, the Great Eastern Hotel, the Army and Navy Club, and a number of other large structures were seriously damaged. At the time of the quake over 400 American women and children on the S. S. *President Jefferson*, including Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, former "first lady of the land", refugees from Shanghai, disembarked at the pier, a number of them fainting, believing the "Japanese had followed them".

Slightly delayed by the quake, President Quezon attends a banquet in his honor at the Rival Memorial Stadium, and declares in a speech that "giving only one reason tonight" as to why he proposed earlier independence, it was to place Philippine-American trade relations "on a basis beyond the power of Congress to alter at will, namely on a treaty basis". He tells that when he first proposed this to President Roosevelt, the latter listened "with close attention and great interest" and sug-

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gested, "without himself expressing an opinion"; that "I discuss the matter with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War . . . which I did the following day. . . They took my proposition under advisement". He praises Ambassador MacMurray and other members of the joint committee, and various Washington officials, and also Governor Murphy. Devoting the latter part of his speech entirely to the question of his relations with U. S. High Commissioner McNutt, he declares that "there is not going to be any fight between High Commissioner McNutt and myself. . . As representative of the President of the United States, the High Commissioner naturally takes precedence over the President of the Philippines, even though they are of equal rank. The High Commissioner is entitled to the recognition of all the officials of the Commonwealth in his capacity as the representative of the President of the United States, and I, together with all my subordinates, give him that recognition. . . On the other hand, the President of the Philippines is the head of the State. He is the Chief Executive of the government of the commonwealth and all executive powers are vested in him. . . This is no time for quarrels among us or for racial antagonisms or discriminations. This is the time for wholehearted cooperation and common purpose among all the residents of the Philippines. . . It would be nothing short of treason to their respective countries if either side were to do anything now that would mar the glorious history of the American-Philippine relationship. . ."

The market closes at 102.78, up 1.20.  
 Aug. 21.—President Quezon issues a proclamation declaring that a state of emergency exists to prevent profiteering in foodstuffs. He has offered all the government cottages in Baguio for the use of American refugees from Shanghai.

Aug. 23.—President Quezon calls a special session of the Assembly to open next Saturday for the purpose of fixing the date of the elections for provincial, city, and municipal officials and other "urgent matters".

The majority of the membership of the Joint Committee leaves for the Visayas and Mindanao. The S.S. *President Hoover* brings nearly 900 refugees to Manila from Shanghai, including over 250 Filipinos, and the S.S. *Victoria* 60 more. Many of them will be housed by members of the American community in the city, others in various hotels and at Fort McKinley. A number of Filipino delegates to the World Federation of Educational Associa-

tions' convention at Tokyo, August 2-7, return to Manila with mixed impressions gained at Shanghai.

Aug. 24.—Placido L. Mapa, at a meeting of the National Economic Protective Association, asks the proponents of early independence to show "what substitute there will be, if any, for the income now derived by the country from the free trade with the United States. . . Why this rush in terminating the transition period, when, as has been pointed out, a few years matter little in the life of the nation?"

President Quezon leaves for Iloilo to attend the inauguration of the government of the newly chartered City of Iloilo tomorrow.

The S.S. *President McKinley* arrives with a hundred more refugees, the ship scarred with machine-gun bullets.

The gold stock average slumps to 97.71.

Aug. 25.—Dr. Campos is inducted into office as Mayor of Iloilo. President Quezon declares in a speech that there are many millionaires in Iloilo and Negros and some other provinces because of the sugar industry, and that the government demands that their prosperity be shared with the workers. "Very little, if any, has gone into the hands of labor out of the immense sugar profits. . . Unless central owners and the planters raise wages and treat their labor better, the government will lose interest in the defense of the industry. . . If it does not raise wages voluntarily, I shall ask the Assembly to compel it to do so. . ." The present wage is said to range from 30 to 80 centavos a day, with an average of 50 centavos.

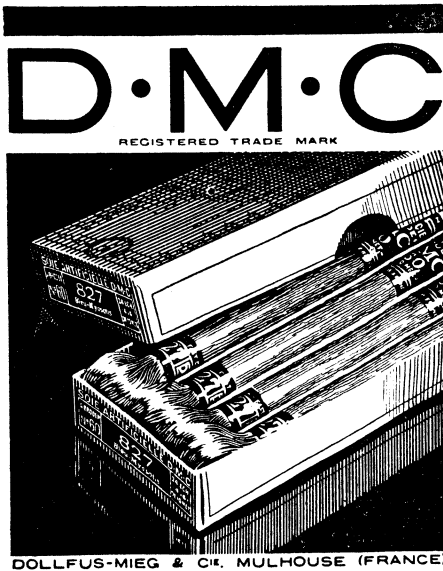
President Quezon orders the suspension of Governor Ramon Samonte of Cavite who is under administrative investigation on charges of bribery

and corruption.

Announced at Malacañan that Dr. Roberto Regala, Assistant Attorney of the Department of Justice, has been named acting head of the Foreign Relations office recently organized by Secretary Vargas. The office will take charge of government correspondence with foreign consuls. Dr. Regala is a graduate of the College of Law of the University of the Philippines and took a doctorate in jurisprudence at Yale. He also pursued studies at Oxford.

Aug. 26.—Wayne Coy, administrative Assistant to the High Commissioner returns on a Pan-American Clipper plane. He tells the press that President Roosevelt is keenly interested in the work of the Joint Committee, expecting the report to be a guide in a future program for the Philippines. Coy therefore urges that all those who have an interest in Philippine-American affairs take advantage of the chance offered to express themselves. He states: "President Roosevelt asked many questions which indicated a profound knowledge of Philippine affairs."

Aug. 27.—President Quezon tells the press he will name former senator Ramon J. Fernandez to head a special committee to prepare for the Assembly a comprehensive plan for the purchase of large estates for resale to the tenants. In connection with the Balatoc mining claim case, he states that the purpose of the government is to test the rights of the Commonwealth government under the Constitution over claims for which patents had not been granted although the persons who staked and filed on the claims complied with the requirements of the law previously in force. He states that there will be no adverse affect on the claimants even if the courts decide against them as the government would lease

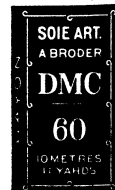


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these areas to them and the lease rate would be the same as the present tax. "In fact, the operator who runs a mine under a leasehold is better off because the government can not raise the lease rate as fixed in the lease agreement, while it can increase the tax rate. The government itself will not engage in mining, but will work the mineral areas through leases, royalties, and other such methods". Vested interests will be recognized, he declares. He announces plans for the development of rubber production through the National Development Company and in connection with the government's colonization plans in Mindanao. He states negotiations have been under way with the Goodyear Rubber Company for expert assistance and that the company is showing great interest in the venture. He also tells newspaper men that some persons have asked him to stop talking about the stock market, because "every time he speaks, the prices go down". He declares he will not stop talking and that he intends to drive all wild-cat speculators out of the market. "No amount of talk can affect the stock of companies that have something real to sell. If people buy stock in the companies that are actually mining gold, they will make money".

Rafael Alunan, President of the Philippine Sugar Association, admits that laborers on the plantations are underpaid, but states that the sugar centrals are not responsible for this, and that wages paid in the centrals are comparatively high. He also points out that 70 or 80 % of the sugar cane is produced by persons who work their own fields. Land rentals, he states, have been raised from 10 % of the total production (the percentage during the years 1920 to 1932) to 15 and 20 % of the total production today.

The gold share average drops to 89.92.

Aug. 28.—The special session of the Assembly opens.

Under-Secretary of Justice Jose Melencio renders an opinion to the effect that mining prospectors may not invade government forest reserves.

The market moves up to 91.77 after a six-day decline.

Governor Sebastian Generoso of Davao dies in Manila of a gastric hemorrhage, aged 43.

Aug. 30.—President Quezon issues an executive order prohibiting the appointment of relatives to the government service by the appointing authorities "in the interest of an efficient administration and with a view to improving the morale of the public service". He appoints Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres to the National Information Board which is now made up of Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino, Chairman, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez, and Secretary Torres. Mauro Mendez is manager of the Information office.

The Manila Municipal Board adopts an ordinance prohibiting the holding of public forums on birth control. Mayor Juan Posadas states he favors the

ordinance and declares that popularization of birth control methods would make it "impossible for parents to know what their daughters are up to".

The gold market breaks again and closes at 87.72. Aug. 31.—Assemblyman Benigno Aquino resigns as Chairman of the Committee on Appointments and Assemblyman Eusebio Orense delivers a vitriolic attack on the political alliance between the Quezon and the Osmeña groups. Both moves are interpreted to be due to a prevailing restiveness in both wings of the coalition, Aquino being a prominent minority man and Orense belonging to the majority. Aquino's resignation being considered a challenge against the move to dissolve the coalition. Orense denounces the coalition as a "political anomaly" and Aquino's chairmanship of the important Appointments committee as "a perfidy to the party in power." The resignation is left unacted upon. It is stated in Cabinet circles that in considering the dissolution of the coalition, the interests of the country should be placed above party interests.

The Electoral Commission of the Assembly unseats Assemblyman Cecilio Maneja of Marinduque and awards the seat to José A. Uy who protested Maneja's election.

Reported that in a conference between President Quezon and members of the Manila Municipal Board the extension of the boundaries of the City was agreed upon, the city to include Caloocan, Rosario Heights, San Juan, Pasay, and possibly San Pedro Makati, which would add 200,000 to Manila's population. Plans for a new City Hall are also discussed and it is said the President will recommend an annual subsidy of P1,000,000 to the City.

A hundred or so more American and Filipino refugees from Shanghai arrive in Manila on the S.S. *President Pierce*.

The gold stock market dips further to 83.01 and Judge Ricardo Nepomucena, Securities and Exchange Commissioner, orders an investigation into the causes of the fall, complaints having been received that the market is being manipulated.

Sept. 1.—H. M. Bixby, Vice-President and General Manager of the China National Aviation Corporation, tells Manila newspaper men that Pan-American Airways withdrew from participation in the operation of the Corporation in order to avoid involvement in activities interpretable as military, declaring that it is no longer possible to distinguish between commercial and military operation in China. He states that the Corporation was organized in 1930 as a joint enterprise of the Chinese Ministry of Communications and American aviation interests, and that it has operated at a profit during the past three years. The Corporation now operates 3,000 miles of airways in China.

Six of the nine men accused of the murder of Percy A. Hill of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, having pleaded guilty, are sentence to life imprisonment. The market gains .06.

Sept. 2.—President Quezon is reported to favor a fusion of the two wings of the coalition.

The special committee of the Assembly created to consider the results of the woman suffrage plebiscite decides to recommend ratification. The votes, as reported, stand at 447,725 affirmative against 44,307 negative. Only 300,000 affirmative votes are required by the Constitution as a condition for the enfranchisement of the women.

The market rises to 88.40.

Sept. 3.—President Quezon extends the special session to Tuesday. Announced at Malacañan that Brig.-Gen. Creed F. Cox, former Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs who will retire from the Army on the 20th of this month, will come to Manila as adviser to the Commonwealth government on Philippine-American relations.

The market drops to 85.09.

Sept. 7.—President Quezon states at a party caucus that he wants a permanent fusion of the present coalesced parties of the majority to stop existing rivalries and recriminations between the two groups, stating he is tired of "pros" and "antis" complaining to him against this or that selection of a man for appointment. He declares that those not in favor of this may step out and form their own party. He favors the use of the old name *Nacionalista*.

Sept. 8.—The Assembly passes all the legislation requested by President Quezon, including the election bill setting the date for the election of provincial and municipal official at December 14. The Philippine Army is prohibited from voting and the penalty for tampering with ballots by inspectors and poll clerks is fixed at from 4 months to 6 years imprisonment and fines from P600 to P4,000 or both. Women voters are to pay for the regular 20 centavo documentary stamp if they are unable to present a birth or baptismal certificate at registration and must swear as to their identity. Male voters will pay the same amount if they have no cedula. Appropriations for schools total P6,200,000. The proba-

tion law, enacted during the administration of Governor-General Murphy, is repealed, President Quezon having asked for this on the grounds that it could not be equally enforced in all parts of the country and could be taken advantage of only in Manila. The Assembly also increased the penalties of those convicted of violating the anti-gambling and jueting laws. A bill providing for the transfer of the Domestic Sugar Administration from the office of the High Commissioner to the Commonwealth government is also passed with an appropriation of P200,000. It is announced at Malacañan that the Assembly will convene again for one day to act on the restoration of government pensions, abolished last year.

Members of the Quezon wing of the Coalition agree in caucus to a fusion of the two wings after the December elections.

Antonio Morente Jaen, new Consul-General for Spain, arrives in Manila. He is a member of the Cortes from Cordoba.

Renewed war scares in Europe and a sharp break in the New York market are reflected in the local gold-share market, which dips to 76.92. Prices in copra and in hemp have also been declining due to decreasing foreign demand.

Sept. 9.—The Assembly passes the bill restoring the pensions to some 1,300 former government officials and employees, which include some 1,300 former teachers, among them 150 Americans, some 500 Constabulary officers, including 10 Americans, and some 50 Health Service men. The bill provides that "such as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act are hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Philippine treasury not otherwise appropriated". The Pension Act was repealed last year because the various pension funds were reported to be bankrupt, but President Quezon recently stated that in view of the healthy state of the government's finances and the tax refunds expected from the United States, the pensions should be restored as a matter of justice.

The City Engineer orders the destruction of the Heacock Building on the Escolta, which was so seriously damaged in the earthquake of August 20 as to constitute a menace to life.

The Manila gold share average drops to 71.88.

Sept. 10.—High Commissioner McNutt calls the action of the Assembly in restoring pensions a "courteous and statesmanlike action". It is reported




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that the U. S. Attorney-General upheld the opinion of the High Commissioner's office that the repeal of the Pension Law was unconstitutional.

The MacMurray party returns to Manila after 3,000-mile tour of the southern islands.

Reported that a part of the \$350,000,000 in Chinese silver stored in Hongkong is to be shipped to Manila. Cargo congestion in Hongkong is growing worse hourly due to the war, and even vacant lots are being used for storage purposes.

President Quezon appoints Captain José Mortera of the Philippine Army Governor of Cotabato to take the place of the late Governor Generoso.

Gold share prices break sharply and fall to an average of 62.50.

**The United States**

Aug. 13.—The Senate passes the sugar bill, disregarding President Roosevelt's objections to some of its features.

Aug. 14.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull states that the United States has made "most earnest" representations to Japan and China not to use Shanghai as a theater of operations. He states the U. S. Asiatic Fleet is prepared to evacuate the 3,000 American nationals in the zone if necessary.

Aug. 15.—Announced that 24 more nations, including Japan, Germany, and Italy, have now formally approved Secretary Hull's enunciation of the United States peace policy. Japan expressing concurrence but adding that the Secretary's objectives would only be attained in the Far East by a full recognition of the "actual and particular" circumstances in the region.

Aug. 16.—Treasury officials state that the 3 cents

a pound excise tax collections on Philippine coconut oil imports may be withdrawn from the Treasury on 60 days written notice by the Philippine government. The account up to June 30 totals \$47,753,613.65.

Stanley K. Hornbeck, head of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department since its establishment, becomes "Adviser on Political Relations", and Maxwell M. Hamilton takes his place as head of the Division.

Aug. 17.—Secretary Hull announces that 1200 Marines will be sent to Shanghai from San Diego—to arrive in about five weeks' time, Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, having asked for reinforcements. He also states he will ask for an appropriation of \$500,000 for relief activities and the evacuation of American nationals from Shanghai. He states that the United States will follow a "middle course which will safeguard the interests of its national abroad without in any way giving the impression of a belligerent attitude to any nation... Whenever American nationals in any part of the world are being denied equal protection of laws in countries where they are being unfairly treated, this government comes to their assistance by making earnest representations under international law. This applies to every square foot of the world's surface... But we always undertake to carry forward this policy of cooperative international relations peacefully and in a manner mutually acceptable. The question of force is entirely out of mind. It constitutes no part of that policy..."

The Senate confirms the appointment of Senator

Hugo L. Black to the Supreme Court.

Aug. 18.—President Roosevelt accused the United States Chamber of Commerce the Liberty League, and the National Association of Manufacturers of being among those opposed to his social and economic (Continued on page 470)

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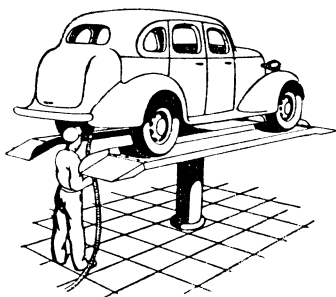
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# Editorials

There have long been those in America who believe that the Philippines will sooner or later draw the United States into a Far Eastern war. More recently there have sprung up in the Philippines certain individuals



who profess to think, on the contrary, that the United States will sooner or later draw the Philippines into a war. Both views are used to bolster up arguments for separation at the earliest possible date.

The American spokesmen for this school of thought state that the Philippines lies at such a distance from the United States that the country would be difficult to defend. The Filipinos state that in the case of hostilities between the United States and a Far Eastern power, meaning, of course, Japan, the Philippines would become the first theater of war. Some others add that the Philippines would be "sacrificed", at least temporarily, by the United States. These views are most openly expressed by spokesmen of the "Sakdal" Party whose leader has for some years lived in Japan.

The writer submits that both views are superficial and misleading.

In the first place, the United States is for some considerable period of time much more likely to be drawn into a war with Japan by events transpiring outside the Philippines, in China, for example, than by a direct attack upon the Philippines itself.

On the other hand, the Philippines would be obviously much more liable to attack during these times of international piracy with the protection of the United States withdrawn, than it is now; and the Philippines would, furthermore, whether the country were independent or not, or neutralized or not, almost certainly become a theater of war because of its key strategical position. Even if a neutralization treaty could be negotiated, which is doubtful, it would exist only on paper.

It is interesting to recall in this connection that the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman stated in January of last year:

"The Japanese government renounces the idea that the great powers should conclude agreements guaranteeing the freedom, integrity, or neutrality of another nation. . . . Such agreements are humiliating to the nation they are supposed to benefit. . . . The Nine Power Treaty relegated China to a humiliating status. . . . We do not expect the Philippines to seek such guarantees. When the Philippines is independent, it will be able to defend itself and stand on its own feet. . . ."

Subsequent events have shown how much Japan is really concerned about Chinese "humiliation".

In the second place, despite the Japanese spokesman's ironic reference to the Philippines' being able to defend itself when independent, under American tutelage, the Philippines may be expected within a comparatively short time to build up defense forces of its own able to develop very strong resistance against any aggressor; the Archipelago, at the same time, furnishing a fighting base for American forces in an important strategic area—an incalculable advantage in an American-Japanese war.

In case of such a war, however, the main theater of com-

bat would not be the Philippine area, for neither Japan nor the United States would send any large part of its fleet to Philippine waters. The main fleets would be patrolling the northern Pacific and the main engagement would have to be fought there, since neither of the two nations would risk leaving its own coasts undefended.

Furthermore, it is more than likely that in any war between the United States and Japan, America would have as its allies Britain, France, and Holland. One of the main objectives of the Far Eastern fleets of these allies would be to aid in the defense of the Philippines, for the Archipelago forms the spearhead of Western power as well as Christian and democratic civilization in the western Pacific, a civilization which the people of the Philippines share and upon which their course of development and progress is predicted. If the Philippines became independent of the United States, European colonial powers in the East would probably still assist in the defense of the Philippines against Japan, but they might do this in a manner and with final consequences wholly undesirable from the Philippine point of view.

As things are, with the Philippines as yet unable to do more than partially defend itself, the fact that the United States is still the country's sovereign protector is a blessing that others today, in China, for instance, no doubt realize more keenly than those who live here. And the United States may for the present take satisfaction in the fact that, come what may, it occupies a strong flank position in respect to the nation which events have long pointed to as probably one day proving an enemy to the United States as well as the Philippines. It will be to the advantage of both the United States and the Philippines to develop local Philippine defense forces as rapidly as may be, however, for unquestionably the final defense of Philippine soil is the responsibility and privilege of the people of the Philippines themselves.

But were the Philippines today an independent nation, an economically advanced and powerful state, as it some day hopes to be, with a redoubtable army and navy of its own, it would still be both to the interests of the Philippines and the United States to maintain some sort of agreement providing for mutual aid, because the two nations would be mutually stronger when standing together and their respective and mutual interests more secure from aggression.

It is America's presence in the Philippines which more than anything else has up to now blocked the obvious desire of Japan to extend its hegemony southward. It has been the one great factor for peace and security in the western Pacific, Southeastern Asia, Malayasia, Australia, and New Zealand. American withdrawal from the scene would inevitably precipitate a war which, in the end, the United States would have to enter in preservation of its own, most direct interests, and it would then have to pay a heavy price for the folly of having weakened itself by abandoning its present commanding position in the waters which wash the coast of all America.

Whether for peace or for war, the United States and the Philippines stand better together than separate.

Almost invariably those who appeared before the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs at the hearings in Manila last month, were asked whether they had any program to suggest that might



be adopted in preparation for the cessation of free trade with the United States as provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Law, and equally invariably the answer was that they had not been able to work out any such program, one witness, Mr. Arsenio N. Luz, stating that to draw up such a program would require the best economic brains in the world!

The fact of the matter is that the United States government has in effect announced that it will begin giving the Philippines a series of socks in the jaw after a few years, ending with a knock-out punch in the solar plexus in 1946. Now comes this Committee and asks us what our "program" is. The prospective victim naturally thinks of escape rather than of a system of toughening his abdominal wall, which would be futile anyway.

Those witnesses who did not ask outright for an indefinite continuation of free trade, regardless of any change in the political status of the Philippines, asked for a lengthening of the economic transition period. Some asked for ten years more, others said fifteen would be better than ten, still others that twenty would be better than fifteen. Fifty was the spoken or unspoken wish of all except the spokesmen of one or two unimportant political oppositional groups. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Great Britain was quoted recently as saying that "a war postponed may be a war averted". Something similar in respect to the abolition of the present trade relations with the United States, was in the minds of most of those who appeared before the Committee.

Mr. Horace B. Pond pointed out that under the present system of quotas on some of our principal exports to the United States, development will necessarily proceed along other lines, and these industries will become automatically and progressively less important in the total economy, so that the longer time is allowed to the Philippines, the less serious would be the shock of the cessation of free trade with the United States. As to what these possible other lines of development would be, no one ventured a guess, Mr. Pond stating that many years of experimentation would no doubt be necessary and showing that it took the sugar industry here nearly twenty years to develop even under most favorable circumstances. These considerations lend strength to the argument that the present quota system is preferable to a system of graduated tariffs as a means of choking off the presently only tolerated and apparently undesired imports from the Philippines into the United States.

To an observer who knew nothing of the background of the situation or anything, for instance, about Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre's letter to Senator Millard E. Tydings, explaining the purpose of the Committee, there would have been something almost outrageous in these hearings, well and seemly conducted as they were, because it would have seemed to him that he was present at a solemn conclave bent only on finding means how best, and "with as little suffering as possible", to destroy a lucrative trade that has developed between the Philippines and

the United States; a trade that is principally responsible for the remarkable progress of the Philippines during the past several scores of years, without which for some decades to come at least, all agree that the country will receive a very serious set-back. There seemed to be something

dark, medieval about the whole business. Even the touch of the fanatic was not wanting—as when a thin, unfavored, poorly dressed woman of the people came forward to say, as she had been taught to say by the "Sakdals", that the "women of the Philippines" want immediate independence!

It was brought out in the hearing, sometimes from unwilling witnesses, that wages are not as high as some of our propagandists have tried to make out. But American and Philippine wage-statistics are hardly comparable. There are millions of people in the country, in fact, the great majority, who are not wage earners at all, who live independent lives on little farms and eat fish out of the sea instead of buying meat in a market. Millions of others add to their wage-income in the same manner. The trade with America that has developed here has, however, made a modern government possible, and the general benefits of a school system, a health service, and roads, irrigation systems, and other public works, have been widely distributed, so that the situation of the common people in the Philippines is far better than that of the people in other countries in this part of the world.

It seemed that certain members of the Committee showed a desire to have witnesses admit that America's trade with the Philippines is practically a matter of sweet charity; that this trade costs the people of the United States more than it is worth. It was, for instance, pointed out that tariffs waved on Philippine imports into the United States amounted during a certain year to \$63,000,000, while tariffs waved on American goods imported into the Philippines amounted to only \$16,000,000, although it was admitted this was not a conclusive criterion of the respective advantages of the trade because it does not take into consideration the so-called "invisible" trade factors such as financial, shipping, and insurance items, and various other elements too technical for treatment by the writer of this comment.

The brief submitted by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Manila pointed out the advantages of the "triangular" trade existing between the United States, Japan, and the Philippines, claiming that the "unfavorable" American trade balance with the Philippines is offset by the "favorable" balance with Japan, which, in its turn, enjoys a "favorable" balance in its trade with the Philippines. The spokesman for an international chamber of commerce in Manila, an Englishman, pointed out that there are other such triangular systems, including the one with Great Britain. In fact, the trade of any country is multi-angular and the argument logically leads to the advantages of free trade in general—but here we get into such deep water that the writer, who thought he knew something about economics before he attended the hearings, feels he ought to swim back to shore.

It goes against the grain of the commentator, however, to accept the view that trade developed between any two countries can be a matter of charity on the part of one of them. Of course, no one claims that individual business

men engaged in such a trade lose money, but the argument in this case appears to be that the American people as a whole lose money in doing business on the present basis with the Philippines. This is just what that great friend of the Philippines, Mr. Grey of the "Farm Bureau Federation" lobby in Washington, has been vociferating. The writer simply can't assimilate the idea. It may be that with these sugar-benefit payments and oil-excise-tax returns of recent times, the American people are making gifts to the Philippines, but such arrangements are outside ordinary conceptions of trade and originated not in Manila but in Washington Brain Trust of expert economicians.

Doctor Dorfman, one of the American members of the Committee, was fond of alluding to a parable he constructed during the hearings. It was about a storekeeper who paid his son a salary that was three times what he could have gotten another man for to do the same work, but who was his father's seventh best customer. The argument was that it would be better for the storekeeper to fire the son even if he lost him as a customer, because the excess he paid him in salary was more than the profit he made on the merchandise he sold him. Many a witness was invited to rack his brain over that parable, and the best that even former Senator Harry Hawes could do with it was to say that if he were the storekeeper, he would "give the boy a break". The ex-Senator, by the way, is the author of the blessed Hawes-Cutting Bill which in due course of time and with little change became the Tydings-McDuffie Act under which we today live, breath, and have our being. Mr. Hawes is now drawing a good salary for getting us out of the scrape he was instrumental in putting us into. He is one American business man who has not lost any money.

But does the statement in the parable concerning the son receiving three times what the father would have to pay someone else, apply to the Philippines? If the writer hadn't attended the hearings, he would have defied anyone to prove it; now he hasn't the nerve. But suppose the boy was not being over-paid and was being paid only what somebody else could be gotten for. Suppose there wasn't any well-established wage-scale. A sufficiently willing economist with plenty of statistics could probably put the Philippines in that position without half trying. Or suppose that the boy was being paid what it was *worth* to his father to have him in the business—as a member of the family and possibly his heir.

The latter supposition was ruled out of consideration by the Committee because "politics" was not to be discussed. Though the parable spoke of even a son—not just a nephew—everybody had to conceive of him almost as a total stranger or perhaps an "outside" child. That the son might be making his home in a district of the city where the father might want to have a trusted representative, that his membership in the family might be of special advantage, all such possibilities were ruled out of the discussion. That the boy might be coming of age and naturally wanting to have something to say about his department in the store and that he might remain a dutiful young man even if given a little authority—all these considerations lay outside the province of the Committee—and yet these are the real points involved in Doctor Dorfman's parable rather than the precise amount of the wages the son receives.

It is impossible to say where the "economic" begins or ends and other factors enter in. Even the Joint Committee of experts can't do this. The storekeeper might not be able to get any one else to take the place of his son, or if he got some one, his services might prove unsatisfactory. Suppose the son makes a good enough salary to buy an electric stove and a refrigerator, an automobile, a radio; a good enough salary to send his children to school and occasionally to a dentist, and suppose the merchant, his father, deals in all these things, including dentists' supplies, and the young man's neighbors, who do not have these things, begin to see there is another life possible for them, too—just how far does what is "strictly business" extend in such a situation? What is economic and what is un-economic? What is profitable and what unprofitable? Suppose the son is getting to be a pretty solid figure of a man, with good fists on him, and helps to keep the peace in the neighborhood. Can any expert figure out how much the son is worth in dollars and cents in that capacity?

Economists could labor over statistics until they were blue in the face and still wouldn't be able to answer such a question.

If the Joint Committee is wise, it will report to Washington that the direct "economics" of the situation are among the least important factors in the problem, involving perhaps a few millions of pesos, while incalculable values are at stake in the issue of complete separation, politically and economically, of the United States and the Philippines. It will report that there is no possible solution of either the political or the economic problems facing the two countries under the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

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United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt was quite right in stating at a press conference in answer to a question that the fusion of the two wings of the so-called Coalition last month was a "healthy sign and the honest thing to do" and that it will give opportunity for the growth of an opposition party, "an opposition party being very essential in a democracy".

Those who opposed the move to fuse the two groups, popularly designated as "Pros" and "Antis" after the split on the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, the former led by Mr. Sergio Osmeña and the latter by Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, now Vice-President and President respectively of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, failed to understand that even in their inception these two groups were factions rather than parties and so remained.

After the acceptance by both groups of the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act, the "Pro" and "Anti" issue became a dead one, but factional loyalties survived, the roster of the National Assembly listing 67 members as belonging to the Nacionalista Democratica or "Anti" Party, 18 members as belonging to Nacionalista Democrata Pro-Independencia or "Pro" Party, 9 members as belonging specifically to the Coalicionista Party, and four or five more members constituting one-man "parties".

It is a general rule that factions are formed when a party too long in power without effective opposition, disintegrates through personal ambitions.

According to a very able article in a recent issue of the *Yale Review* by James Truslow Adams, entitled, "What Happens to a Party when it Makes a Clean Sweep", the understanding of the rôle which responsible parties should and could play, came very slowly.

"The realization of the value of an opposition party which is not unpatriotic but which 'is recognized as perfectly loyal to the institutions of the state, and ready at any moment to come into office without a shock to the political traditions of the nation', is, as President Lowell of Harvard said, 'the greatest contribution of the nineteenth century to the art of government'. England, with its unusually sane political instinct, was the first nation to grasp this value of an opposition party and to use it to the full for the sake of stability and good government. 'His Majesty's Opposition', as it is called, is almost as important as 'His Majesty's Government', and the recognition of this is shown by the fact that the opposition leader receives a government salary. The party system is the only means which has yet been devised for self-government in the great modern democracies, and an opposition party is necessary to keep the party in office within bounds by trenchant and sound criticism and by the constant threat of overturning it. The opposition is valuable not only to the people at large, in the same sense that freedom of speech and discussion is valuable, but it even assist the party in power by forcing it to formulate more or less clear-cut programmes and to defend those programmes before the people against every possible criticism, and may thus save the party in power from disintegrating into... personal factions.... It keeps the ruling party, so to say, fit and in training."

"But", continues Mr. Adams, "if an opposition party is not to be considered unpatriotic and is to be effective, certain rules of the game have to be understood and observed. For one thing, it must itself be united on a clear programme and a political philosophy. If, as in France, it is merely made up of a bewildering number of temporarily allied groups and cliques, its criticisms grow confused, its proper function degenerates into strivings after office by petty leaders, and government becomes bogged because a shift in the combinations among the many groups, no one of which is strong enough to rule alone, can at any moment overthrow the combination which has been ruling. Again, if this rather novel idea of a party opposed to the governing group but still loyal to the state is to continue, the issues chosen and the philosophy of government must both lie within certain limits. Issues and philosophy must not descend, on the one hand, to the level of mere personal interest on the part of any one leader and the building up of a personal following; nor, on the other, can they safely in a democracy be of such a revolutionary nature as to make the opposition no longer an essential factor in government but a genuine revolutionary party. The issues must avoid both these extremes, and yet be sufficiently important and vital to make sound citizens honestly divide upon them. It is essential also in a democracy that these issues should not be developed so as to divide the nation strongly and bitterly along the lines of social, racial, and religious cleavage. A party in office and an opposition, for example, which divided on class lines, wholly or largely, would not be playing the game of democratic self-government but would be playing with the possible fire of class war. We thus see the delicacy of adjustment in the modern party system of government. It is our only system, and somehow it must be worked. The ideal is of two

strong parties, each loyal, in general, to the vital traditions, aims, and aspirations of the nation, each capable of running the government when given a mandate to do so, and each, in turn, within reasonable periods, being called upon to take the part of critic in opposition or to feel the responsibilities of office...."

A more notable development than the fusion of the "Pro" and "Anti" groups, was the refusal of President Quezon to head the new Nacionalista Party on the ground that though as an individual he believes in every commitment contained in the platform of the Party and is pledged to carry out the Party's promises in good faith, he must declare his independence of its dictates, going on to state in a written message:

"I declare my independence from dictations by this political organization or any other political organization, and I publicly avow my loyalty to my office and to my country to be above my loyalty to this Party, and I further publicly avow my interest in the public service to be above the political fortune of the Party in general or the members composing it. I am by virtue of my office incapacitated to be President of the Party and I ask you to elect one whom you may consider best fitted to be your titular head for his patriotism, honesty, ability, and his allegiance to the new Party...."

Later Vice-President Sergio Osmeña stated that in line with the policy of President Quezon, he also was not available for the Presidency of the new organization. It was thereupon decided to postpone the election of a party chief until after the election of municipal and provincial officials next December, an executive committee ruling for the present, with Speaker Gil Montilla as the temporary chairman. The other members are Assemblymen Felipe Buencamino, Jr., Benigno S. Aquino, Pedro C. Hernaez, Gregorio Perfecto, José C. Zulueta, and Pedro Sabido.

Just what this means and will mean, only the future can disclose. We have yet to develop a real opposition in the Philippines. Until such a time, we may continue to expect factional intrigues in spite of the recent fusion, and if the old leaders refuse further to head them, new men with unsatisfied ambitions will spring up.

President Quezon, however, appears to be unworried, and in reply to a question addressed to him during a press conference stated that he thought the formation of a strong opposition party would take at least ten years. He would only admit that his surrender of the titular leadership of his party might mean trouble for a successor to the Presidency of the Commonwealth who does the same thing—not for himself. In the words of the *Philippines Free Press*,

"increasingly it became evident that Manuel Quezon was still powerful in his absence, and that though he had made himself independent of the Nacionalistas, the Nacionalistas are not independent of him".

## Magic

By Harriet Mills McKay

Hemp leaves turn to silver quills  
Dipped in ink of night  
When a lustrous full moon spills  
A flood of magic light!

# The Bukidnon Ascension To Heaven

By Tranquilino Sitoy

**T**HE people of Bukidnon, in central Mindanao, have a story of how the Almighty creator, Magbabaya, chose those among mankind who were pure and without sin to dwell with him in heaven, a place where the streams flow with honey and there is never any want, where there is no sickness and no unhappiness, where the people are like gods, move from place to place as they desire in the twinkling of an eye, and all their wishes are fulfilled as they express them. They also tell of how a woman bore a child of wonder who, when he was full grown, led men to this heaven, and how the last that were taken there ascended. They explain, too, why there are no people going to heaven now.

It had long been prophesied that the child who when full grown would lead men to heaven, would be born of a woman who had no husband, and, as had been foretold, in due course, there lived such a woman, pure and virtuous. All her life she tried to do those things which would please others, and there was not anything about her that one could not admire. One sunny day, this woman was walking along the seashore,<sup>1</sup> and, feeling warm, she sat down under a tree to rest. The shade was cool and refreshing and she had not sat there long when she suddenly realized that everything around her had changed. The vegetation that had been wilting in the heat was now green and diademed with silvery dew-drops. "Surely", she said to herself, "I must have slept over night".

She started for home, but all of nature seemed to bid her stay. The wind whispered a song through the leaves of the trees and the branches seemed to bow to her as she passed. The grass parted to make way for her feet. Overwhelmed by the reverence done her, her limbs became numb and heavy and she felt she would have to rest again. She stopped at a deserted house by the shore. Strange it was that she, who only in a dream had met her pure-hearted lover, now dead and sleeping beneath the grass, should bear the burden of a mother.<sup>2</sup> In that desolate place her boy child was born. She called him Baybayan because he was born on the shore.

Baybayan was unlike other children. He grew very fast, and soon was not a baby anymore, but a half-grown boy. One day he went to the seashore and hid himself in the bushes. After a while there came six fishermen to the place who began to divide their catch among themselves, putting the fish in six piles. But when every one had taken his share, there was one pile left over. They re-divided the fish several times, but there was always that one pile left over. The oldest man among the fishermen was a seer and now said that there was someone near by. They began to search and found Baybayan, and as it was a custom for fishermen to share their catch with anyone who happened to be by, they gave Baybayan a share of the fish.

As Baybayan grew older, he showed that he could do many things others could not do. One day when walking up a stream, he saw that the fish were dying because there had been a drought and the stream was drying up. He said



that it was a pity that the fish should die, and thrust his staff into the ground. Immediately water began to issue from the hole he had made and filled the stream, and the water also rose in the river into which it flowed. The people wondered what caused the water to rise and went up the stream to see. They found Baybayan sitting on a rock and he told them he had wanted the fish to live. He also advised them not to fish in that stream and preached to them of purity of mind and soul.

Another strange miracle he sometimes performed before the people was to have his uncle cut into pieces, which he would cover with a cloth. When the cloth was removed, the man was always found to be whole again. Every time he performed this miracle, however, the man would become smaller, and Baybayan did it so many times that his uncle became as small as a little boy.

The fame of Baybayan spread far and wide and soon he had many followers. Among these were thirteen whom he called his favorites. These were the mediators between him and the many who sought after him. Whatever he wanted to tell the people, he told first to the thirteen.

At last came the time of great blessedness. Baybayan had announced that shortly Magbabaya would send from heaven a great ship, the *Salimbal*,<sup>3</sup> to take his people. There would be signs, he said. Two suns would rise in the east, and a gigantic pig, the *Makadingding*,<sup>4</sup> would appear and hide them from sight. This pig would have to be killed and all would partake of its meat.

While waiting for the time, there was much rejoicing among the people. The young men and women danced and sang. Stories of the olden times were told and there were also many tales about heaven. There were stories about the *diwatas* or men of heaven and how they liked to marry the maidens of earth. These tales flattered the pride of the young women, but the young men were troubled, and soon marriages among them were frequent. To marry before going to heaven became the aim of every young man.

Among the young girls of the time was one who was betrothed to Alisñgaran, the thirteenth of Baybayan's favorites. He was the strongest, bravest, and kindest of all the followers of Baybayan, and possessed all the good qualities that can be desired in a young man. The day for his marriage to the beautiful young girl<sup>5</sup> had been set, but on the morning of that day two suns were seen rising in the east and then, suddenly, the light grew dim, as if the suns had been covered by a thick cloud. It was the giant bulk of the *Makadingding* that obscured the light. This was the sign. The day of the Ascension had come. The marriage was put aside. Baybayan assured Alisñgaran that he would be married in heaven, but the two lovers grieved, although all the other people were jubilant. They feared they might lose each other and decided that they would rather remain among the unblessed on earth than to go to heaven and be separated there. Baybayan was sorrowful at the sullenness of the two lovers and exempted Alisñgaran from any activity in connection with the

ascension. His twelve remaining favorites he sent to kill the monstrous pig. But at the very outset, three of the favorites were fatally bitten by the beast, which had tusks like swords. Then three more were cut down by its *kampilan*-like tail. The hairs of the brute, too, were sharp as needles, and each hair could kill. Baybayan, fearing that his remaining six followers might suffer the same fate, halted them and sent for Alisngaran, promising him all honors, even though he did not accompany the chosen people to heaven, if he would aid in bringing the giant pig to death. Alisngaran came and killed the monster with his spear.

Those preparing for the heavenward journey now feasted on the flesh of Makadingding, for those who did not eat of the flesh could not embark on the journey. Baybayan insisted that Alisngaran and his sweetheart also partake of the flesh even though they were not going with the rest, and so the young man and his betrothed ate. Baybayan had so many followers that there was but a small portion of the magic meat for each.

Now there was a little girl by the name of Bahinan. She was a spoiled and undisciplined child and, in truth, her name tells what kind of a girl she was, for *bahin* means "to set aside for". When there was anything to be divided among the children, Bahinan always demanded her share first, and the biggest and best. If she did not get what she wanted, she would make trouble. On this occasion, Bahinan behaved badly as usual. She said her portion of the flesh of the Makadingding was too small and threw it away in her anger. She cried and cried, and all her mother's caresses could not make her quiet.

The time came for the pilgrims to set out for the mountain top where the ship that was to carry them to heaven was expected to alight. Bahinan was still crying and her mother put her in a *kabuka* or small square basket,<sup>6</sup> not much larger than one's hand. It was really too small for the little girl to be put into, but Bahinan forced her into it with his magical powers so that it would be easier for her mother to carry the child.

While the pilgrims were ascending the mountain, everything turned to gold. The stones, the grass, the trees, all flashed in golden colors. The flowers had golden petals. All things gleamed and shone and glittered. And all things spoke sweetly, to tempt the heavenly wayfarers.

The grass said, "Oh, beautiful beings, why do you wish to leave us?"

The trees said, "We, too, are beautiful."

The stones said, "We are golden."

The flowers said, "Alas, will you forsake us? There are no flowers in heaven."

The birds sang, "Won't you stay and listen to our songs?"

The frogs said, "Heaven is no better than the earth."

There were bananas, papayas, jackfruits, and other kinds of fruits—all ripe and sweet smelling. They spoke in chorus, "You will find no sweeter fruits in heaven than we are."

All things they met on the way spoke to the people in a like manner, but the pilgrims gave no heed. They had been warned they must not answer to anything and never look behind, nay, even turn their eyes. If they listened to the talking stones, they would turn to stone. If they answered the talking trees they would turn into trees.

If they talked with the birds, they would turn into birds.

As they neared the summit of the mountain, the people heard the mellow tinkling of bells from above, the sweet sounding *saliyao*,<sup>7</sup> like the little brass bells which dancers wear at their necks and around their wrists. The pilgrims looked up and saw the Salimbal, heavenly ship, descending. The bells were in this ship. Heaven had opened and the ship had come through a halo in the sky. Sweet music filled the air and throngs of heavenly sprites hovered near. The Salimbal now rested on the top of the mountain and shone with a radiant light that replaced that of the noon sun, lighting the surrounding mountains and valleys in all directions.

Over the door of the Salimbal and guarding it hung two *kampilans*, heavy two-handed swords, which, controlled by some heavenly agency, swung back and forth, crossing in quick precision at the center of the door. Over the windows hung short, broad, two-edged *balaraos*, also moving to and fro, so that anyone attempting to seek admission through a window would be cut into pieces. To the two great swords at the door was given the power to execute judgment. Any man unworthy of heaven was destroyed by them.

As the pure-hearted approached close to the glory and splendor of the heavenly ship, they fell to their knees, bowed their heads, and prayed in chorus:

"Alara kay, *Kampilan*;  
*Linka a kay, Bayadao*.<sup>8</sup>  
*Guimba a kay, Amay day*;  
*Boyawana kay, Hinolod na Lumay*."

Translated this prayer runs:

"Protect us, O *Kampilan*;  
Deliver us, O *Bayadao*;  
Bless us, O our Father;  
Glorify us, O Father of All."

The swinging *kampilans* at the door ceased to move and the pilgrims entered the holy ship. All nature lamented. The rivers groaned. The wind moaned. The leaves on trees and plants drooped and the flowers dropped their golden petals,—they wished so much to bloom in Paradise. All creatures, plant and animal, wanted to go to heaven. Even the rivers wished to flow heavenward. All things were sobbing and sighing their lamentations. There were all sorts of disturbances on the face of the earth, while the clouds above echoed with heavenly melodies. Then, amid thunder and lightning, the ship slowly rose heavenward.

Up, up in the sky moved the sacred ship. But a great peril came upon the pilgrims. Man-eating giants appeared, with three eyes and up-turned lips, and dragons with fearful wings. They gathered around the ship craving human flesh, and some of them thrust their talons and even their ugly heads through the door and the windows. But the *kampilans* and *balaraos* protected the frightened pilgrims within.

The Salimbal rose higher and higher, leaving the monsters of the air below, but it had not reached the atmosphere of heaven yet when the mother of Bahinan let her out of the *kabuka*. Before anyone could prevent it, the little girl made a mistep and fell down to earth. Baybayan saw her fall and knew that she could not go to heaven because she

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# The Betrayal

By Delfin Fresnosa

OLD man Victor sat on the topmost rung of the door ladder and puffed pleasurably at his first cigarette of the day. It was still very early in the morning and the stagnant banks of fog over the valley had not yet thinned away. The old man had on a ragged brown sweater, but he could still feel the sharpness of the early morning air and now and then he caught himself involuntarily shivering. He stood up and went inside the house, stepping carefully across the bamboo flooring because his wife was still asleep, and into the kitchen. There was a crackling fire in the hearth and the water he had put on a while before was now boiling. The old man took several knuckles of ginger, pounded them a while, and then dropped the mass into the boiling water.

Several minutes later he came down from the house. He did not feel the cold any more after drinking two saucerfuls of his brew. For some time he stood in the yard and the hens with their brood milled and cackled around his legs. Methodically he scattered some grain on the ground. Afterward he took his bolo in its wooden scabbard and buckled it to his waist. Then he started for the rice-fields.

The whole valley was planted to rice. The tall stalks stood fat and green and undulating like the surface of a sea. The fulsome smell of the budding grain lingered with the fog, and old man Victor as he stood on a low mud-dike, waist-deep among the dew-weighted leaves, dilated his nostrils and threw out his chest and felt like a young man in his first season of farming. He could not help feeling young again and brave and hopeful, though even as he raised a hand to touch the rice-heads he could see the wrinkles on his hand and he felt the strain in his back as he straightened up to get a more sweeping view of the valley.

He stood for a long time in the middle of the field, his eyes taking in the green richness of the grain and his hands unconsciously caressing the stalks nearest him. Dew had soaked in patches his trousers and the lower part of his sweater, but he did not greatly mind getting wet. He would have liked to move among the plants, crouching down to let the dew fall upon his body as if to bathe in this moist and sweet-scented warmth of earth and growing vegetation. But he did not move away from where he was standing. He was hidden up to his waist, and in his motionlessness he looked like a scarecrow.

The sun peeped out from behind the mountains and its golden, virginal rays touched the heavy banks of fog. A slight breeze arose and drove the mist in tattered shreds to the sheltered mountain sides.

The old man walked farther into the field and stopped again. Several days ago he had isolated a paddy because he had noticed that some of the plants showed signs of disease. He was glad that he had discovered this in time. The yellowing of the leaves had not spread.

Then he heard his wife calling him for breakfast. He could see the smoke still curling up from the roof of the house as she stood in the yard calling for him. The shrill crowings of the roosters sometimes drowned her voice.



When he came into the house, he saw that she had already begun to get a few things ready that she wished to take with her to town, a small bundle of clothes and a basket stuffed with vegetables and fruit. He noted that she was in a hurry and that her face was working with eagerness.

"Don't you think it's still too early to be starting for town?"

"What do you mean, early?" she retorted. "I would have started last night if it weren't for you." He smiled at her and continued eating. She was also having her breakfast, but it seemed she could hardly swallow a mouthful.

"I wish I were already there", she said after a while. "That fellow they sent to tell us was an idiot, eh?"

"Yes, yes," he said.

The old woman was going to town to assist at their daughter's expected confinement. She was their only child and they were very fond of her, but the old man visited her and her husband rarely and seldom stayed long on a visit. He felt that he could not greatly like his son-in-law, who was a school teacher. But he wanted his daughter to be happy, and she appeared contented with her life. They had a nice house in town and had a great many friends. But the old man always felt ill at ease when he was visiting them. When he was in town he would begin to long for his farm and to be doing the things he had always done and liked to do, instead of just sitting there, smoking and waiting for the next meal.

He remembered the time he got drunk during the town fiesta. He had taken a stroll around the town with several of his old cronies and when he had returned to his son-in-law's house, he was drunk. He was smouldering with anger and resentment against the emptiness of the days he had spent in town; against his silent, considerate son-in-law; against himself for his idling. But he could not force himself to say the words that seemed to be strangling him. He would have liked to see his son-in-law or his daughter get angry, but they had only made him lie down, given him a steaming cup of coffee to drink, and told him to go to sleep. He had felt baffled.

Now his wife was going to town. For the past several weeks they had been awaiting the event, but it was only yesterday that a man, sent by their daughter, had come to tell them that the time was very near. Old man Victor had told his wife that he might follow her to town later. She had said that was all right, but she was starting right away.

After breakfast she tarried a while longer to see to the things he would be needing during her absence. By the time she was ready to go, the sun had cleared the tops of the mountains and was flooding the whole countryside with its warmth and brightness.

"I hope it will be a boy," she said casually.

"Yes", he said absent-mindedly. He was still seated at the table, watching her make her preparations. But when he suddenly remembered what he had said, he tried

to take back his answer. "No, not a boy," he said. He looked at her, but she did not seem to have noticed the bewilderment he imagined would be plain on his face.

"It will be a boy," she said.

How could he tell her, now that he was face to face with the possibility, that he did not want the child to be a boy? How would he ever be able to explain to her the sudden uprush of feeling that had come over him so sharp and strong that morning when he stood waist-deep among the ripening grain; a feeling which had seemed so old and familiar, yet also so strange and new? Now he felt this emotion was ebbing fast and with it his desire for a grandson—for someone to take care of this piece of earth when he was not here any more, someone to watch over it lovingly and draw from it with rough, soil-stained fingers, the beautiful green life of the plants. He wanted to check the ebbing of this flow which had seemed to carry him like a wide, smooth-coursing, life-laden river. How could he explain to her that he did not any more want a grandson, yet at the same time, with a vague desperateness, did want the child to be a boy? He knew he could never explain what he felt, except perhaps by describing an indistinct picture he had of himself, or better, of the image of a man standing alone in the middle of a plowed field, but it would not be the image of a man, but the feelings of the man.

That time when he was in town and drunk, he had tried to imagine his son-in-law plowing a field. He had laughed out loud and when they had asked him what he was laughing at, he would not tell them. . . .

Then his wife said, "I guess everything's all right. I'll be going." She took up her small bundle and the basket and started for the stairs. She looked back at him, but he had not heard what she had said. "I'm going," she said, louder this time.

"Yes," he said and followed her to the stairs.

He did not go out into the fields as he had at first intended. He stood just outside the gate and looked at the disappearing form of his wife, and after she had rounded a bend and he could not see her any more, he walked on until he came under the fruit trees. The ground was strewn with fallen leaves among the tufts of green grass.

He was alone now and it seemed to him that everything around him was dead. A little distance away from where he stood was the house with its door gaping darkly, and he wondered how he could ever have lived there, among those tall, aloof trees. He felt lonely and unprotected, and longed for the reassuring presence of his wife. He wanted his daughter to be with him too; he wanted to have many people with him. He was angry, but could not understand his anger. It was vague and diffused. He thought he was angry at the town which seemed very far away, and which, he thought, he would never be able to reach in a lifetime, even if he wanted to go there. The town was ugly, potent, menacing, and he hated it. . . and its bloodless people.

There lay the wide fields to comfort him, green and shivering in the sunlight. Only a few months before he had plowed his own acres, and the rich brown soil had ripped open at the point of the plow. But even the sharp recollection of the sweet-scented, overturned earth could not bring him to himself. Nor could he recognize the man who had turned that soil and taken the harvest, season after season, for so many years. That man was a strong, living man. It seemed to him now that he was dead; that he was now a stranger and the soil would not yield to him or even cling to his feet anymore.

He knew that nothing could assuage his loneliness, not even the presence of his wife or his daughter, or hundreds of his friends. He was alone, out of place among surroundings he had always known and loved. He was defeated. He smiled wryly as he remembered that only that morning he had wanted to do foolish things in his momentary spirit of youthfulness. He could never have made a greater fool of himself. He was very old and not even the remembrance of his labor year after year, and his pleasure in and love for the soil, could again make him fancy himself as spreading outside the boundaries of his body into the vastness of earth, yet conscious and sensitive to its great rhythm. He was old, defeated, and forsaken. There was a deep emptiness inside him which even he himself could not fathom. He only knew that he had somehow been betrayed.

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## Night-Blooming Cereus

By Dee Vere

O H! frail and lovely Consort of the Night,  
Sheherezade who will not live till dawn,  
Your perfume's story always will enchant  
Us: our bemused senses functioning  
In parallel; nose seeing, eyes that feel.  
The Moon, when looking down upon your face  
Must see there mirrored her own quality  
Of whiteness, all unsullied by the Day.  
Like her, you die with sunbirth, only she  
Has resurrection which unkindly is  
Denied to you, my Cereus. Beauty's self  
You are, and perhaps fitly 'tis ordained  
That virginal you bloom, and virgin die.



# Return To Old Haunts

By Wilfrid Turnbull

I LEFT Dipintin one Sunday morning in a *banca* manned by two English-speaking Ilongot school boys. The river becomes increasingly deeper, the rapids farther apart and easier until the sharp turn just below the place at which Dr. William Jones was killed. Above this the water was shallow, after a few hundred meters so much so that in the dry season bancas can not get past the rather steep rapid. Here our craft was unloaded, the rice hidden in a tree, and the rest of my outfit carried to Pongo, distant a couple of kilometers, by the boys. The small crescent-shaped *playa* on which the killing took place had been washed away by the recent flood and a fifty-foot sandstone pinnacle standing on the river bank just above this sandy beach was also gone except for its wide base. Some fifty meters below where the beach used to be, the river makes a right-angle turn against a limestone cliff, the damming of the flood at this point probably accounting for many of the changes noted upstream. Arriving at Pongo about 2:00 P.M., the boys went in search of the headmen while I explored the settlement and visited one of the houses.

Pongo, formerly called Panippagan, is the place at which I made my headquarters in 1909 and 1910 and has been moved upstream some five hundred meters from where it was at that time. There is now, as formerly, a settlement on the opposite side—the right bank—of the river and each of these *rancherias* has a headman. Living in the right-bank community there is also a policeman with a government *nombramiento* and salary. This *rancheria* was formerly called Cadadiangan, the old *Capanuan* or headman of which was the innocent cause leading up to the Jones killing. The *rancheria* was deserted following that event and remained so during my stay in these parts except for a very old couple who lived in a tree-house until their death from exposure during a *baguio*. I am informed that Panippagan had its name changed to Pongo by the Constabulary and the name Pinappagan was then given to Diduyon, and later to the Christian settlement now bearing the name. The latest Coast and Geodetic Survey map shows Cadadiangan several miles up the river from where it used to be, or is this a new place with an old name? No one here at Pinappagan knows and I forgot to ask when up the river. From the viewpoint of history, if for no other reason, it is a pity to change the names of places except for very good cause.

I noted several significant divergences from former local Ilongot custom at old Panippagan. The present-day house has its floor only about four instead of ten or more feet from the ground and the ordinary native *hagdan* or ladder has replaced the notched pole. I did not see one *taduk* whereas formerly no house was complete without it. The *taduk* was a piece of wood shaped like the horns of a wild carabao and attached to the peak of the roof. Stinking clothing was also in evidence, and I had not been in the settlement five minutes before a dolled-up belle



asked me for *posporo* (matches). When advised to hunt up her *banshing*—flint and steel—she went away with her nose in the air. She and her ilk will soon be chanting “Give me monee”.

The position of the floor shows that the people no longer fear spear-thrusts through it at night, and the absence of the *taduk* that they have lost pride in what was distinctive of their tribe. When I took two Ilongot children to Bayombong in 1909, many of the people objected to their leaving the country and on our way out small groups from the different *rancherias* waylaid us on the trail and admonished the children not to forget they were Ilongots and not to become Christians—*binayagan* (baptized), the name given by them to all outsiders.

After a few hours the boys had rounded up the three officials and brought them to me. They had evidently had a stormy session, and this was repeated for my benefit, the school boys laying down the law in no uncertain terms. The headman of Pongo flatly refused to go with me or to allow any of his men or women to do so. He said the women were busy planting and the men were about to start house-building. I recognized this gentleman as one who, a week previously, had offered to carry me over the Diduyon river and later did me out of a peseta. That same night he came to my camp asking for a shirt and even after refusing to go with me, he intimated that my khaki “shorts” would make a welcome addition to his warbrobe. The other two officials (policeman and headman) finally agreed to take me up-river but said they could only spare one woman. I made no objection but feared that when we left the rafts my only *cargador* would be the woman.

Thinking, as the boys apparently did, that everything was arranged for an early start next day, I made camp a few hundred yards above the settlement in the dry and sandy river bed. The boys, native of old Cadadiangan, went to their homes and to arrange for the bringing up of the rice. Women made a fire and brought wood and water. The only visitors I had after this were dogs, hungry, and if not given something, snarly like most of their adult masters! After supper I piled stones on everything eatable or removable by my canine visitors and went to sleep. At 1:00 A.M. I had callers: one of the school boys had brought a male and three swanky female friends. They coolly woke me up, expressed good wishes for the success of my prospecting venture, assured me that my head was safe while in Ilongot country, but warned against the treacherous mountain Negrito. When they appeared to have said all they could think of, the unattached female asked me if I never smoked or chewed, and upon my replying in the negative said in a loud aside to the others “H. . . what did we come here for if not for tobacco?” or words to that effect. And as she was such a “sweet young thing” when her mouth was closed, hiding black decaying stumps of teeth, I gave her three leaves of tobacco and then giving one each to the others they promptly decamped—all

(Continued on page 460)

# A National Marine School

By Griffin Olmsted

**I**T is quite evident that the Philippines will have a well developed merchant marine before many years have passed. The Islands already have a respectable fleet of vessels, and we shall soon have a much larger one. No one would deny that a country composed of many islands needs a large merchant fleet. But, what plans are there to supply this prospective fleet with officers?

The large majority of our marine officers will have to be Philippine citizens. It is obvious that many young men will have to be trained for the contemplated government-subsidized ships as well as for the replacement of officers at present in the service as they retire.

To meet the problem, I suggest a National Marine School. As a possible nucleus, there already exists the Philippine Nautical School conducted by the Bureau of Education at Pasay.

This school, however, lacks an engineering department. Why expect a well trained officer on the bridge to be dependent on untrained men in the "Black gang" in the engine room? The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis does not separate its midshipmen into two groups, deck and engine room officers, but educates them along both lines. Although this is probably good naval procedure, it is not done in American merchant marine school ships.

The Pasay school also lacks a school ship, but it is my understanding that there are plans for the acquisition of such a ship. For the present, there is an arrangement under which the Pasay cadets are given cruises on board Philippine vessels. It is self-evident that marine cadets should have the practical experience that can be acquired only on shipboard.

The present school, too, lacks a department of naval tactics and gunnery. Just as our colleges give students military training with a view to making reserve army officers, so should the nautical school train its cadets to be naval reservists.

Cadets should be enrolled in the school on a civil service, competitive basis, apportioned to the provinces according to their population. It might, however, also be a good



thing to allow a certain number of appointments to the Chief Executive, as in the case of the President of the United States with reference to the Naval Academy and West Point. These executive appointments could be used to reward old, retiring officers by sending their sons to the Marine School.

Most countries have various government services "afloat", among them the navy, and the coast guard, the customs, the coast survey, and the lighthouse services. Some of these services may be combined for the sake of economy.

But they must be officered!

One reads in the newspapers that the Philippines plans a navy to consist of small, fast, torpedo-carrying motor boats for coastal protection. Incidentally, this is the type of boat that the Allies used during the World War. For a while, interest in this type lapsed, but it was again brought into prominence in the Mediterranean when the Italians threatened the British Fleet. The British, in their turn, are now constructing a number of these small craft.

Instead, therefore, of establishing merely a department of gunnery and naval tactics just for reservists in the proposed Marine School, it might be well to institute full courses for our future naval officers. After the cadets in this school had completed one or two years of basic studies, they could be separated into classes for the navy, merchant marine, etc., depending upon aptitude plus the requirements of each service.

It may be of interest at this point to mention how the United States obtains officers for its various floating services.

The merchant marine gets its officers in several ways. There are the state school ships and nautical schools that receive some Federal assistance. Secondly, the shipping lines subsidized by mail contracts, and the old Shipping Board Corporation's vessels, carried "cadets." Some authorities believe that this method was not entirely a success. Different lines had different policies, and the results were not all that were expected. Thirdly, it is almost universally true that sailors, firemen, and oilers

*(Continued on page 460)*

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## Moods

By Harriet Mills McKay

The jungle sleeps  
And vine-hung trees  
Whisper ancient witcheries.  
(the jungle sleeps)

The jungle creeps  
With crawling things  
And myriad whirring insect wings. . . .  
(the jungle creeps)

The jungle weeps  
When drums of rain  
Beat the typhoon's wild refrain. . . .  
(the jungle weeps)

The jungle steeps  
In humid heat  
Of the tropic sun's directed beat. . . .  
(the jungle steeps)

# Cagayan Peasant Health Measures

By Mariano D. Manawis

**I**N his backyard, Adoy, the Cagayan Valley peasant, has a well which has become the common property of his entire immediate neighborhood. He dug the well himself, with the help of only his children, to be sure; but just the same. . . . At the beginning, it is true, his neighbors, each time they came for water, asked Adoy's permission or that of his wife or children. But perhaps because Adoy has always assured them the well is at their disposal, they have gradually ceased to pay him the courtesy.

Today, the friends of Aneng—Aneng is Adoy's wife—not only get their drinking water from the well. They also wash their clothes near by, as Aneng herself does, and bathe their children only two or three meters from it. This has made the surroundings muddy. The well is not provided with a cover, and leaves blow into it, and insects, and dust. But because the well is deep, its water remains cool and clear; and with that, Adoy seems to be well satisfied.

Of course, if he could afford it he would cement the well and make it look like Doña Maria's. But this improvement is far beyond his means. Consequently, . . . when the well caves in—it does sometimes—all Adoy can do is to let himself down into the well and dig it out again, his children hauling up the cans of earth as he fills them. Afterwards the muddy water must be bailed out. His neighbors may come to assist him in this if they are not too busy in their fields, but handicapped by lack of pumping apparatus, they are generally unable to cope with the flow of the water. In which case, after removing as much of the roily water as they can, they go home, allowing the mud to sink to the bottom.

The drinking water Aneng carries from the well early in the morning, just like the water carried by her friends, is poured into a jar called a *baddan* or *amutu* standing in a cool corner in the kitchen where the family eats. Near the jar hangs a porcelain cup or a coconut shell which serves as a dipper. Besides the dipper, on the *banguera*, are other coconut shells, and perhaps some glasses. Unfortunately, the members of the family, particularly the children, generally do not take the trouble of transferring the water. They drink directly from the dipper, and because the dipper has no handle, the drinker's hand is usually dipped into the drinking water together with the cup.

A little girl in the neighborhood who happens to be a school girl, proud of what she had learned, one day told Adoy that this practice is dangerous, insanitary. But Adoy could not understand what the girl was saying about germs; and when she suggested the segregation of the member of the family who is sick with tuberculosis, he wondered if the little girl was not thinking that she was Doña Maria, the wife of his landlord.

And so up to date, the healthy members of Adoy's family live with the sick, sometimes using his glass, his plates. Besides ignorance of the elements of hygiene and sanitation,



there are other reasons for this seeming carelessness. Adoy, you see, feels that segregation is an act of abhorring the sick, and for nothing would he make it appear that he abhors one of his own blood, especially if that one may shortly die. What is more, there is only one room

in the house, except perhaps the *duba* which, being very small and dark, is fit only for storing the family's belongings.

At night, too, before the family goes to sleep, Adoy bars the door and all the windows as a precaution against robbers and to protect the sick and the rest of the family from "bad winds" and the *ari masiñgan*, the invisible, which means ghosts! They use no mosquito-nets, these people, and when it is cold, Adoy simply covers his whole self with a *manta* blanket, while the children squeeze themselves into clean rice sacks which they call *gongoti*.

If Adoy has no *camarin*, either because he has not yet built one or because the one he did build was blown down in the last storm, he stores his tobacco crop in the house. In that case, for lack of space, Adoy and Aneng sleep in the aisles, while the children spend the night on top of the *mandala* (piles of tobacco), where it is warm.

As to be expected, to cure whatever ailment he may have, Adoy seldom uses drugs. He does not believe very much in medicines, if he knows of them; and there being practically no drugstores anywhere except in the port of Aparri and in the capital of each province in the valley, drugs are hard to get and much too expensive for him. In some places, for one tablet of cafiaspirina which he may get from some local physician or from one illegally selling it, he may pay from thirty to fifty centavos; and should he need a bottle of purgative, he may have to part with his pig or his goat to obtain it. He does not complain, because he does not know that such prices are exorbitant.

Like the other provinces, each province of the Cagayan Valley is divided into sanitary divisions, each division comprising two or three municipalities, under a physician as chairman, and with a nurse, and a sanitary inspector for each town. But the health office is usually very inadequately equipped and supplied and it is of very little help to Adoy, especially as the physician in charge does not render free service even to the poor. If it were only a wound or some skin disease that is troubling Adoy, and he went to the office of the doctor in the *municipio* he might be treated gratis. But even in this case, being a mere farmer—provincial and municipal officials very often forget that even a farmer is a tax-payer—he may have to wait for hours before he is attended to, and may even have to come back the following day and the next because the nurse is not in town, the sanitary inspector has not yet arrived or can not attend to the case, or the physician is on inspection or out somewhere attending to a rich patient who is paying him for his services.

Perhaps not even resentful—because he does not know

(Continued on page 456)

# The Woman Characters in Rizal's Novels

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

RIZAL must have had in mind a real Doña Victorina de De Espadaña when writing his novel "The Social Cancer." The mouthful of names that represented the person of this worthy lady,—her full name and title was Doctora Doña Victorina de los Reyes de De Espadaña—already suggests something of her appearance and character. No longer young and attractive at the time of the story, she still had pretensions to beauty which she strutted in the most ridiculous fashion. Almost illiterate and never at any time too intelligent, she, nevertheless, believed herself to be superior to those around her by reason of her Spanish blood which made her in her estimation "more Spanish than Agustina de Saragossa."<sup>1</sup> She must have been beautiful in her youth, for she was said to have "looked in disdain on her many Filipino admirers,"<sup>1</sup> but her beauty must have been lost on the dashing Spaniards for whom she preened herself so hopefully, otherwise why should she have consoled herself with the poor hulk of a man that was Don Tiburcio, a castaway from Extremadura,<sup>2</sup> with the adage, "*Más vale tarde que nunca*" ("Better late than never")?

Rizal colorfully described this ill-mated couple by referring to Don Tiburcio as a modern Ulysses wandering about the world wearily for years and finding at last on the island of Luzon the hospitality of a withered Calypso to tempt him out of his celibacy. On the part of Doña Victorina, Don Tiburcio might not exactly be the answer to her maidenly prayers and dreams, but

"having passed her first, second, third, and fourth youth in casting her nets in the sea of the world for the object of her vigils, she had been compelled at last to content herself with what fate was willing to apportion her,"<sup>3</sup>

Fate handed her Don Tiburcio Espadaña, who successfully passed himself off as a doctor of medicine because the medical officials in Manila were Spaniards and agreed to wink at his lack of medical training; and Doña Victorina, who knew that those who come late only get bones, was satisfied. As the saying goes, "*Dios los cria y ellos se juntan*" (God creates them and they join one another); these two creatures, saw in each other's eyes a patch of blue sky and salvation, and so came together. What if she would have preferred perhaps a Spaniard

"who was less lame, less stuttering, less bald, less toothless, who slobbered less when he talked, and who had more 'spirit' and 'quality' as she used to say?"<sup>4</sup>

Don Tiburcio, on the other hand, might have found it hard to suppress the wish that his bride were not quite so *passée*.

"Her abundant hair had been reduced to a knot about the size of an onion, according to her maid, while her face was furrowed with wrinkles and her teeth were falling loose. Her eyes, too, had suffered considerably, so that she squinted frequently in looking any distance."<sup>5</sup>



It was love at first sight, it seemed,—or if not love, surely that *simpatía* that passes understanding. "At the end of a half-hour's conversation they understood and accepted each other."<sup>6</sup>

Doña Victorina might have been all broken up physically, but her disposition had remained intact. Her pretensions and her domineering attitude were qualities which, if not attractive and estimable, told nonetheless of a strong will and a forceful character. She bullied Don Tiburcio into putting a *de* before his name "since the *de* cost nothing and gave 'quality' to the name."<sup>7</sup> She nagged him into having his name engraved on a slab of black marble "*Dr. De Espadaña, specialist in all kinds of diseases*"; she succeeded completely, and without much resistance on his part, to convert him into a faithful, docile lap-dog."

"If she was displeased with him she would not let him go out, and when she was really angry she tore out his false teeth, thus leaving him a horrible sight for several days."<sup>8</sup>

In a brighter mood, however, she would call in the best tailors to attend to his clothing, ordered the best carriages, bought for him the best ponies and made life soft and easy for him. Having known hunger, Don Tiburcio wisely answered the friends who would chide him for his doubtful choice: "Give me bread and call me a fool."<sup>9</sup>

Our youthful author must have had the time of his life portraying his Doña Victorina. He must even have liked her in a way. Else why did he paint her so colorfully, so lifelike, that it is hard to refrain from quoting line after line of his vivid characterization of her? Doña Victorina and her eternal puff and rice-powder, her laces and her ribbons, Doña Victorina with her false frizzes and unspeakable gowns "which disturbed the peace of all the quiet neighborhood;"<sup>10</sup> Doña Victorina and her whimsical idea that she was about to become a mother,—and Capitan Tiago buying a peso's worth of thanksgiving-prayer every time he recalled that in his youth he had made love to her in vain; Doña Victorina and her atrocious Spanish; Doña Victorina and her superciliousness, her faultfinding ignorance—"her verbosity in criticizing the customs of the provincials, their nipa houses, their bamboo bridges, without forgetting to mention to the curate her intimacy with this and that high official and other persons of 'quality' who were very fond of her."<sup>11</sup>—Rizal dwelt on those pictures of Doña Victorina almost longingly, as a person might who is talking of the village "queer man" whom he does not particularly respect but for whom he has a certain fondness.

He laughed at her for her desire that amounted to an obsession to be classed as "quality", in a manner that was almost indulgent, and he chuckled, as if with a good-natured shake of the head, over the crazy mannerisms of the ridiculous, fussy old woman who pirouetted around as she boasted quite untruthfully: "My husband only attends

persons of quality, and yet, and yet—! He's not like those here. In Madrid he only visited persons of quality."<sup>12</sup>

The incident of her quarrel with Doña Consolacion,<sup>13</sup> her insistent appeal to her cousin's honor to avenge the insult received by the De Espadañas from Doña Consolacion's husband, her hardly legible letter enjoining him to act immediately, since their standing as quality folk was at stake,—all these sketches are characterized by a true-to-life-ness which suggest a real flesh-and-blood person for their model. What if Doña Victorina's ideas and actions were all foolish, absurd, sometimes melodramatic? Would not a person of her physical and moral make-up reveal in speech and deeds just such qualities of foolishness, absurdity, and a taste for melodrama?

Let us follow her unfortunate marriage career—through Rizal's second book.<sup>14</sup> Here we find her again, not, perhaps in all her old glory, but with enough of her old self-esteem and aplomb left for us to recognize the incomparable Doña Victorina of earlier days, though she is without her meek shadow, Don Tiburcio. We watch her in the steamer *Tabo* as she hurls invectives and maledictions "against the cascos, bankas, rafts of coconuts, the Indians paddling about, and even the washerwomen and mothers, who fretted with their mirth and chatter."<sup>15</sup> She is in apparent bad humor. The boat is not going fast enough for her, and she feels that the captain should do something. What if she loses track again of Don Tiburcio, who has run away from her and has been eluding her search for him for so long? She is ready to forgive him the whack, with which, one luckless day, he surprised her—the patient worm had turned after years of being ground under heel—she is even ready to add newly dyed frizzes to her hair to seduce him back to her. When Aphrodite was weeping for Adonis,<sup>16</sup> her heart could not have been heavier than Doña Victorina's as she weeps and longs for her Don Tiburcio. Yet hers is not the rôle of the patient Griselda who waited and bore her troubles meekly—when one is five and forty and has the fire of Doña Victorina one does not sit and bide one's time, waiting for things to happen,—one makes them happen. Hence Doña Victorina's trip and her nervous impatience.

Rizal shows once more his master's skill in the picture of the ludicrous woman, all frizzes and wrinkles, trying so

hard to "Europeanize" herself and succeeding only in so transforming her appearance "that at the present time Quatrefages<sup>17</sup> and Virchow<sup>18</sup> together could not have told where to classify her among the known races;"<sup>19</sup> in the portrayal of this same ridiculous figure, frowsy and bespectacled, chasing her wayward husband. Nowhere in all these pictures is there a note of pathos or commiseration, for Doña Victorina, even in agony, could never present a pathetic figure. But when, later in the story we see her "having designs" on the young Juanito, whom she conceived of as a worthy successor of Don Tiburcio, we begin to wonder if, again, Rizal might not have overdrawn the picture. The first pictures of Doña Victorina were only funny, this last is decidedly disgusting. "Thus that night he acquired in Doña Victorina's eyes the reputation of being brave and punctilious, so she decided in her heart that she would marry him just as soon as Don Tiburcio was out of the way." She had weighed the qualities of the two men and Juanito's youth and dash tipped the scales in his favor. Then, too, "Juanito knew French and De Espadaña didn't."<sup>20</sup> So she made up her mind to set her cap for him; she began to flatter him, and make much of him, she put on her old flirtatious airs that made her not even pitiful, for one can not pity while one loathes. As was to be expected, Juanito was blissfully unconscious of her attentions—and intentions—so wrapped up was he with his ardent wooing of Paulita, Doña Victorina's niece. Doña Victorina finally gave up the siege to his heart, no doubt in bewildered grief, for, conceited creature that she was, she could not understand how any man could fail to see her charms. There was no recourse but to continue the search for Don Tiburcio, her faithless, ungrateful, unappreciative husband. Rizal brings down the curtain on this Filipino Gabriel and Evangeline<sup>21</sup> with Gabriel still fleeing instead of seeking his beloved better half. Evangeline, true to her prototype, however, continues to search far and wide, indefatigably, unceasingly. The last picture of Don Tiburcio is far from being a gallant one. We see him quaking in his hiding-place, mortally afraid of the shrew he had married, murmuring fearfully: "T-that Victorina, s-she is c-capable of having me s-shot!"<sup>22</sup> Rizal must have enjoyed doing his Doña Victorina; she was, to say the least, a most interesting and stimulating character.

(1) Charles B. Derbyshire's *Social Cancer*, translation of *Noli Me Tangere*, Philippine Education Co., Manila, 1931, p. 326. Translator's note: "The Maid of Saragossa," noted for her heroic exploits during the siege of that city by the French in 1808-'09.

(2) *Op. cit.* Cf. footnote (1), p. 327.

(3) *Op. cit.* p. 327.

(4) *Op. cit.*, p. 329.

(5) *Ibid.*

(6) *Ibid.*

(7) *Op. cit.*, p. 332.

(8) *Op. cit.*, p. 333.

(9) *Op. cit.*, p. 331.

(10) *Ibid.*

(11) *Op. cit.*, pp. 334-335.

(12) *Op. cit.*, p. 336.

(13) Cf. *Philippine Magazine*, June 1937, p. 310.

(14) Charles B. Derbyshire's *The Reign of Greed*, translation of *El Filibusterismo*, Philippine Education Co., Manila, P. I., 1931.

(15) *Op. cit.*, p. 3.

(16) Aphrodite, the Greek counterpart of the Roman Venus, loved Adonis and shared him unwillingly with Persephone.

(17) Jean Louis Quatrefages de Breau (1810-1892), a great French anthropologist.

(18) Rudolph Virchow (1821-1902), German physician and anthropologist. These names (Cf. footnote 17 also) show, if nothing else, Rizal's erudition.

(19) Charles B. Derbyshire's *The Reign of Greed*, p. 5.

(20) *Op. cit.* p. 218.

(21) Henry Wordsworth Longfellow (1807-1882), a well-loved American poet, wrote lyric and epic poetry. He dwelt frequently on the tender and pathetic sides and incidents of life, as in his *Evangeline*. In this pseudo-historical poem, two lovers were separated by the political vicissitudes of the times and made a life-long search for each other.

(22) Charles B. Derbyshire's *The Reign of Greed*, p. 352.

# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

**T**HINGS seem to be in a rather bad shape for the poor rich. What with President Quezon's admonition to Sugar Barons: "The government demands that this prosperity be shared with the working men", and his criticism of judges Mapa and Padilla, everybody seems to be against the poor employers. Even Mr. Ramon Torres, the Secretary for Capital, has joined this cry for "social justice" by protesting against the Court of Appeals ruling in the case of Cuevo vs. Barredo and exhorting the Public Defenders to do what the Japanese Generals would call "unthinkable", viz. to defend the public. The situation is not however entirely hopeless. We understand that the employers have sent an S.O.S. to Francisco Varona, the well known sugar planter from Tondo and Hawaii.



"common civilization" of Franco, Mussolini, and the Moors. Our own valiant General Cailles, the lord of Laguna, orders the municipal police to suppress *jueteng* within ten days. And he had been shouting that there was never any *jueteng* in Laguna and that it was eradicated by him. And Fuehrer Quirino after handing down what a newspaper called a "crushing decision", ruling Hizzner Posadas' appointment of special police illegal, now agrees with President Quezon in sustaining the sun helmet.

"Mr. Tapales will conduct *Madame Butterfly* with a symphony orchestra composed of eighty members. This is the first time that the Verdi opera is to be given here with a symphony orchestra participating."

*Society page of a morning daily.*

Obviously this Verdi's *Madame Butterfly* must be one of his unwritten works.

"Unson Boosted for the N.P.E. Post."

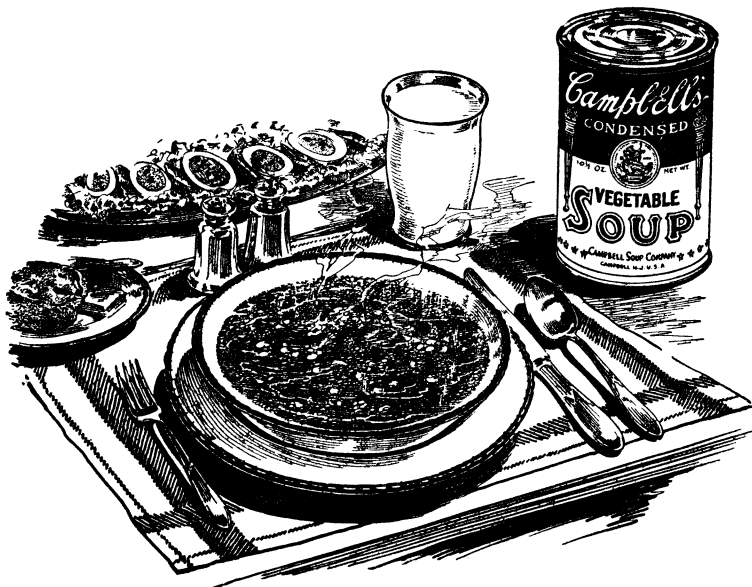
At last classical studies are coming into their own in the Philippines.

Who said that the age of miracles is past? According to latest reports Sr. Mussolini is considering to agree to recall Italian "volunteers" from Spain but not until General Franco has won the war. According to his own previous statements these volunteers were never in Spain and yet did splendid work at Santander in defense of the

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fine soup is ready  
to serve

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**I**N Campbell's Vegetable Soup are 15 different vegetables, more than you would probably use, when you make soup yourself—vegetables picked from selected gardens at the peak of their perfection. Including these vegetables, there are 32 fine ingredients in this delightful soup—all combined in a rich beef broth that has slowly simmered for hours and hours, to make a soup that rivals good home cooking.

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"I am not a baby who threatens to cry in case it is not given a piece of cake."

*Mayor Posadas as quoted in a daily paper.*

We all know the proverb "In onion there is strength."

We quote the following from the "vigorous protest" both "as to form and substance" made by the Lawyer's League of the Philippines against President Quezon's press statement in connection with the Cuevo vs. Barredo case.

"Whereas the ideas expressed by President Quezon in relation to the case in question give the impression that in a litigation between the poor and the rich, the poor should be favored by the mere fact of being such and the rich be condemned by the mere fact of being rich, which should not be the case . . . ."

This is, we suppose, what the lawyers would call the legal as against the factual interpretation of President Quezon's statement. In other words, this is where law and facts do not agree.

"The nations as a whole are like a big family with a strong nation as its head. When a member of his family misbehaves the head of the family naturally punishes him." says Mr. Hidejiro Nagata, ex-president of the Japanese Educational Association as reported in a daily paper. These Japanese scholars are certainly full of humor.

## Cagayan Peasant Health Measures

(Continued from page 451)

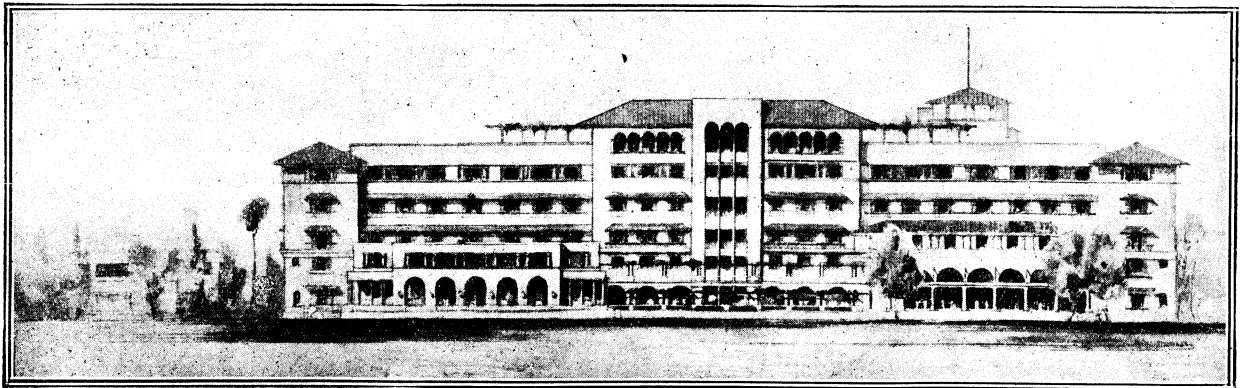
he has as much right as anyone to demand the attention of the health officers—Aday returns to his barrio far away to resort to his own household remedies, or to wait until he dreams that this herb or that ceremony has cured his ailment, believing as he does that provided it is not revealed to anybody before it is applied, the most effective remedy is that which is suggested to one in a dream, whether the disease is tuberculosis or typhoid fever.

Like other tillers of the soil, Aday's most common skin disease is *alifunga*, which develops mostly in between his toes. To cure this he uses nothing but petroleum. For boils and similar swellings he uses ground *oregano* (thick very green leaves which have a very cooling effect), and ties a thread of black cloth or a string between the ailment and the rest of the body to prevent the infection from spreading! In case of dhobie itch, he washes the affected portion with boiled *malvas* or *macabuhay*, or simply makes his dog lick the sore place, thinking that the animal's saliva is medicinal. However, if it is one of his little children that suffers from the itch or any other skin disease, he needs not do all this. All his neighbors who see the child say "*maqui-salauini-t*" or "*maqui-apafu*", and the next day Aday or Aneng bring the child to its godmother for a pair of trousers and maybe a few coins. That is the cure!

In the Tagalog provinces the bark of the *duhat* or *lomboy* tree is the most common remedy for dysentery. In the Cagayan Valley it is very young *guava* fruit. If

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## BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Manila, June 20, 1936.

## ACADEMIC BULLETIN

No. 11, s. 1936

## USE OF PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE BY FIRST YEAR AND SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

To Division Superintendents:

1. More extensive use of the *Philippine Magazine* than is required for Fourth Year classes in English is herewith recommended. When available copies are not being used by Fourth Year classes, for example, they can well be utilized by First Year and Second Year students. It is therefore suggested that First Year and Second Year students be urged to read, as supplementary material in connection with *Philippine Prose and Poetry, Volumes One and Two*, both current issues and available copies of previous issues of the *Philippine Magazine*. Care should be taken, however, to prevent the reading of current issues by First Year and Second Year students from interfering with their use by Fourth Year classes.

2. One of the objectives in studying *Philippine Prose and Poetry*, it may be noted, is to foster the desire to read worth-while selections published in local periodicals.

LUTHER B. BEWLEY,  
Director of Education.

-046

## Reference:

Circular: No. 21, s. 1935.

Allotment: 1-3—(C. 7-36).

To be indicated in the *Perpetual Index* under the following subjects:

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# PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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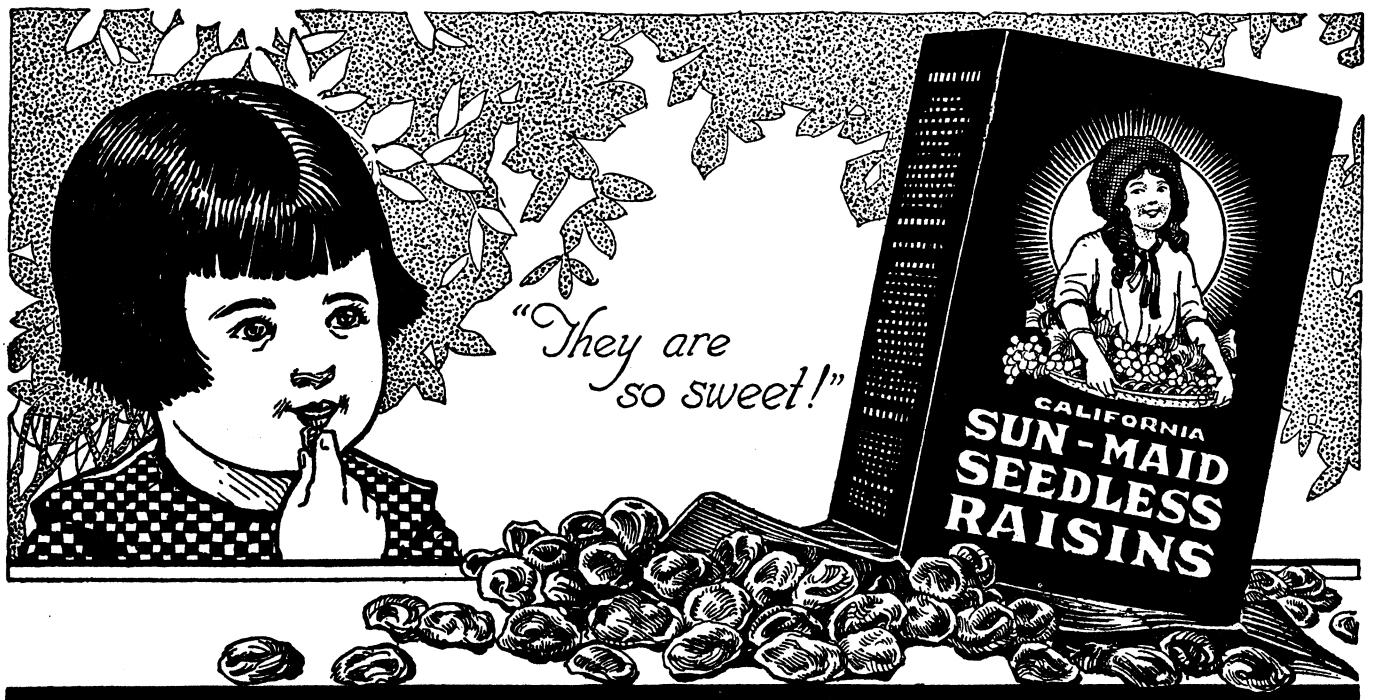
eating a considerable quantity of this fruit, or the application of vinegar all over the body and *talimuñgay* leaves to the forehead in case of typhoid, malaria, or any kind of fever, fails to bring relief, Aday summons the *minañgilu-t*. The *minañgilu-t* or *minannannad* is an old man always well known in the barrio for his success in curing and perhaps his ability to contact, or appeal to, the spirits.

The *minañgilu-t* has two ways of diagnosing his patient: *nannad*, and *assub*. In the first case, moistening his palms with heated coconut oil mixed with lemon juice, he simply massages the sick and imagines that *tu naponna ira* (dead relatives of the patient) "need something", and that means a general prayer must be held with all the neighbors partaking of whatever the family of the sick can offer. Otherwise, a mass is prescribed in honor of the dead—for one such mass the Padre charges from ₱1.50 to ₱3.00—and when the day of the mass arrives the sick, who may by now be so ill he can not speak coherently anymore, is carried to town in a hammock to hear the mass and receive Holy Communion.

To perform the *assub*, the *minañgilu-t* needs several odd things, including a quantity of charcoal, a few chicken feathers, a little *bendita* (coconut frond or leaf blessed during the mass on Domingo de Ramos), some salt, and a piece of *piedra lumbre* (alum). Spreading the glowing charcoal in a container, the *minañgilu-t* puts the other things on the embers one after the other. As they burn, the container is placed under the body of Aday, who, if he is too weak to stand, is held in the arms of two of his neigh-

bors, so that the smoke may spread all over him. After a few moments, during which the *minañgilu-t* says a sort of a prayer, the *piedra lumbre*, which changes its form as it burns, is removed and from the shape it has assumed the *minañgilu-t* determines the cause of the ailment. If the *piedra lumbre* bears a hole in it, that means that a "bad wind" had hit the patient. If it assumes a shape resembling a tree, an animal, or any weird object, the sick is *natapal*, in which case, an offering is made to the evil spirits, in the form of *buyo*, cigars, maybe a piece of *kundiman* (red cloth), a hen, rice, etc., placed at a chosen hour on a given day under a big tree designated by the *minañgilu-t* as the abode of the spirits that brought down the ailment upon the farmer.

In times of epidemic,—whereas the people in the poblacion take such precautions as boiling their drinking water, cooking their food well, and receive injections or vaccinations from the health officers, usually unassisted (What indeed can one doctor, one nurse, and one inspector do for twelve thousand people?) unless the ravages of the epidemic becomes alarming enough to compel the attention of the national authorities,—Aday is generally left at the mercy of Death. But he will not sit down and just look at his children die. In the evening he takes his lantern and joins his Ilocano neighbors when they go to town to take the image of San Roque on a nightly procession to their barrio, singing an ominous song on their long way and deep into the night, asking the saint to spare their children from the curse.



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## National Marine School

(Continued from page 450)

study during their off hours to prepare for examinations for licenses before the steamship inspectors. This avenue of opportunity should always be left open to the hard-working, studious sailor who can not afford to go to a nautical school or who has failed to be appointed to one.

The United States Navy has its Academy at Annapolis, and the Coast Guard one at New London, Connecticut. The Lighthouse service gets its officers through the Civil Service, as does also the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

However, the system followed by the United States, and by some other countries with large navies, would be an expensive one, with much duplication, for the Philippines.

One reads that considerable sums are to be spent for the acquisition of more ships for our merchant marine, and for vessels in the various government services. If millions are to be spent on ships, why not spend a few thousands on officers!

## Return to Old Haunts

(Continued from page 449)

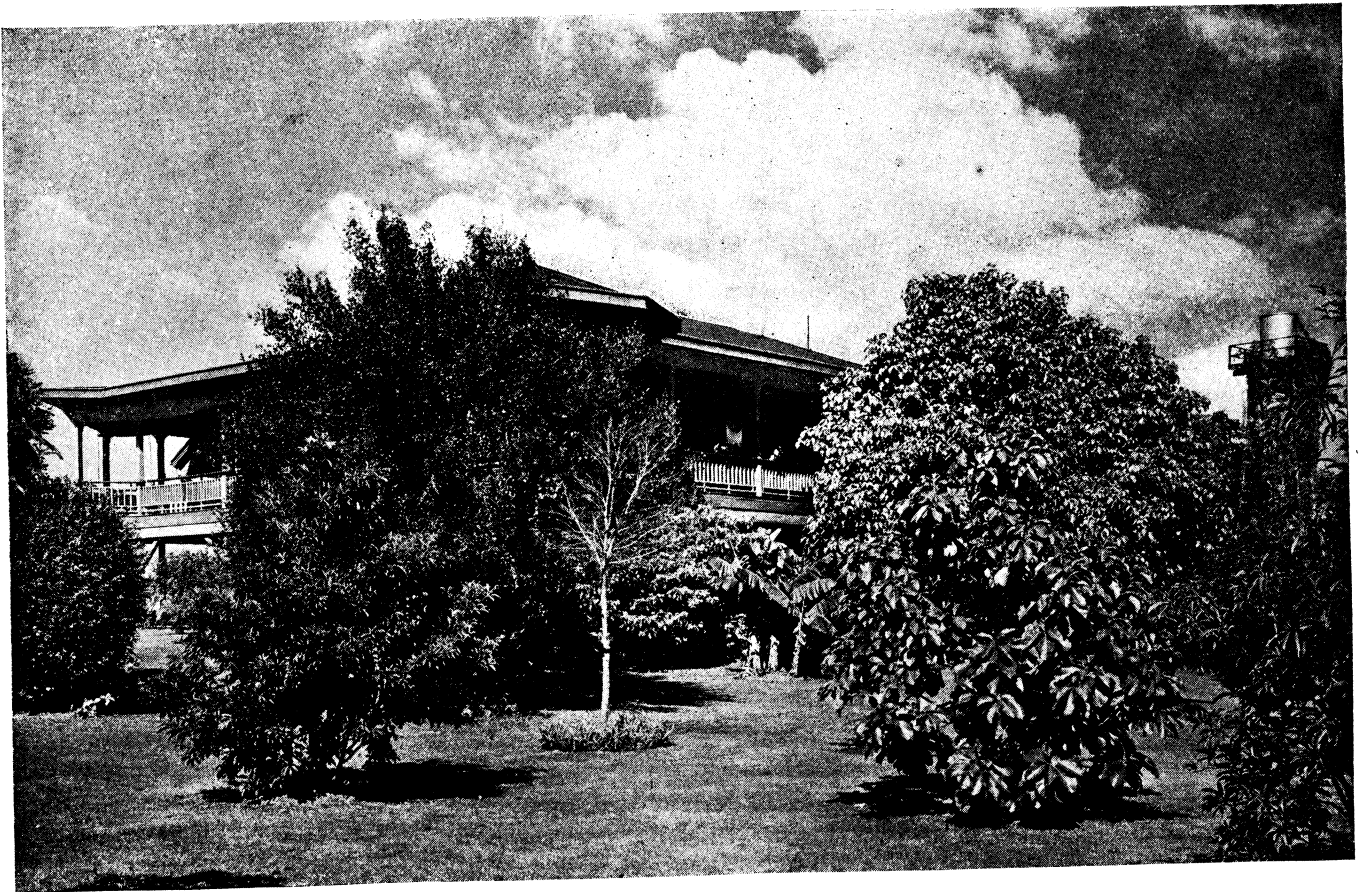
five of them—and I had hard work getting to sleep in the moonlight.

At daybreak one of my boys returned alone, reporting that the other schoolboy had suddenly fallen ill during the night, preventing their return to the school as ordered by their teacher. If the cause of this boy's illness was anything like her I had seen with his companion at 1:00 A.M., I can not blame either of them. I've had the same complaint myself more than once. It's most compelling.

It doubtless seems strange that being in a settlement, I should make a solitary camp nearby instead of using one of the houses. I prefer to sleep out of doors anywhere, but in this particular instance there were additional reasons for my choice. The recent flood had damaged many houses, so those left intact were overfull. The only one I went into had four fireplaces, indicating that it was sheltering at least four families and doubtless some single people. I counted eight snarling curs half of which had to be tied up during my visit. The house was in a filthy condition and I heard one old woman remark that it was not fit for me to sleep in. Furthermore I had got the scent of one gentleman, who looked as if he might be my host, which was so powerful even I could have given him a fair start in the jungle and followed him with ease. I have slept in many Ilongot houses which were clean, as also were the Ilongot occupants. The river people are clean as a rule, but like other primitive peoples deteriorate in many ways when near Christian settlements. They don clothes and, having no soap, become objects of distaste to one's olfactory nerves. When I was here before, being alone, the wives of the headmen always looked after the house

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turned over to me for the time being and it was kept clean—like their own. I have always had an affectionate remembrance for two of these *capitanas*, especially for the way they, “savages”, cared for me: Kintagad of Dumabatu—killed by Dumagats twenty years ago, and, I can not recall her name, a woman of Panippagan, also dead.

The present condition of the people and houses at Pongo was a shock! If such condition is a necessary stage to the less than semi-civilization of the nearby Christian settlements, it were better to segregate the Ilongots and allow them to follow their own mode of life. If there is a real desire to improve these people—and they are well worth it, especially the women—suitable teachers should be sent into the interior who by precept and example will show them the advantages of real civilization. For the right kind of teacher, the protection of soldiers is neither necessary nor desirable. The schools should not unfit the pupils for the life they are accustomed to, but give them something besides this. One great advantage the so-called savage has over the so-called Christian is in food. The “wild man” eats a fairly well balanced diet, often a little long on the nitrogenous component; the average Christian is in luck to get even a bellyful of rice and *bagoong*. Take away from the wild man his ability to hunt and fish, and he is on a par with the Christian as regards food. The neighborhood of Pugo and Dakgan would be my choice of location for a school on the Cagayan river. Three heads were taken in this neighborhood during my trip up the river.

The two officials reported about 8:00 o'clock that morning, packed my belongings, and, helping themselves liberally to tobacco, took up a comfortable position in the shade. Thinking we were just waiting for the rice, I said nothing, but as it had not arrived by 9:30, I asked about it and was told it had been sent for. The men then moved my things to the river bank where the rafts were tied. I sensed that something was on their minds, but it is unprofitable to ask wild people direct questions and so I only remarked it was getting near dinner time. This evidently struck the right chord for after a conference, one left and upon his return told me the rice was on the way. The women delivered it about 11:00 o'clock. They were accompanied by a fair sample of the most useless and conceited male in the world—the young *buentao* or unmarried Ilongot man. I paid each woman fifteen centavos and then the *buentao* got excited, demanding his pay. Asked for what, he replied for carrying the rice. As his skin was bone-dry and the women's bodies running sweat, it was not hard to tell who had done the carrying even without the amused smiles of the women. Fearing the *buentao* might take a fit in his anger, I gave him a large old five-centavo piece. Then he wanted two pieces of money as the women had received, but a bystander telling him his piece was a peseta, he became all smiles and sticking out his chest, swaggered away. While I was explaining to the women the value of their money, the two officials backed by the presence of a crowd got their nerve up to break the news. Each made quite a speech, the gist of both being that instead of taking me up-river they were returning me to Dipintin; that some other time when everything was propitious they would come for and take me wherever I wished to go.

I was up against it, but as they had been so polite, I tried to go them one better. I told them my understanding was that they were Government officials under salary (one of the boys had told me his uncle got a salary from Bayombong); that they had received an order to take or send me up river and had promised to do so; that I had no intention of going to Dipintin but should remain as their guest until we started on my proposed trip, and that during this visit I should not only require service but plenty of fish, game and vegetables for which there would be no pay; that it would be advisable to start soon so as to avoid unpleasantness with the Government, for, if I complained, not only would their positions and salaries be in jeopardy, but soldiers might come up to investigate.

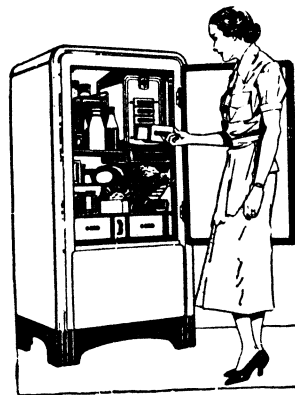
We had all been sitting down but when the possible loss of salary was mentioned the policeman became uneasy and stood up and when the coming of soldiers was suggested he became electrified shouting, "He says 'sondalo' will come if we don't take him up river. We leave at once. My son will go with us". The place hummed with excitement. Some of the old people sitting around looked at each other and smiled, then looked my way as much as to say the bluff worked, but I managed to keep a straight face. When the rafts were loaded I told the men to eat and with full stomachs they recovered their spirits somewhat. They proposed taking the rafts with my things to a sandy beach just above the nearby and difficult rapids—into which the flood had converted a fifteen- or twenty-foot waterfall over which I was taken in a raft in 1909,—camp there overnight and continue the trip next day. It was after 2:00 o'clock, I was hungry and it would take an hour to get the rafts over the rapids, so I agreed and told them they could sleep at home.

After they had arranged the camp the headman went home and then the policeman brought out and showed me his appointment as policeman at a salary of ₱12.00 per annum. He was quite proud of it and of having made a trip to Bayombong to collect his pay. Of course, I congratulated him and as a slight return compliment, just as he was leaving, he pointed to what looked like a log some fifty years out in the river, saying there were many larger crocodiles in the deep stretch of water and it might be well to keep several large fires going so as to avoid visits from them. I did as suggested and spent as much time tending fires as I did sleeping that night.

The three men were on hand early in the morning and we got along splendidly until they became "ill" from the unaccustomed labor of packing my outfit.

The flood seems to have scoured the river to bed rock. Where formerly at this season there was a succession of shallow rapids not hard to get up with a raft, there is now one continuous rapid miles long, so rough that sitting on a seat twelve inches above the raft, one gets wet to the neck when going down stream. Going up-stream, I walked. Some three and a half kilometers above Pongo there used to be a densely wooded island one kilometer long by about one-half wide in the middle and tapering toward the ends. There is nothing left of this, and opposite where it was the left bank of the river is shorn off into a wall ten to twenty feet high. This island used to be the retreat of wild carabao during the heat of the day, and an old Ilongot named Ulong would take his dogs in and drive the carabao out for me.

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Getting near what in past years was my favorite camping place in the shade of three enormous molave trees on a wide sandy beach fronting deep, quiet water, called Aninuan (looking-glass), I took a short-cut across a grassy plain where the steep bank was negotiable. Getting into difficulty with talahib grass and missing the negotiable point on the bank when I tried to get back, it took an hour's exhausting work instead of a few minutes to get to Aninuan. There the trees, the sandy beach and a lagoon-like stretch of water, had disappeared and been replaced by boulders and rapids. Wild carabao used to come there to drink and bathe every night and if venison was wanted all one had to do was to take a five-minute walk to a little knoll, overlooking a draw in the *parang* (open grass country), and wait for a deer to come out to graze about sunset. Crocodiles,

however, were too friendly. Whenever we had meat hung up near where we—my little Ilongot boy and I—slept, next morning there would be the footprints of several visitors. They were not after us but the meat, and anyway the fire we kept going made it quite safe.

I did not tell the Ilongot that I had been in their country before, for I wanted to see if any of the older ones would recognize me or I them. My knowledge of the country they attributed to my having flown over it and to the map I carried, but how I came to know the names of so many of their old people and of their dead was a puzzle.

From Aninuan we went into the Sinabagan river which I found as much changed as the Cagayan. I remembered it as a good-sized stream we used to walk up when visiting Dikni in the dry season. It is now a deep river having had everything movable washed out by the flood so that it was navigable by the rafts up to the settlement.

From there to within a short distance of Mount Anacua, I prospected. I had intended going farther but all three cargadors became "ill", and although they were quite nice about it I did not urge them to continue. The wild man can be forced to a certain point, after which he either fights or leaves one, the latter being the more inconvenient as I know from experience. I had the pleasure of congratulating the cargadors upon their sudden recovery just as soon as we started to retrace our steps.

The people of Dikni visited us frequently, attracted to a certain extent by our winning ways, I should like to say, but fear it was only by the rice the cargadors fed them and the crackers I dealt out to the children. I did not grudge them anything they got, for in 1910 I destroyed the settlement to the very last camote plant and in self-defense had to kill one man, all of which I now know was more my fault than theirs, due to my ignorance of local customs. I believe that ninety-nine percent of the killings by others have been as unnecessary and as mistaken as mine was.

There being nothing doing in the prospecting line and the rice getting low, we returned to old Cadidiangan, spent the night there, and next day returned to Dipintin. Arrived at the school, I paid off at the rate of fifty centavos a day per man. They had hoped for a peso rate, but finding it only a *salapi* said nothing—just wilted. Had I paid off up-river, the reaction would doubtless have been different. As a matter of fact, each man was overpaid. Had I been able to secure women they would have earned the money. I found the two officials and the son of one of them excellent raftsmen and fishermen, but for my purpose, carrying a load, they were a total loss. The owner of the *nombromiento*, awarding him an annual salary of ₱12.00, is in so far as I could judge from our brief acquaintance, quite handsomely paid.

I can not blame the Ilongots for their deficiencies. Constabulary patrols and punitive expeditions do not civilize. The Ilongots need friendly contact with someone interested in them.

Had I not mentioned the possible loss of the income and the investigation by "sondalo", it is highly probable that I should still be doing the Micawber act where the school-boys left me.

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## Bukidnon Ascension

(Continued from page 446)

had misbehaved. He jumped out of the ship after her and caught her, saving her from the voracious giants, but as he could not find immediate shelter for her, he got the basin that had been used in serving the flesh of Makadingding, the giant pig, and put it over her. The basin has become a big mountain and is called Palaopao, and there she lies to this day awaiting the next opening of heaven.

Baybayan jumped up again into the sky and was able to catch up with the Salimbal. Looking down to earth he saw his granary and was reminded that it was full of rice. It made him sorry that the fruit of so much labor should go to waste, and so he took a pair of saliyao, the tiny bells on the ship, and dropped them, and down they fell to earth, ringing. They became mayas, one male, the other female, the little birds that feed in the ricefields. That is why the mayas have a song that sounds like the ringing of little bells and why they claim every ricefield as their own.

As Baybayan turned his eyes to another corner of the earth, he saw Alisñgaran and his sweetheart attacked by the man-eating giants. He called to them, shouting, "Alisñgaran! Alisñgaran! Flee for your lives!"

Their voices came faintly up to him: "You go to heaven, but we will die together."

Baybayan's heart ached. How could he bear to see one of his favorite followers left behind? He called again in a louder voice: "Alisñgaran! Alisñgaran! You two must also live in Paradise forever!"

Alisñgaran was battling valiantly with the giants. With a quick and mighty blow he cut off the head of one of the monsters that beset him, but instantly the head returned to the huge body. He knew he could never defeat them. He glanced at his betrothed beside him. She was pale, but of weariness and not of fright. She grasped his hand and for a moment both looked up. The Salimbal was sailing high above the clouds. They looked at each other and new vigor came to Alisñgaran. He lifted the girl to his shoulder and, before any of the giants could lay hold of him, he leaped upward after the heavenly ship. But the weight of the big sword that had brought him fame and power, held him back. He broke off the tip of the weapon and let his sweetheart swallow it. Then he dropped the sword to earth. To his surprise, he now soared so swiftly upward that he passed the Salimbal and found himself standing at the portal of heaven.

The Salimbal was nearing heaven also and the people on board felt the heavenly breeze. What will heaven be like? they thought. There will be a nourishing air, they believed, with the sun shining as at eventide, but never setting.

On his seat in the Seventh Heaven, the Great God Magbabaya declared:

"Human flesh is of the earth and no human heart is sanctified. Every earthly being must be glorified if he is to dwell among us. And things of the earth are earthly. They must be left behind. Nothing of earth can be brought into heaven."

And so the people on the Salimbal who had left all their earthly belongings behind, were on the instant glorified.

There had been many of the diwatas or heavenly beings who had wanted to be the porter at the gate of heaven.



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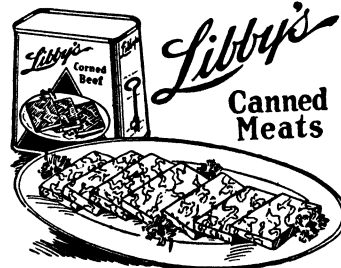
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today!

But Magbabaya had appointed Malagonot, keeper of the Salimbal, who was unmarried. Malagonot searched every one from the ship. He opened their hands, turned them around, looked into their ears, into their mouths, under their tongues, and into their eyes. One young woman, whom he thought far more beautiful than all the others, he let pass with only a cursory inspection.

The new-comers were given place in heaven and Baybayan was made king over his people there to rule for all eternity. The unmarried men of heaven flocked to his domain, for they found the women who had come from earth more beautiful than their own. The ladies of heaven had silky, almost invisible eyebrows, while the women in Baybayan's kingdom had dark and hairy eyebrows which fascinated them. Soon all the young earth-born women were taken to wife by the bachelors of heaven, except only one, the most beautiful of all. Malagonot, the porter, had fallen in love with her, but every time he sought to touch her and to embrace her, blood dripped from his hands. A mysterious thorn pricked him.

Since the beginning of time, no such thing had ever been known in heaven. The lady's uncommon trait was traced to earth. It became evident that the laws of heaven had been violated. The young woman had been betrothed on earth and to none other than Alisñgaran, now among the citizens of heaven, who had known that no earthly thing

was admitted to heaven and that as he could bring no weapon with which to fight his heavenly rivals, he had broken off the tip of his sword for the women he desired as wife to swallow. That was the reason why every time any one touched her, something would prick him. It was the point of the sword.

Malagonot, the porter, appealed to the court of heaven and to its perfect and perpetual laws, which Alisñgaran and his sweetheart had broken. But it was opined that by virtue of the same laws, once they had passed the portal of heaven, they were glorified and no longer subject to prosecution. It was also considered that Malagonot had been negligent in his search of the woman when she had appeared at the door of heaven, and was therefore himself to blame for his affliction. The decision was that by virtue of precession, Alisñgaran might lawfully take the young woman for wife.

Malagonot was greatly dejected by the decision of the court of heaven. He took the key to the portal and put it under his pillow. Then he said: "I will never wake up until a lady as beautiful as the one I love shall be born on earth, and only then will any more beings of earth be admitted to heaven."

He went to sleep and until now he has not awakened.

(1) Editor's Note:—The author states in a letter: "I, too, have been surprised that such people living in the Mindanao interior should embody references to thesea and seashore in their songs and folktales, and this gave me the idea that the Bukidnons have not always lived in this region. According to some of the datus and old people, in fact, the Bukidnons originally lived in the northern part of Mindanao, long before the coming of the Spaniards, settling in a place called Bagyang, present site of Cagayan, Oriental Misamis, and the northern coast of Mindanao is then, possible, the setting of the Baybayan legend. As Visayan immigrants settled in northern Mindanao, the Bukidnons drew back into the interior. The story told in this issue of the Philippine Magazine is only a fragment of the legend of Baybayan, and there are many more stories concerning the hero Baybayan. The story of is life in epic form is usually sung at religious ceremonies." The following are notes by the author, who is himself a Bukidnon.

(2) The name of the mother of Baybayan is not yet known to me although I tried my best to obtain it from the old story tellers among the people. Some say that Baybayan was not conceived in his mother's womb, but miraculously sprang full-formed from her arms.

(3) The *Salimbal* is sometimes described as a sort of house, walled with kam-pilans, which was lowered from heaven by the heavenly people.

(4) The *Makadingding* is sometimes described as a big deer.

(5) It has always been my interest to discover the name of the beautiful woman who was the betrothed of Alisñgaran and who caused all the trouble in heaven. but I have so far been unsuccessful. This is because the names of some of the characters are considered too "sacred" to be freely mentioned and are known to only a few initiates who zealously guard their knowledge. Some names in the Bukidnon mythology are not mentioned without previous sacrifice of chicken or pig.

(6) The *kabuka* or small basket about the size of a fist and made of palm leaves, is often mentioned in Bukidnon folklore, as something in which mothers and elder sisters hide a beautiful young girl.

(7) *Saliyao* are small, brass bells, about half a centimeter in diameter.

(8) *Bayadao* is a poetic form of *balarao*. The addressing of inanimate objects—two different types of sword in this case—is an example of the Bukidnon worship of inanimate objects on occasion.

# WARNING!

to the girl  
who's in Love

In making yourself attractive for *him*—hair, skin, eyes, lips, fingernails, clothes—don't overlook your personal daintiness. For the horrid odour of underarm perspiration can undo in a minute all the lavish care you've taken with your looks.

Don't run this risk. Give your underarms necessary daily care with Mum! It takes just half a minute to use Mum. And you can use it any time, before dressing or after. For Mum is harmless to clothing and soothing to the skin.

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7M-15

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612H



## Four O'clock in the Editor's Office



**T**RANQUILINO Sitoy's Bukidnon "ascension" story shows Christian, Mohammedan, and perhaps Indian, as well as native elements. The Jesuits began missionary work in Mindanao in 1596, the same year they built their first permanent church in Manila. They first came to the Philippines in 1581; the La Compañía de Jesus was confirmed as a religious order in 1540.

(See "The Society of Jesus in the Philippines", the Rev. Henry C. Avery, S.J., *Philippine Magazine*, February, 1930.)

According to Dr. H. Otley Beyer's "Population of the Philippine Islands in 1916", the Bukidnon's numbered (then) 48,500. He described their characteristics as follows: "Pagan. Physical type Malayan blend, with a strong admixture of the short Mongol and pure Indonesian types. The wilder members of the group live in tree houses, or in houses built on platforms high above the ground. Their clothing is distinctive and of unique design. They practice dry agriculture and grow chiefly maize and mountain rice. They also use the fire piston, and make unique pipes, tools, and implements. . . . They are energetic workers and are now quite civilized; they are known to have well developed religious beliefs, and their culture is probably similar to that of some of the pre-Spanish Bisayan groups. . . ." Mr. Sitoy is himself a Bukidnon. In a letter to me, he states: "I do not know the exact date of my birth. My father has told me that I am as old as Dalwañgan, the Bukidnon barrio in which I was born. I was born when that barrio was established. I asked my friends who seemed to be as old as I was when they were born, and some of them said they were born in 1915, others in 1916. I found my name [Tranquilino] listed in the calendar under July 16, so I fixed on July 16, 1915, as the date of my birth. I acquired my education by the sweat of my brow, and am also managing to keep three brothers of mine in school. Most of my help to them, however, consists in telling them to work for their education as I did. During the school-year of 1933-34 I was offered a scholarship of ₱15.00 a month. It was that year that I seem to have awakened. I began to be conscious especially of the rhythm and harmony of the sounds that forest creatures make at night. I compared it to the sound of a band playing. I discovered a regular two four rhythm. This led me to frequent meditations, and I thought of recording my feelings. Sometimes I put them into rhymes. I graduated from the Bukidnon Normal School in 1934, and taught school in one of the barrios of the province that same year. I felt extremely lonely in this place and found some consolation in talking with the old people and listening to their tales. One of the most popular tales I heard was that of a mouse who went around buying songs from the birds. I learned many interesting stories and legends. Some of them were only narrated in song. In 1935 I was appointed a teacher-pensionado to the Philippine Normal School in Manila. In 1936 I went back to Bukidnon to teach, but this year I was again appointed teacher-pensionado. I have not forgotten the stories I have heard and I am determined to retell them in English translation, although I have found this difficult. I can not express what I want to say. Often I am disappointed at the result." I might say that Mr. Sitoy's version of the chain of connected tales published in this issue of the *Philippine Magazine* is the result of at least a year's patient work. He sent me his first manuscript from Mindanao over a year ago and the manuscript passed back and forth at least three times for clarification. After I sent it back the last time with still a few questions, I did not hear from him for many months and I had about concluded with regret that he was tired of rewriting the manuscript and had given the whole thing up, when, one day, he walked into my office in person, the manuscript with him in substantially the form in which it now appears. Personally, I think it is well worth all the pains taken.

Mariano D. Manawis contributes another article on the life of the Cagayan peasant, this time telling principally about his home remedies. A number of these inimitable articles have already appeared in the *Magazine* and will ultimately be published in book form if Mr. Manawis can find a publisher, which shouldn't be difficult.

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"Return to Old Haunts" is by Major Wilfred Turnbull, who wrote frequently for the Magazine some years ago, but has not appeared in its pages in recent times. He was formerly an officer in the U. S. Army and later in the Philippine Constabulary, and on a prospecting expedition some time ago revisited a part of Nueva Vizcaya where he had been stationed thirty years ago. He did not tell the "wild people" who he was and they wondered how he knew the names of some of their old men and were also surprised at his knowledge of the country and concluded he got all his information from the map he carried.

Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrence, in this issue, writes of the Doctora Doña Victorina de los Reyes de De Espadaña, the most ludicrous character in Jose Rizal's novel, "The Social Cancer". Rizal painted a telling portrait of her type of woman, which portraiture has its point to this day in Manila society.

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The world over, there's nothing like Pepsodent's new \$200,000 tooth paste formula. Its sensational new ingredient gives your teeth the most brilliant polish ever discovered—and it is Super-Soft.



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MAKES TEETH LOOK WHITER TWICE AS LONG—SAFELY

Eleanor Whitney, Robert Cummings, Veda Ann Borg in "THREE CHEERS FOR LOVE" a Paramount Picture

Emilio Bello Aller of the Colegio de San Carlos, Cebu, wrote to say that the article by J. T. Quijano on Cebuano-Visayan Kinship terms in the August issue contains an error. Under the heading, "Parent-Child Group", Mr. Quijano stated that "an adulterous or incestuous child is called *anak sa gawas* (*gawas*—outside)". This is correct, says Mr. Aller, but the following statement that the word *pinaangkan* is used too, is wrong. "Pinaangkan is the term for a mother who is not a wife. The right term is *pinaanak*." All thanks to Mr. Aller.

Readers of the Magazine may be interested to know that the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs formally accepted an editorial in the September issue as my "brief" on the question the Committee came here to study. Dr. Ben Dorfman wrote me as follows: "The Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs acknowledges with thanks the receipt of 16 copies of the September issue of the Philippine Magazine, pages 391 through 393 of which are to be regarded as your brief. Copies of the magazine will be distributed to the members of the Committee for their information and consideration". This was in reply to my letter which ran as follows: "I have the honor to submit as a brief on Philippine-American trade relations, the editorial entitled 'Unanimity and a Difference' on pages 391, 392, and 393 of the accompanying September issue of the Philippine Magazine. I beg to state that although I am not authorized to speak for anyone but myself, the Philippine Magazine, of which I am the editor and publisher, is the oldest existing monthly magazine in the Philippines, now in its 34th year, and of general circulation. The entire issue, rather than the one editorial, is sent you as it will evidence the general nature of the publication in which the editorial appears." I could not submit the editorial entitled "Addressed to Both Sides", as "politics" was ruled out by the Committee, but I submitted the entire issue of the Magazine in the hope that the Committee members would at least read that also. Some time later I received a telephone request from the Committee asking for fifty more copies of the Magazine which I duly sent, free of charge, of course.

The editor of the *Fact Digest*, an American monthly publication, sent me the following letter during the month: "We are reprinting a condensed version of your article entitled 'The Yami of Bote! Tobago'. At this time we want to thank you for your wonderful cooperation in permitting us to reprint from your magazine. Several persons from the Philippine Islands who have subscribed for *Fact Digest* have mentioned that fact that they like the idea of reprints being taken from your magazine. . . ."

The *Manila Daily Bulletin* subscribes to an American clipping service, and one of that paper's most interesting features is the daily reprint of an editorial from some United States newspaper on a Philippine topic. Mr. Roy C. Bennett, the editor, is so kind as to send me an occasional clipping he receives of some editorial or article reprinted from the Philippine Magazine. Among these this month was a clipping from the *Indianapolis Star* reprinting the editorial in the May issue, "History Can Not be Undone", but under a new and better title, "Philippines are of More Strategic Value than Belgium or Manchuria". There was also a clipping from the Worcester, Mass. *Gazette* which was a condensed version of Mr. Frank Lewis-Minton's article in the March issue on pipe smoking in the Philippines.

Two Philippine Magazine authors achieved special notice recently. Consorcio Borje received a letter in my care from the well known firm, Simon and Schuster, Inc., of New York. It read: "Dear Mr. Borje, We read 'The Beetle' in the current *Living Age*, with much interest. Is there any possibility that you are planning a novel, and that we might see it? I'd be glad to hear from you. . . ." The letter was signed by one of the editors of the firm. "The Beetle" was a short story published in the April issue of the Philippine Magazine.

## SAFE!—BECAUSE IT'S TWICE AS SOFT!

I've got it! "With these 3 words, one of the Pepsodent scientists announced the end of an exciting 14-year search for an utterly new kind of tooth paste. One that would High-Polish teeth safely!

He had found the new Pepsodent! A tooth paste both Super-Soft and High-Polish. A tooth paste that gives 3 times the value of ordinary kinds because it polishes teeth to the greatest luster ever known, with double safety. For a real High-Polish, switch to New Pepsodent today.

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The other Philippine Magazine author, who received a personal letter from no less a person than H. S. Latham, Vice-President of the Macmillan Company, probably the greatest publishing house in the world, is nineteen-year old Miss Estrella D. Alfon of Cebu, in connection with her story, "O Perfect Day", in the June issue of the Philippine Magazine. The whole story is worth telling and this is best done by quoting the letters that passed. I first received a letter from Mrs. Margaret Tayler Yates, the wife of a U. S. Navy officer stationed at Cavite some ten years ago, whose first book, "Via Government Transport", I was instrumental in putting out when I was manager of the Publishing Department of the Philippine Education Company. One day a month or so ago I received a copy of a novel from Macmillan's which I saw was a detective story, "The Hush Hush Murders". I wondered why they had sent it to me until I noticed that the author was my friend, Mrs. Yates. A few days later I received a letter from her dated Norfolk, Virginia, which ran in part:

"I don't know how many times I have had it in my mind to write you a long letter, nor how many times these past few months I have thought of you and how happy you will be at the good news I am about to impart. I guess it's just that I get such a kick out of thinking of the letter I am going to write you . . . mañana . . . and not remembering that tomorrow never comes. But first I want to thank you for the Philippine Magazine. Do you know, my lad, you have made something pretty fine out of that publication? Bob and I read it every word and I am simply delighted at the high standard you have raised and maintained. My best congratulations. (And when I have told you my own news, I want again to refer to your Magazine.) What do you think? Between times. . . I mean when I wasn't nursing my daughter's broken back or moving about the country or [other busy concerns], I have managed to write a book. And lo and behold, the very first people I took it to. . . Macmillan's. . . took it inside a week and sent for me and contracted me for two more books! Now are you proud of your handiwork? Of course, it isn't literature. . . you'll be receiving your complimentary copy just about this time and can decide for yourself. But Macmillan's is perhaps the finest concern of its type in the world and they have built me up with wonderful reviews, and I am just on the verge of selling my story to one or another of the big movie companies. And I am so happy! But how I wish I could run up to your office as I did in the old days. . . just to tell you all about it. . . you know how women are. . . Yours is the first name I gave the publishers for a complimentary copy. It's only a murder mystery, old thing, but they seemed to think it was something different along that line. . . And. . . I think it ought to have a fair sale in the Islands. It's murder on a transport. . . and even the Governor of Guam can't object, God bless his Excellency's soul. [The Governor of Guam, at the time, objected to Mrs. Yates chapter on Guam in her book, "Via Government Transport".] So if you yourself think it is worth anything, will you speak to the Philippine Education people about it? Maybe you'll be a sport and give me review in your Magazine. . . I am sending a copy, also, to Roy Bennett, and hope the *Bulletin* will do the same. . . Now the serious thing I want to write to you about is a story that appeared in your last issue, I mean the last I have. It is called 'O Perfect Day' and is written by Estrella D. Alfon. Of course I don't have to tell you what a perfect splendid piece of writing it is. But you will perhaps be pleased to learn that it simply struck me all of a heap. Her style. . . the simple beauty of it. . . her making vivid the little commonplace things of her life in the provinces. . . gives much promise of big things to come. Please congratulate her for me, but don't tell her what I am about to suggest until we see how it works out. It is this. The Macmillan people, as I found out, are always on the lookout for new and interesting material. . . I mean stuff above the average, as Miss Alfon's undoubtedly is. I am sending my own copy of her story to Mr. George B. Brett, Jr., the President, with the suggestion that a book. . . just a simple story of the life she sketches so well. . . would be very much worth while, and, if she could be persuaded

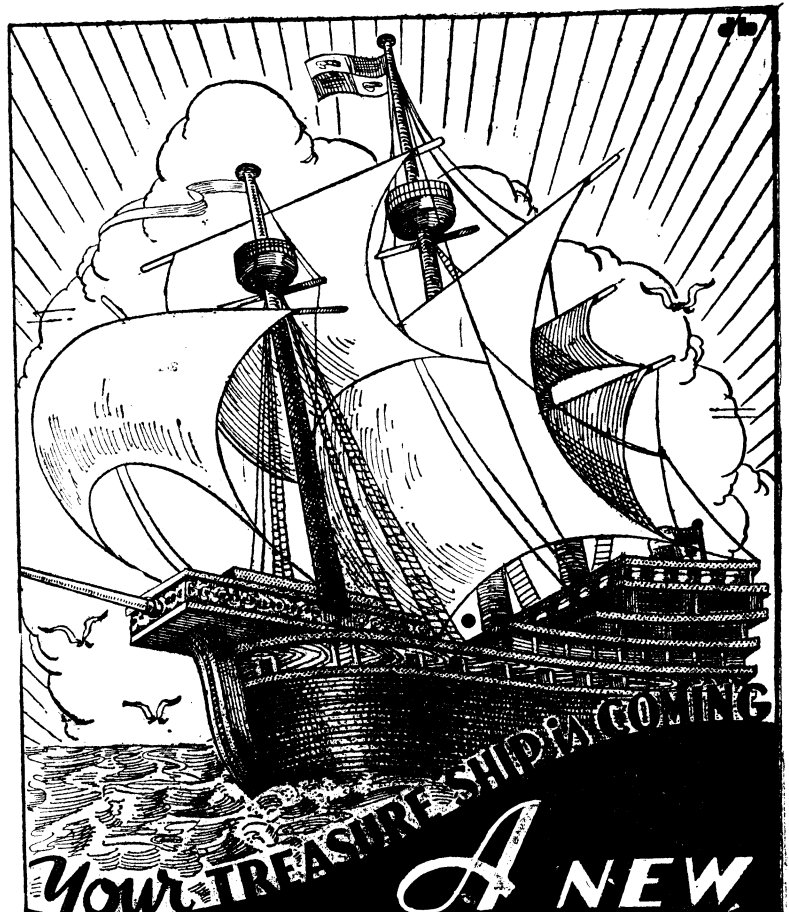
to do one. . . I mean, if you could get hold of her and prevent either self-consciousness or stilted phrasing from creeping in. . . you being a psychologist, know what I mean. . . that it might, from its very newness and freshness, take the country by storm. . . Do write me at once and tell me what you think. We might, between us, be instrumental in putting the first famous Filipina authoress before the world. I'm serious about this. At first I was afraid I was a bit too enthusiastic, so I waited a week and then read it over again, very carefully. I still feel the same delight. . . so I know I am not far wrong. But I think you had better wait until you hear from Mr. Brett before you put that side up to her. . . I am hoping he will feel the same as I about this. If he doesn't, then there will be no false hopes to be lived down and this. . . as I know so well. . . is life's worst form of torture. We couldn't put that on any person who writes so sensitively as she. If Mr. Brett approves, you will be the one to hear from him. If he doesn't. . . I will, and will write you at once. In any event, she should be encouraged to keep on in just that same style, because some day people outside her own country are going to take notice. Bob is well and sends his very best wishes. . ."

Some weeks later I received a letter from Macmillan's. It read:

"Dear Mr. Hartendorp, At the suggestion of Mrs. Margaret Tayler Yates, we have written a letter to Miss Estrella A. Alfon asking her whether she has anything for publication in book form. Mrs. Yates was very favorably impressed by her story, 'O Perfect Day', and brought it to our attention and we were favorably impressed by it, too, and would like to see anything the author might do now or later on for book publication. We shall greatly appreciate your courtesy in seeing that the letter we have sent to Miss Alfon in your care is delivered to her."

The inclosed letter to Miss Alfon read:

"Dear Miss Alfon, Our attention was recently called to a short story of yours in the Philippine Magazine, 'O Perfect Day'. Mrs. Margaret Tayler Yates, for whom we have recently published a book, wrote us of this story and suggested that we



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ought to get in communication with you on the possibility that you might be considering doing a full length novel perhaps in the same vein as this story. I realize that it is a slim chance that you have had any such thought, but taking slim chances sometimes produces totally unexpected and gratifying results. I should be glad to hear from you and to know what writing you are contemplating doing, especially if you have it in mind to do something of book length. I should be glad to see, either now or later on, anything that you may do which would be suitable for publication by a book firm. We would give anything you might submit our very best attention. Won't you be good enough to let us hear from you at your convenience? Very truly yours, (sgd.) H. S. Latham, The Macmillan Company."

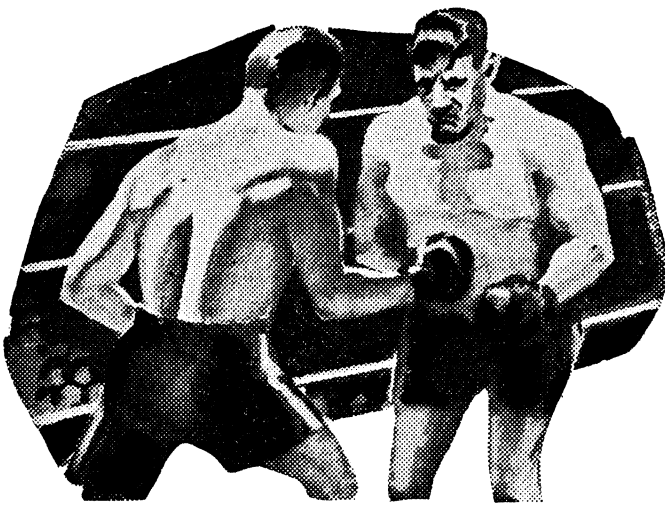
As for Mrs. Yates mystery novel, Philippine Education Company has ordered a goodly number of copies for sale here. I recommend it enthusiastically to all lovers of that type of fiction. Mrs. Yates herself is far too modest about the book, and I can readily understand why Macmillan's snapped it up and made a bid for more stories like it.

The plot involving men and women of our navy is brilliantly constructed, the scene of the transport and the background of sea and port fresh and interesting, the characterization of the numerous figures in the book most vivid, the motivation of all action psychologically sound, the final solution logical and wholly satisfying. The book is full of examples of fine observation, humor, and understanding, and the climatic scene is one of a horror not produced by words but inherent in a situation wholly new, to my knowledge, in all fiction, involving, as it does, that

most primitive of all senses, the sense of touch, and the difference, physically, between man and woman.

Mr. Edward J. O'Brien, the world's leading short story anthologist, wrote me in reply to my communication to him, acknowledging receipt of the copies of the Magazine he had asked me for and also of the Philippine Book Guild's first volume, "The Wound and the Scar", by Dr. A. B. Rotor. He said: "Thank you for your letter of July 6. I shall read your magazine with interest and shall also examine carefully 'The Wound and the Scar'. Any information or suggestions that you may care to send me from time to time about Filipino literature will be much appreciated. . . ."

Now, after all this, what say some of those misguided and prejudiced personal friends of mine who have told me more than once, "Your editorials [of course] and the more serious articles in your Magazine are fine, but why do you waste space on Filipino short stories. . . just so much tripe!" Now these same stories are being reprinted in leading journals, attracting a noted anthologist, and leading to inquiries from great publishing houses! I told them, but they wouldn't believe me that it was along this line that we could register notable achievement and gain more world interest and favor for the Philippines than by printing any number of articles loaded to the muzzle with the most convincing statistics. Was I right or was I right!



## Knock Out that Stomach Acidity

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## News Summary

(Continued from page 439)

aims. "They do not believe in Democracy—I do. They seek to substitute their own will for that of the majority. They reject the principle of the greater good for the greater number. . . We can not go along with Tory insistence that salvation lies in the power and hands of a select class. My hope is for Democracy and more Democracy, and I am of the belief that the nation by an overwhelming majority supports my views."

Aug. 19.—The Pacific Coast edition of the *Wall Street Journal* states it is absurd to maintain the fiction that war is not in progress on Chinese soil and that either the President should proclaim a state of war or the Neutrality Act should be repealed. "The present situation is patently incongruous and susceptible to a complete misunderstanding by the world".

Aug. 21.—Congress adjourns without ratifying the London sugar agreement which the Foreign Relations Committee approved but with the understanding that it would not be ratified by Congress "unless and until" President Roosevelt signs the pending sugar control bill. The agreement remains on the calendar for consideration during the next session.

Ambassador Robert W. Bingham suddenly departs from London for Washington, leading to the belief that he carries important information for President Roosevelt.

Aug. 23.—Secretary Hull issues an urgent appeal for peace directed principally to Japan and China, calling attention to the fact that more than 50 nations, including these two, have formally approved his statement of July 16 and that many treaties, including the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Washington Treaties, embrace the same principles. He indirectly refutes the tentative objections contained in Japan's official observation on his July 16 statement, declaring that "we consider the principles outlined at that time as applicable throughout the world, in the Pacific area as well as elsewhere".

A Navy bi-motored flying boat crashes in San Diego Bay, killing six of the eight men aboard. The accident is believed due to the stalling of both engines.

A Pan-American-Grace airliner crashes into a hillside in a fog near San Luis, Argentina, killing the two members of the crew. It carried no passengers.

Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt signs the judiciary reorganization bill, stating he does so reluctantly as it "does not satisfy the judiciary needs of the nation although it does move in the general direction of reform." He vetoes the bill amending the Tydings-McDuffie Act which would have stopped the immigration into Hawaii of laborers from the Philippines, stating that "since the Tydings-McDuffie Act establishes the basis of Philippine-American relations during the Commonwealth period as fixed by our statutes and accepted by the Philippine people, a unilateral modification of the Act, particularly one cancelling a privilege accorded Philippine citizens by the Act, made without obtaining formal concurrence of Philippine authorities, might offend the Philippine people".

Twenty-two airplanes are shipped to China originally intended for Spain, the shipment to the latter country being halted by the Neutrality Act.

Aug. 26.—The Foreign Policy Association warns that the application of the Neutrality Law would "seriously endanger" Japanese-American relations and would also handicap China because of its dependence on outside war supplies, "cutting off China's American market at the very time it is a victim of aggression."

Secretary Hull cables the British government expressing his regret at the serious wounding of the British Ambassador to China by machine-gun fire from a Japanese airplane while on his way to Shanghai from Nanking.

Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury for 11 years and later Ambassador to Britain, and considered the power behind the administrations of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, dies, aged 83. He was one of America's wealthiest men, the total

resources of his banks exceeding \$500,000,000 and his industrial interests extending into many fields, including aluminum, coal, iron, oil, shipping. The total worth of the enterprises controlled by him and his brothers are estimated at nearly \$8,000,000,000.

Aug. 27.—Secretary Hull announces that he has notified China and Japan they will be held responsible for any damage or injury to American interests and nationals in the Far East and indicated that the United States will surrender no right or vested interest in the Orient or anywhere else.

The American League against War and Fascism demands of Secretary Hull the "immediate invocation of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact" and urges the State Department to cease its "vacillating attitude when the whole world is threatened by warmongers—Japan, Germany, and Italy". The organization expresses its surprise at Hull's recent calling off of a picket line around the Japanese Embassy at Washington "at a time when American citizens are being slaughtered in China".

Aug. 29.—Thirteen hundred Marines leave San Diego for Shanghai while the bands play "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" and "Over There".

Aug. 30.—The S. S. *President Hoover* on the way from Manila to the United States via Japan, is bombed while near Shanghai late in the afternoon by four Chinese airplanes, scoring several hits which do extensive damage to the liner's upper works and wounding a number of the crew. The attacking planes disappeared as two Japanese destroyers and the British flagship, the H.M.S. *Cumberland*, appear. A surgeon from the *Cumberland* boards to *Hoover* to perform two emergency operations. Secretary Hull instructs Ambassador Nelson Johnson at Nanking to protest strongly to the Chinese government. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek states the responsible airmen will be court-martialed.

Aug. 31.—China officially accepts responsibility for the bombing of the *Hoover* and expresses its regrets, promising to make immediate redress. Preliminary reports indicate that the liner was between two Japanese warships at the time of the bombing and was mistaken for a Japanese transport. Secretary Hull states the United States government appreciates the promptness of the Chinese government in dealing with the matter. One of the members of the crew of the *Hoover* dies of his injuries. Admiral Yarnell orders all American ships except Navy vessels to keep out of the Whangpoo river. Washington officials state this order will be revoked soon in conformity with the standing policy of the United States to maintain all rights in the Orient regardless of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Senator W. E. Borah states that the Chinese situation proves the Neutrality Act impracticable. He expresses strong sympathy for China as the victim of an "aggressive war of conquest".

Leaders of maritime unions representing 68,000 workers send President Roosevelt a resolution of "sympathy with the Chinese people and their defense against illegal and unjustified invasion", and declare American vessels should not be restricted from calling at Chinese ports, but that the United

States should announce an economic boycott against Japan "until all Japanese troops are withdrawn from China".

Sept. 1.—Following a conference between President Roosevelt and Navy officials it is announced that "there is no need for additional warships in Chinese waters at present". Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper states that neither the State nor the Navy Departments have ordered the withdrawal of American merchant ships from Chinese waters. N. V. Hubbard, President of the Navy League, states that if the Sino-Japanese conflict is prolonged, Congress may be impressed with the strategic necessity for maintaining a strong hand in the Far East. "From the naval viewpoint, there is no question in my mind that the United States should never relinquish sovereignty over the Philippines. It constitutes the most strategic piece of land in the Far East. I believe a compromise agreement can be reached by which the Philippine Commonwealth could be given more autonomy while the United States would retain its position in the Islands, able to meet any emergency". He states the maintenance of United States armed forces in the Philippines would be extremely valuable in the event of war with Japan. "If we had a large and adequately equipped naval base in southern Mindanao, we could halt much of Japan's imports of strategic materials, like oil, from Borneo and other countries just south of China and Japan. We should also have a similar base at Guan. Under these conditions, with all modern equipment, our position would be entirely tenable. . . . Some naval officials agree with me, but the Army is against it. . . ."

President Roosevelt signs the Jones sugar control bill to provide a stop-gap until he can make a new attempt to eliminate what he calls a "provision intended to legalize a virtual monopoly of a small group of refiners". The law extends the present restrictions of the refining industries of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands until March 1, 1940. President Roosevelt wants them removed sooner, holding that the monopoly costs the American consumers millions of dollars annually. He recently denounced the "pernicious lobby" responsible for maintaining restrictions on insular refining industries in favor of continental interests, and the "unholy alliance" existing between continental cane and beet growers and the refining monopoly. The Philippine quota of 970,000 short tons (850,000 long tons) remains, and the excise tax of 50 cents a 100 pounds raw value will be refunded to the Commonwealth government and will reach approximately \$10,000,000 annually. The law guarantees the full quota provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act plus 75,000 tons more which the Philippines may ship to the United States upon payment of the full duty of 1.87 cents a pound, although Philippine sugar men have stated they will not take advantage of this as they would lose on sugar shipped to the United States paying the duty.

General Smedley Butler, U.S.M.C. (retired) asks the annual convention of American Veterans of the Foreign Wars to seek the enactment of a law prohi-

biting the use of United States troops abroad.

Sept. 3.—"Unusually reliable sources" inform the United Press that the American and British governments have agreed to put forth their best efforts to halt or at least minimize the Sino-Japanese conflict. Other reports are to the effect that America is reluctant to participate in any joint action, and it is understood that Secretary Hull is not permitting Britain to forget its failure to support former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson's policy regarding Manchuria, he being of the belief that British support at that time would have obviated Germany's destruction of the Versailles Treaty, Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, the widespread foreign intervention in Spain, and the present Sino-Japanese conflict. Secretary Hull himself is quoted as saying that the United States "has conducted its foreign policy separately and independently of others, and that though there might be flexibility where conditions and purposes are common, resulting in consultations with other governments and the pursuit of aims along parallel lines, the government would reserve freedom of action". Six peace organizations telegraph President Roosevelt demanding the invocation of the Neutrality Law, declaring the "United States can not afford to permit such a conflict to proceed without stamping it as war".

Sept. 4.—John L. Lewis claims the Committee for Industrial Organization now has the backing of 3,718,000 workers and that while labor is not taking sides in politics, it "must determine who are its friends". Referring to President Roosevelt's recent statement, "a plague on both your houses", he says that "it will behoove one who has sipped at Labor's table and who has been sheltered in Labor's house, to curse with equal fervor and fine impartiality both Labor and its adversaries when they are locked in a deadly embrace". He accuses industrial leaders of fostering fascist organizations on the "shabby pretext that the CIO is communistic".

Sept. 5.—President Roosevelt tells the press that his policy toward the Sino-Japanese conflict is "still on a 24-hour basis", and that the government is still undecided regarding the application of the Neutrality Act to the situation. He is apparently unperturbed by the Lewis statement and asks the people to maintain an attitude of sanity and reason toward disputes between capital and labor. He reiterates that the country is faced with an "urgent need to insure all able-bodied workers a living wage for a fair day's work".

Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt tells the press that all Americans without exception have been warned to leave China, but that sufficient time would be given them to get away. The American consuls in Amoy and Foochow have been ordered to close their offices and proceed to places of safety as soon as they have done everything possible to evacuate Americans from their districts. State Department officials emphasize that warnings to American nationals to flee from danger spots in China are not to be construed as an abandonment of American rights in China. Senator Tom Connally, Democrat (Texas) states that Americans in China are duty bound to leave

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the danger zones. "They owe it to their fellow citizens in the United States who would have to do the fighting, the sacrificing, and the suffering if war should come. The people of the United States do not want another war and are determined not to have one".

Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador in Washington, states that China will not only attempt to defeat the Japanese "marauders" but will endeavor to regain its lost territories. "We know the attempted conquest of China is only a small part of what the Japanese militarists envisage. They mean to create a great Pacific empire which will include not only China but all the islands in or adjoining on the Pacific Ocean, including the Philippines, Australia, and Hawaii—if they can get them".

Sept. 8.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., disembarking at Victoria, British Columbia, scores the manner of evacuating Americans from Shanghai, stating that the American warships in the Whangpoo stood idly by while the sole protection of the Dollar Line's boat was an American flag during its journey to meet the S.S. *President Jefferson* at Woosung. "Why did not one of them convoy us as a visible guard?"

Sept. 9.—Stated at Washington that Americans residing abroad fail to understand the strong isolationist feeling in the United States which the government must consider. Popular demand for avoidance of war caused the United States to undertake large scale evacuations during the Ethiopian and Spanish conflicts and the same policy will be followed in China. It is believed that the government wishes to avoid incidents that might lead to a demand for the invocation of the Neutrality Act which it is said would be a greater blow to American prestige than the evacuation of its nationals. Some 2,300 Americans are still in China and are reluctant to leave because of their homes and their businesses there.

Senator Borah proposes a congressional investigation of reports of an army of 20,000 American "Nazis" preparing to seize control of the United States. "There is no doubt about the activity", he states, "but I do not know how far it has gone".

Other Countries

Aug. 14.—At least a thousand people are killed—mostly Chinese, but including three prominent Americans, by aerial bombs said to have been dropped by Chinese airmen at the intersection of Tibet Road and Avenue Edward VII, in the Shanghai International Settlement. Bodies were piled seven-deep in places. The Americans are Dr. Frank J. Rawlinson, leading American missionary, Dr. Robert Reischauer, Professor of International Relations of Princeton University, and H. S. Honingsberg, American motor car dealer. The Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce appeals to the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington to bring pressure to bear on the State Department to undertake to persuade Japan to withdraw its warships from Shanghai as the "presence of these ships constitutes a deadly menace to neutral interests".

Reported that 50 or 60 guests and employees of the Palace Hotel were killed and the Cathay Hotel

and Sassoon House also suffered badly in yesterday's bombings. Police reports estimate a total of 910 Chinese non-combatants killed and 1200 wounded. At Avenue Edward VII, 750 people were victims of one bomb. Chinese airmen repeatedly flew over the International Settlement and the French Concession, the Japanese firing madly at them and showering the areas with shell splinters, causing an unknown number of casualties. Admiral K. Hasegawa, in command of Japan's Third Fleet, states that the Japanese are unable to change the disposition of their ships in the Whangpoo unless guarantees for the safety of Japanese lives and property are forthcoming "equal to those now provided by the fleet". The French are reported to have decided not to protest against the bombing of the French Concession as it was accidental, Chinese officials having explained that Japanese anti-aircraft guns had damaged the two Chinese planes, including the bomb-racks. The Chinese will not agree not to attack the Japanese in the vicinity of the International Settlement, however, as "China is fighting for its very existence against a ruthless enemy which must be expelled even if they continue their efforts to hide behind the skirts of other powers". A Japanese spokesman expresses "feeling of intense horror and distress" at the Chinese bombings, but "Japan will fight for order and the protection of its citizens wherever necessary". The Tokyo government announces China can still have peace if attacks against Japan cease. Japan "adheres to the policy of non-aggravation". The Tokyo Navy office spokesman claims that the Chinese have suffered heavy losses in planes during the past few days. Japanese airplanes raid Nanking three times during the day but did little damage and were driven off by Chinese airmen, the Chinese claiming three of the Japanese planes were shot down.

A search begins for the six Soviet airmen who were attempting another flight from Moscow to the United States via the North Pole. When last heard from the men radioed that one of the motors was failing and that they intended to fly on with three motor. A storm was known to be raging in their path.

Aug. 16.—Japanese naval artillery and seaplanes subject the Chinese positions along the Whangpoo to heavy attack while more Chinese attacks are directed against the Japanese flagship, the *Idzumo*, anchored near the Japanese Consulate. Neither side has as yet gained any decided advantage. Japanese and Chinese fliers avoid the French Concession, French authorities having announced they would tolerate no aircraft over the Concession and would not hesitate to use their anti-aircraft guns. The Japanese have formally notified the Consular body that bomb-carrying planes would not fly over the International Settlement or the French Concession. British and American authorities decide on evacuating their women and children to Hongkong and Manila respectively. The French are rushing a battalion of French soldiers from Indo-China to Shanghai to help in the evacuation of French subjects. The Welch Fusiliers, 950 strong, left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday. Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek,

replying to a telegram of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., now in Shanghai, states that none more than she and General Chiang deplore the terrible and tragic accidental dropping of bombs from two damaged Chinese airplanes. "The Generalissimo was shocked and grieved when news of it came and immediately ordered an investigation since he had specifically ordered that no bombs be dropped south of Soochow Creek. . . Officers reported that anti-aircraft gunnery wounded both pilots and damaged their bomb-racks which caused the bombs eventually to break loose. It is incredible the belief exists that China deliberately bombed the International Settlement. What for?" Mrs. Roosevelt in her telegram entreated the Chinese government to withhold further bombing within the foreign concessions. Philippine Assemblyman Tomas Oppus, now in Shanghai, sends a radiogram to the Secretary of the Assembly: "Safe thank God. Extremely excited. Regards. Oppus". A great exodus of Japanese residents in all parts of China is in progress, the Japanese military leaving to the diplomats the task of arranging for the wholesale departure. Following a request from the stranded Japanese Embassy staff at Nanking for facilities to return to Japan, the Chinese Foreign Office provides them with safe conduct to Tsingtao from where they will proceed to Tokyo by boat.

Chinese Finance Minister H. H. Kung is reported to have arranged for a \$50,000,000 credit with the Skoda armaments firm in Czechoslovakia. He is also said to have negotiated a Swiss-Dutch loan of 100,000,000 Swiss francs.


The Spanish rebels capture Reinoso and seize a naval arms factory in that town which was an important government source of heavy armaments. The rebels continue to batter their way toward Santander, the last powerful government stronghold in the North.

Aug. 17.—Japanese warships continue to shell the Pootung side of the Whangpoo river and bomb the Chapie district of Shanghai from the air, while thousands of fresh Japanese troops are poured into the area. The *Idzumo* withdraws from its anchorage and moves a half mile down the river after a suicidal Chinese attack by a Chinese coast patrol boat carrying two torpedoes. Young Chinese naval students, part of the crew, are picked up along the Bund, badly injured, and state they hit the cruiser with a torpedo, but the amount of damage done is not known. Another Japanese cruiser is now tied up at the Consulate pier. The Japanese make five attempts to raid Nanking by air, but are driven off. Japanese nationals and consular agents evacuate the Shameen foreign concession at Canton and depart for Hongkong. The war is reported to be unpopular in Japan and foreign economic experts state that the country can not stand more than three months of war because the only real tangible funds amount to about \$400,000,000. Reported also that Tokyo is concerned about possible revolt of the Manchukuoan forces.

Spanish rebels announce that they trapped and captured 15,000 loyalists in the mountains 30 miles from Santander and huge quantities of war materials.

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Aug. 18.—France accepts the British proposal to request an immediate Sino-Japanese truce at Shanghai while the Japanese continue a merciless shelling and bombing of the Yangtze delta, destroying Shanghai's beautiful civic center, one half mile from the river, with its classic-style Chinese buildings. They also destroy the China National Aviation Corporation hangars, claiming the Chinese were using them for military purposes, which is denied by the representative of Pan-American Airways, a heavy stockholder in the corporation. The *Idzuma* is said to have been badly damaged in the torpedo attack and two other Japanese vessels were set afire by Chinese bombers.

Aug. 19.—The Chinese drive a wedge into the Japanese lines in Hongkew and threaten to isolate the greater part of the Japanese forces, and the Japanese land heavy reinforcements. American and other foreign officials warn the Japanese that the river must be kept open and the way to the sea must remain absolutely unimpeded. To a notification of the Chinese Foreign Office for American and other foreign vessels to move their ships five miles from the Japanese warships or compel the latter to move this distance away, United States officials indicate this is impossible while the evacuation of Americans is in full swing, and the British and French attitude is said to be the same. Foreign forces in Shanghai, including American, now number approximately 7,000, with 4,000 on shipboard. General Motors of China, Inc., announces the removal of its head office from Shanghai to Manila for the duration of the hostilities.

Portugal severs diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia allegedly because of the latter's failure to fulfil arms contracts.

Aug. 20.—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye states that Chinese troops will have to leave Shanghai before the Japanese will withdraw and that Japan "feels that the issues must be settled without the intervention of other parties". "Japan can not leave the protection of its nationals to other powers", he declares in answer to the British suggestion that a truce be declared in the Shanghai area. The city lives through another day of terror as both Chinese and Japanese airmen break the promise not to fly over the International Settlement. Fires are raging in the Hongkew and Pootung sections. A sailor aboard the American flagship, *Augusta*, is killed and 18 others are wounded by a high-angle, one-inch anti-aircraft projectile. Arrival of the 102 Marines from Cavite cheers the American community. For the third time the Japanese launched a bombardment over the Pootung sector at the time Americans were boarding boats to take them down the river. The first ship-load of British refugees reaches Hongkong and are given anti-cholera vaccine as the cholera is raging there.

Aug. 22.—With fires out of control in Chapei, Hongkew, and the Yangtzepoo districts, some 11 square miles of Shanghai have already been destroyed, and losses are estimated at 500,000,000 Shanghai-

dollars. Ten thousand noncombatants are estimated to have been killed. Only the International Settlement and the French Concession remain comparatively intact. The Ward Road Prison releases all of its 7,000 prisoners and tells them to shift for themselves as the fighting around the institution made it impossible to maintain it. Chinese Air Force officials claim they have brought down nearly 50 Japanese planes since the fighting began and say that the swift and powerful American-built pursuit planes are proving superior to the Japanese planes. It is claimed a Japanese destroyer and a gunboat have been sunk.

Eight more alleged counter-revolutionaries are executed in Russia charged with sabotage in the central munition plants, and it is said that the drive against "Trotskyist wreckers" has extended into the Soviet children's organizations where men are accused of "contaminating budding Bolshevist minds."

Aug. 23.—Reported that as many as 60,000 Japanese troops have been landed in the lower Yangtze delta during the past 24 hours, preparing for a new advance upon Shanghai. Prior to the landing the Japanese ships moved down the river and submitted the Chinese forces on the banks to a terrific bombardment, and Chinese leaders say they may have to make a strategic withdrawal. An artillery projectile lands in Nanking Road in the heart of the foreign business section of Shanghai near the Sincere and Wing On Department Store, one of the busiest corners in the city, and kills 400 people, injuring many hundreds more. Three Americans are among the dead, including a New York *Times* news man. It is believed to have been a misdirected shot from a Japanese cruiser bombarding Woosung. The Japanese Foreign Office confirms receipt of the British memorandum requesting full indemnification for British losses in the Shanghai area and a spokesman says it has not been decided whether to reply to it. The newspapers show an increasing irritation at the British attitude and one states editorially that the request for indemnification should have been addressed to China and that Japan should be thanked for "driving the Chinese troops from the International Settlement". The Japanese Kwantung army of Manchukuo starts a drive across Chahar province with the object of securing domination of the area west of Peiping as far as Kalgan and of pinching the Chinese forces on the other side of the Nankou Pass, which the Chinese still hold.

Aug. 24.—Japan continues to land reinforcements and continues to bomb areas near the International Settlement. The Japanese disclaim responsibility for the horrible Nanking Road shell disaster. The first Germans to be evacuated, totaling 600, embark on the *Gneisenau* for Hongkong. Japanese forces are reported to have broken through the Nankou Pass by flanking movements.

Aug. 25.—Vice-Admiral Hasegawa proclaims a blockade of the China coast against all Chinese shipping from Shanghai to Swatow. General Iwane

Matsui has been appointed new commander in chief of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai area. New fires threaten the Chinese and French waterworks, upon which a million people depend for their water supply. Hongkew's vast industrial area has been reduced to ashes. Military and civilian casualties are said to have reached 100,000. Thousands of foreigners are fleeing the city and American authorities are driving forward their plans for the evacuation of all Americans and Filipinos. Japan claims sweeping victories on all North China fronts. Kwantung army units are reported to have captured Kalgan, strategic Chahar province city. Chinese forces advancing from Paotingfu toward Peiping have been defeated. The Chinese are reported to be boycotting the Japanese throughout the Far East and the South Seas.

Santander, last stronghold of the Spanish government on the northwest coast, surrenders to the rebels, who number 100,000. The city is reported virtually destroyed, and thousands of its inhabitants have fled across the border to France.

Aug. 26.—Sir Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, while motoring from Nanking to Shanghai, is attacked by two Japanese bombing planes while 50 miles from the city, despite the fact that the automobile flew the British flag, and is seriously wounded by a machine-gun bullet. Accompanying him are the British military attache Col. Lovat Fraser, and E. L. Hall-Patch, British government financial representative in China. After the machine-gun attack, Fraser jumped out of the car whereupon one of the aviators dropped a bomb which missed the Ambassador's party. The Ambassador is rushed to Shanghai where he is given a blood-transfusion, the donor being an American pharmacist's mate. London officials admit that the injuring of the Ambassador "confronts the government with a situation of urgent gravity", but that it will take no action pending the receipt of official reports. Premier Konoye instructs Ambassador S. Kawagoe to extend Japan's "warmest sympathy" to the British Ambassador. Various Japanese military and naval officers call at the hospital to express their regrets.

Maj.-Gen. S. Fujii, commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese-Manchukuoan armies north of the Great Wall is reported killed by Chinese snipers. Premier Konoye states that Japan will not consider Anglo-American proposals to end the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Britain issues a communique declaring that it "shares the anxiety of the United States regarding the Far Eastern crisis" and expressing satisfaction at the close collaboration between Britain, the United States, and France. A Japanese spokesman states that the naval blockade "might be extended to include foreign craft and that in the mean time, though they are not subject to seizure and can not be compelled to change their course, they are liable to boarding by Japanese officers to determine their nationality. Chinese ships will be

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detained regardless of whether they carry arms or munitions. Inasmuch as this is not a war-time blockade, we are unable to stop foreign craft from carrying armaments to China, but we will exercise the privilege of preemption toward foreign bottoms carrying cargo which in war-time would constitute contraband". Paris sources indicate that France will not recognize the right claimed by Japan to search foreign vessels along the China coast. America is said to be taking a "serious view".

Aug. 27.—Fighting in Shanghai moves northeastward along the railroad line. Sir Hugh's condition is reported to be improved. His back wax broken but the spinal cord was not touched. London reports state that Britain has presented the Japanese Ambassador with a demand for "full satisfaction" for the wounding of the British Ambassador. The American Consul-General in Shanghai protests against various enumerated attacks on American property, pointing out that in each case there was no question of any Chinese forces being present.

Baron Edward de Rothschild, greatest of the fourth generation of the famed banking family, dies in London, aged 69.

Aug. 28.—Japanese air raiders bomb the thickly populated Nantao section of Shanghai, setting the region on fire and killing an unknown number of persons, all innocent civilians of the poorer classes, a wanton brutality as the district is not of the slightest military value.

Aug. 29.—China announces the signing of a 5-year non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia. Both parties condemn recourse to war and in the event of aggression by a third power, each party promises not to assist the aggressor. It was signed on August 21. The Soviet government is reported to have requested Japan to close its consulates in Odessa and Novosibirsk not later than September 15. The British Ambassador is reported to be out of danger. The British charge d' affaires in Tokyo conveys a note to the Japanese government emphasizing the "inexcusable nature of what occurred" and demanding a formal apology, suitable punishment of those responsible, and assurance that the necessary measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of incidents of such a character.

Premier Benito Mussolini is reported to have urged General Francisco Franco to make haste in the conquest of Asturias provinces and thereafter to undertake a concerted drive on Madrid as soon as possible. After heavy bombardment for several days, the rebels occupy important positions around Zaragosa. The rebels claim 35,000 loyalists have surrendered in the Santander section during the past few days.

Aug. 30.—China files a protest with the League of Nations against Japanese aggression in violation of the Covenant, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, and the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty. Japanese quarters in Shanghai are reported visibly perturbed by the Sino-Soviet non-aggression pact. A Tokyo spokesman states that he believes it undesirable that China should become a "soviet underling" and that the Soviet Comintern plans to gain advantage in this

manner and "disturb world peace". The Soviet Foreign Office publishes the text of the pact, but officials decline to comment. The Soviet press hails the pact as a step in the cause of peace. Woon-sung city and fort are still in the possession of the Chinese despite terrific Japanese attacks. Japanese authorities in the Peiping and Tientsin areas forbid foreign press correspondents from proceeding toward battlefronts for first-hand observation and direct that such visits must be made collectively under the supervision of Japanese army officers who must be obeyed and who will censor all dispatches and photographs; it is stated, too, that the lives of the correspondents will not be guaranteed.

The British government ratifies the international sugar control agreement. It has also been ratified by Australia, Canada, and Peru.

Aug. 31.—The Japanese news agency Domei states that Russia is supplying munitions to China under the new pact and that a clause in it renounces claims to Outer Mongolia, a district highly prized by the Russians. The Paris *Le Jour* states that the pact contains secret clauses under which Russia will supply China with enormous quantities of war material before November. Reported that the British and French concessions in Tientsin have been closed to Japanese troops because of their objectionable conduct. Japanese planes raid Canton twice within a few hours, but do little damage. The Chinese claim two of the planes were shot down.

President Albert Lebrun of France signs a decree nationalizing six railway routes, completing the nationalization of a network of eight lines which will enable mobilization of the French army, including 6,000,000 reservists, within 48 hours.

Sept. 1.—Positions around Shanghai have not materially altered during the past week despite large-scale Japanese pounding with heavy losses to both sides. All Japanese, including consular officials, are ordered to evacuate Tsingtao before September 4. They will leave 300,000,000 yen worth of Japanese property in Chinese custody.

Ten British warships draw a navle net over a wide area in the Mediterranean in an effort to trap a "pirate submarine" after it attempted to torpedo the British destroyer *Havoc* 50 miles south of Valencia. The attack on the destroyer was the culmination of a series of attacks on British, French, and Russian merchant ships during the past few weeks in which a number of lives were lost. The general suspicion that the submarine is Italian is branded as a "gratuitous presumption" in Rome.

The Little Entente nations issue a communique at the close of a conference in Bucharest stating that their policies are based on the same principles and that the development of stronger economic and political relations with other countries in the Danube basin appears hopeful. It also declares a "hands-off" attitude with reference to Spain which is considered a blow to Italo-German wishes. Paris newspapers hail the conference as the "greatest victory for the French policy since the rise of Hitler".

Sept. 2.—The Chinese charge the Japanese navy

with wantonly severing Chinese cable communications with the rest of the world. Foreign Minister Koki Hirota states that Japan's chief objective in China is the elimination of Chiang Kai-shek, "spearhead of the anti-Japanese movement".

A severe typhoon causes heavy loss of life and extensive damage to shipping and other property in Hongkong. The 125-mile wind drove many vessels ashore and the death roll is believed to exceed 500. The cholera epidemic shows no signs of abating, 374 cases having been reported during the past week, of which 219 were fatal.

Sept. 3.—The heaviest artillery and aerial fighting in the lower Yangtze valley since the beginning of the conflict, shakes Shanghai. The Japanese Consulate is hit a number of times. Three Japanese destroyers bombard Amoy, but are driven off, one of them being disabled and towed off by the others.

Britain sends the 11th destroyer division to the Mediterranean. Officials attribute the attacks on ships to Franco's determination to cut off the Spanish government's oil supplies, tankers and freighters having been the chief victims of the unknown submarines.

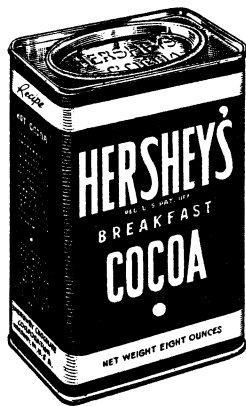
Sept. 4.—A committee of naval experts recommend that Sweden spend \$45,000,000 on naval armaments during the next four years for the construction of 3 cruisers, 4 torpedo boats, 3 submarines, and 12 sloops to replace craft now over-age.

The Berlin Rotary Club decides to disband voluntarily on October 15 if the government's attitude remains unchanged, the organization in effect having been ordered out of existence on the grounds of its nonconformance with "national socialism".

Sept. 5.—Wholesale Japanese bombing extending far inland takes toll of hundreds of helpless farmer folk in the small villages, and hundreds of dead litter the countryside. The Japanese are said to be working methodically, carrying out the threat to terrorize the populace unless Chinese opposition is ended. Sir Robert Cragie, new British Ambassador to Japan begins negotiations at Tokyo on the question of Japan's reply to the British protest against the attack of the British Ambassador to China, in view of Japan's "strange delay" in replying. Cragie has not presented his credentials and it is believed may withhold their presentation until a satisfactory reply has been made by Japan. Emperor Hirohito, addressing the Diet, chides China for its "failure to understand Japan's true intentions in East Asia" and declares China has aggravated the situation by "indulgence in wanton provocations". Foreign Minister Hirota states that Japan is forced to reject efforts of foreign countries to reestablish peace in Shanghai because "China is solely to blame". The Finance Minister asks the Diet to approve a supplementary budget totalling 592,000,000 yen.

According to unconfirmed Paris reports. Russia may send its Black Sea fleet to the Mediterranean to protect its shipping there. The Russian press is bitter against Italy and accuses it of "piracy". It is announced that Mussolini will fly to Germany for a visit with Chancellor Adolf Hitler shortly.

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Sept. 6.—Reported from Hongkong that Japanese destroyers have seized and established an operations base on Pratas Shoal, between South China and the Philippines, 180 miles south of Hongkong and slightly north of the regular steamer route. It is a Chinese weather station and is the only land sighted by the Pan-American Clipper planes between here and Macao.

A United Press correspondent declares that his observations convinced him that China is preparing for a war that may last five years, their entire strategy being based on a prolongation of the war in order to exhaust Japan. The Japanese bombard Amoy, Swatow, Shekian, and other ports. A Japanese destroyer seizes two Chinese custom cruisers off Chekwan, it is believed within Hongkong limits. The American Embassy in Nanking urges Americans in Foochow, Amoy, and other South China coast cities to evacuate and the closing of American consulates in these cities has been authorized. Foreign Minister Hirorta states that so far no tangible proof has been brought to light to show that the automobile of the British Ambassador to China was attacked by a Japanese plane. "No Japanese would intentionally attack any noncombatant".

Britain and France announce they have invited twelve nations including Italy, Germany and Russia, to a conference to seek to check the Mediterranean piracy. A strongly worded Russian note to Italy, demanding indemnity for the loss of two Russian vessels and punishment of the Italian submarine crews allegedly responsible, is rejected by Italy. Italy denying responsibility and indicating it will not discuss the matter further. Russia replies with another, more specific note, and the Soviet press warns that "fascist aggressors have begun a game that may have terrible consequences". British and French diplomats are reported to be working feverishly to prevent a break between the two countries.

Sept. 7.—American residents in Shanghai send a plea to Washington for continued protection of

United States forces there as the news from Washington that all Americans are being instructed to evacuate came as a thunderbolt. Among the statements of Americans quoted in the press are: "Tell Roosevelt to get off his yacht and put his feet on the ground and some guts above them". "Adopt a strong front and keep the flag waving if America wants foreign trade". "Shanghai Americans are not quitters". "The American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai strongly deprecates any official statement which could be interpreted here as indicating the withdrawal or abandonment of American business interests in China. American prestige would be seriously injured thereby". The Japanese government announces that it has expressed its "profound regrets" for the wounding of the British Ambassador to China, but that investigations of the incident "failed to produce any evidence to establish that the shooting was done by a Japanese airplane". A Speaker in the Diet last night declared that the British protest "constituted a grave affront to Japanese prestige as it would be interpreted as meaning that the Japanese army is a barbarous army which attacks non-combatants"; he asks whether the attack was not a "Chinese trick" and whether the Ambassador himself was not more responsible for the attack than any one else.

In a proclamation read at Nuremberg on the Nazi program, Chancellor Hitler states that the four-year self-sufficiency plan must be carried through and friendly relations with Italy strengthened. He declares, too, that the anti-communist pact with Japan stands unshaken. In conclusion, he appeals for peace.

Sept. 8.—Reported that the communist army of Chu Teh has pledged loyalty to Chiang Kai-Shek and it will take part in the struggle against Japan as the Eighth Route Army. It is now in Shensi. The last of the 25,000 Japanese residents evacuate Tsingtao, considered Japan's most important economic stake in China outside of Shanghai, Seven hundred Americans, said to represent about half

of the total number of Americans in North China are advised to avail themselves of present facilities to leave, as the United States government can not guarantee the safety of those electing to remain in China under present conditions.

Britain is reported to have assured Italy that Russia will not be permitted to turn the coming anti-piracy conference into a trial with Italy as the defendant.

A French transport plane is shot down by a rebel Spanish plane flying over loyalist territory on the route from Biarritz to Gijon, killing the pilot. The plane carried mail but no passengers.

Sept. 9.—The Japanese again bomb Amoy but two of the Japanese bombers are shot down and a third is damaged by Chinese pursuit planes.

Japan protests to Moscow and urges the release of 27 Japanese and Korean vessels seized by Russian authorities, including two Japanese armed vessels allegedly sent to prevent Korean fishing boats from entering Soviet waters.

Italy and Germany decline to be represented at the anti-piracy conference and suggest the problem be taken up by the International Non-Intervention Committee. France leans away from Russia and toward Britain, observers believe, in accusing Russia of a "diplomatic blunder" in providing Italy and Germany with an excuse to sidestep the conference. A French spokesman admits that Russia's strong notes to Italy have "given rise to a serious situation."

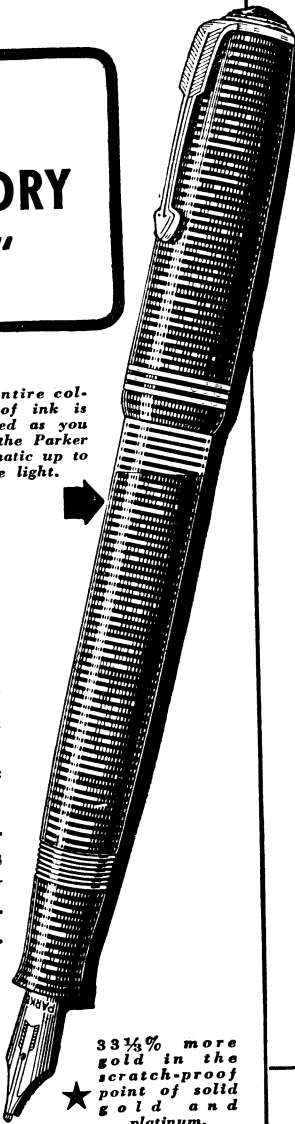
Sept. 10.—Cholera is reported to have broken out among the Japanese troops around Shanghai. The relative positions of the fighting forces remains unchanged despite heavy fighting.

The anti-piracy conference opens at Nyon, near Geneva and Britain and France propose a nine-power fleet to patrol the Mediterranean and to annihilate the unidentified submarines which have been sinking ships. The completed plan would be submitted to Italy and Germany for ratification even though, they have declined to take part in the conference.

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## Astronomical Data for October, 1937 By the Weather Bureau



### Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	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.		

### Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises		Sets	
October 1	2:42 a.m.	3:23 p.m.		
October 2	3:35 a.m.	4:05 p.m.		
October 3	4:27 a.m.	4:45 p.m.		
October 4	5:17 a.m.	5:25 p.m.		
October 5	6:08 a.m.	6:06 p.m.		
October 6	6:58 a.m.	6:48 p.m.		
October 7	7:48 a.m.	7:31 p.m.		
October 8	8:39 a.m.	8:16 p.m.		
October 9	9:29 a.m.	9:03 p.m.		
October 10	10:18 a.m.	9:51 p.m.		
October 11	11:05 a.m.	10:41 p.m.		
October 12	11:52 a.m.	11:31 p.m.		
October 13	12:36 p.m.			

October 14	1:19 p.m.	12:23 a.m.
October 15	2:02 p.m.	1:13 a.m.
October 16	2:43 p.m.	2:05 a.m.
October 17	3:26 p.m.	2:58 a.m.
October 18	4:10 p.m.	3:53 a.m.
October 19	4:57 p.m.	4:50 a.m.
October 20	5:48 p.m.	5:50 a.m.
October 21	6:43 p.m.	6:52 a.m.
October 22	7:41 p.m.	7:56 a.m.
October 23	8:42 p.m.	8:59 a.m.
October 24	9:44 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
October 25	10:45 p.m.	10:58 a.m.
October 26	11:43 p.m.	11:51 a.m.
October 27		12:39 p.m.
October 28	12:38 a.m.	1:23 p.m.
October 29	1:32 a.m.	2:04 p.m.
October 30	2:23 a.m.	2:44 p.m.
October 31	3:13 a.m.	3:24 p.m.

### Phases of the Moon

New Moon on the 4th at	7:85 p.m.
First Quarter on the 12th at	11:47 p.m.
Full Moon on the 20th at	5:48 a.m.
Last Quarter on the 26th at	9:26 p.m.
Apogee on the 10th at	2:00 a.m.
Perigee on the 21st at	12:00 mdt.

### The Planets for the 15th

**MERCURY** rises at 5:11 a.m. and sets at 5:05 p.m. Immediately before sunrise, the planet may be found very low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Virgo.

**VENUS** rises at 4:01 a.m. and sets at 4:09 p.m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found fairly

low in the eastern horizon in the constellation of Virgo.

**MARS** rises at 11:35 a. m. and sets at 10:39 p.m. At 7:00 p.m. the planet may be found half way to the western horizon in the constellation of Sagittarius.

**JUPITER** rises at 12:10 p.m. and sets at 11:20 p.m. At 7:00 p.m. the planet may be found about 35° west of the meridian.

**SATURN** rises at 4:29 p.m. and sets at 4:23 a.m. on the 16th. During the entire night, the planet may be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian at 11:30 p.m.

Principal Bright Star 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	Altaï in Aquila

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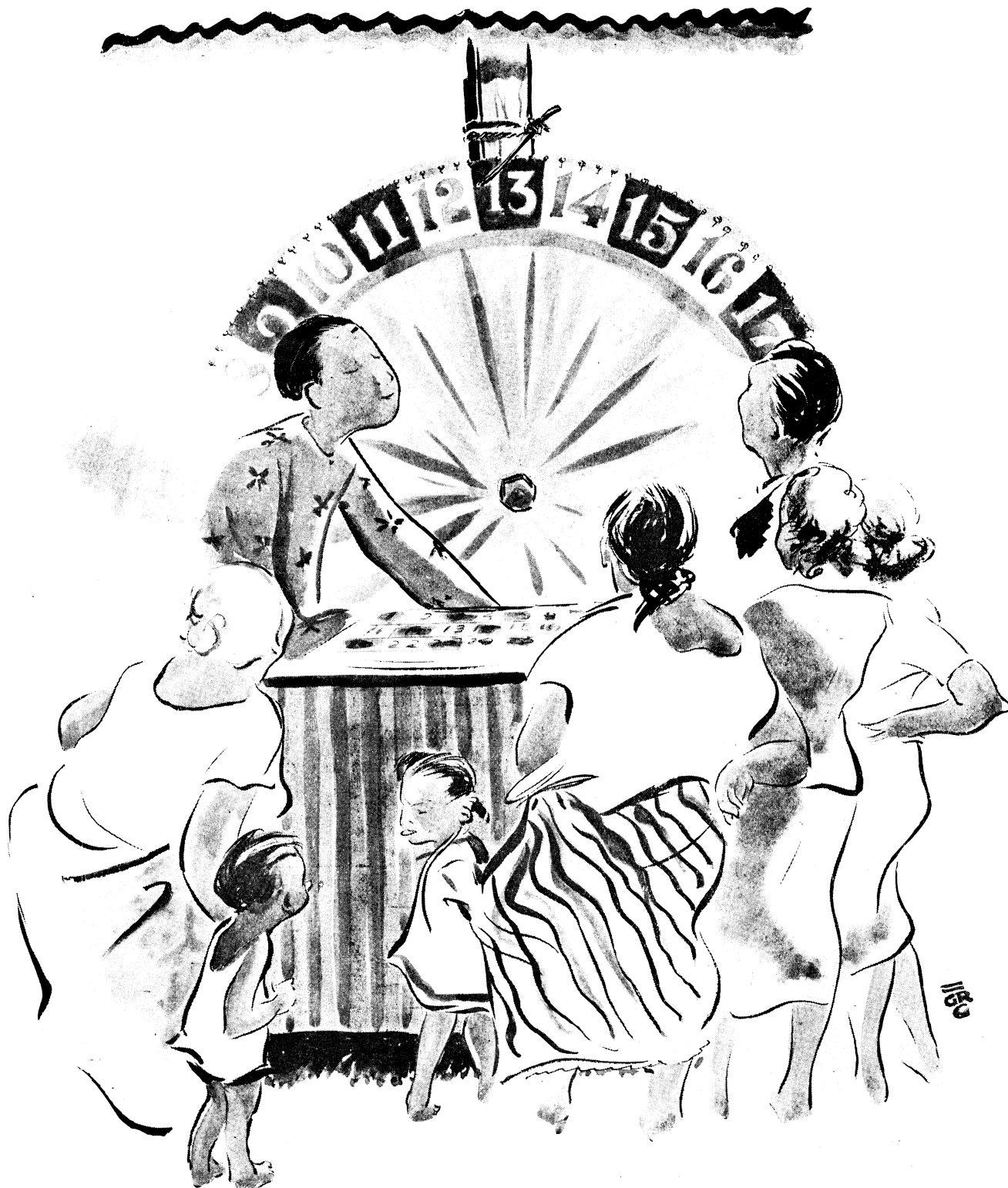
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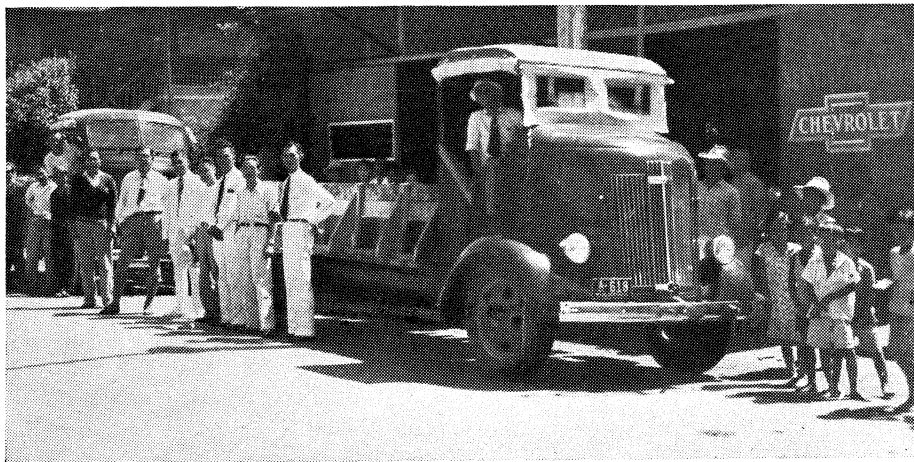


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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



**B**USINESS conditions continued generally satisfactory throughout the Philippines in September, despite the continued weakness in mining share quotations. The stock market reached its nadir on September 10, whereupon the exchanges agreed not to permit any sales below the closing prices on that date. This maneuver apparently instilled some confidence into the market, despite pessimistic predictions of bootlegging, and prices were fairly steady to firm throughout the balance of the month.

In the commodity markets, copra was unexpectedly firm, abaca steady and sugar weak. Exports were reduced, particularly to Europe, due to shortage of freight space, which appears to be increasingly acute after easing up somewhat during the summer months. Exports of hemp, logs and iron ore to Japan were apparently somewhat above expecta-

tions, considering the exchange limitations understood to have been imposed in that country.

Both domestic and export sugar prices were weak during the month. Exports were about twice as great as in September last year, but most of the 1937 quota sugar had been shipped by the end of September.

Copra arrivals continued heavy, though somewhat lower than in August. The market was unexpectedly firm, particularly in the last half of the month, due to demand from Europe and short covering by local dealers. Provincial prices were higher than the Manila and Cebu equivalents, making it difficult for mills and exporters to buy copra at prices warranted by the oil market. The American demand for oil improved somewhat, prices advancing 1/4 to 3/8 cents during the month. The demand was mainly for small parcels and prompt delivery. There was a good European demand for copra cake and the market was steady. Exports of copra and copra cake to Europe were limited by the shortage of freight space, and are expected to increase to the extent that space becomes available. Coconut oil shipments were also reduced in September, while stocks of all coconut products increased. The demand for desiccated coconut fell off and mills have reduced production.

The abaca market was fairly steady throughout September. Manila prices declined moderately in the medium and lower grades and more substantially in the higher grades. The higher Davao grades declined moderately while the medium and lower grades were firm. Balings continued to decline while exports were somewhat greater than in August.

Reports from the provinces indicate a tendency toward lower production with an improved percentage of the higher grades.

Leaf tobacco exports were very good, due to heavy shipments to Italy, presumably intended for the Spanish monopoly. Cigar exports were also fairly heavy but exporters claim that there is not much profit in the business.

The rice and palay markets were fairly steady throughout the month although they closed a little below the opening level. The National Rice and Corn Corporation sold a few thousand sacks of rice. The supply of rice still appears ample and with the harvest approaching, it is not believed that importation will be necessary this year. With the new crop apparently in good condition, it appears probable that the Philippines will also be self-sufficient in rice in 1938.

Lumber exports to the American Pacific Coast were good but to the Atlantic Coast and Europe they were small, due apparently to shortage of freight space.

Gold production reached a new record in September. One new mine appeared in the list of producers and another is expected to appear in October. The second of two dredges ordered from the United States for the Coco Grove placer operation was launched about the end of the month and that company is expected to rejoin the list of producers by the end of this year.

The market for imported goods improved seasonally in September but continues rather quiet. Indenting of American cotton textiles was very good despite the decline in American prices. Local stock prices of American goods were easy, while Japanese prices were firm despite continued heavy imports. Stocks of Japanese goods appear large but dealers are not offering them freely, apparently anticipating the possibility of a reduced supply and an increase in replacement costs. Arrivals of American cotton textiles were very good in September and stocks appear ample.

The Bureau of Customs is interpreting more strictly Section 1272 of the Administrative Code providing for marking of imported goods with the country of origin. It has in the past been sufficient to mark imported goods with stickers or by other impermanent methods but less easily effaceable forms of marking will be required in the future. Certain articles, such as towels, handkerchiefs, sheets, blankets and steel bars, are exempted from the requirement since they are not customarily marked with the country of origin, but when they are in containers, the containers must be marked in a permanent manner.

Export cargoes were reduced in September due to a shortage of shipping space to Europe, the approaching end of the sugar shipping season to the United States and a decline in shipments of logs to Japan. Railroad carloadings improved seasonally but are running somewhat behind last year at this time.

Government revenue was exceptionally good in August due mainly to heavy income tax receipts. License and business tax collections were also very good. Customs collections continue ahead of last year. Total collections by the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue in the first nine months of 1937 amounted to ₱73,000,000, exceeding last year's by nearly 29 percent.

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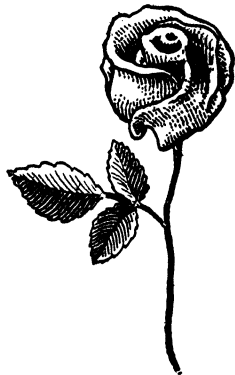
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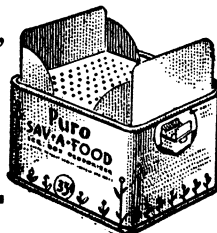
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Consolidated bank figures showed a reduction in loans, discounts and overdrafts, due to the liquidation of sugar bills, and an increase in cash on hand. Demand deposits showed a net decline for the month. Debits to individual accounts continue to decline due to less active share trading. Circulation was practically unchanged. The dollar was firm on the exchange market, with sellers at par.

Domestic collections continued satisfactory throughout the Islands, though distributors are watching their credits a little more closely.

Real estate sales in Manila fell off in September, totalling P1,442,415 or about P250,000 under the August figure. Sales in September, 1936, totaled P1,556,076. There were no particularly notable transfers in the past month. A decision by the Manila Court of First Instance that El Hogar Filipino was in a position to transfer a good title to the Crystal Arcade indicates that the sale of that building, arranged more than a year ago and understood to involve P1,300,000, will be consummated and the transfer will probably appear in the October or November sales figures. Total sales registered in the first nine months of 1937 amounted to P19,599,102, an increase of more than 60 percent over the P12,018,832 in the same period of last year.

Work on the new Manila City Hall is expected to start soon. The cornerstone will be laid early in October.

Demolition of the Heacock Building, the largest wrecking job in local experience, was started during September. A new office building will be erected on the site.

An Earthquake Board, including engineers and seismologists, has been appointed by President Quezon to study the effect of earthquakes on buildings and recommend changes in building regulations.

There were 628 new radio sets registered in August and 101 cancellations. In August last year, there were 446 new sets registered and 110 cancellations. For the first eight months of this year and last year, registrations and cancellations were as follows:

	Total 8 Months	
	1936	1937
Registrations.....	3,460	4,289
Cancellations.....	832	710

There were 42 new corporations registered in September, with authorized capital of P7,341,250, of which P2,755,823 was subscribed and P1,558,493 paid-up in cash. The controlling interest in 37 of the new companies is Filipino and in the balance American. Mining is responsible for nine new companies with authorized capital of P594,400, of which P170,934 is paid-up, all Filipino capital. One company was formed with P35,000 paid-up in cash to control and operate a laboratory for agricultural services. One company was formed by American and Filipino newspaper men to operate a radio communications service, specializing in press dispatches. A dairy company was registered with P36,000 paid-up, representing the incorporation of an established business. A distilling company was registered with P157,000 paid-up, all by Filipinos. There appears to be a sudden awakening of interest in motion picture production, with four companies formed in September, having P41,650 paid-up capital, all Filipino. Incorporators of one of these companies are prominent Iloilo and Negros business men, but the others appear to be inconsequential.

## News Summary

### The Philippines



Sept. 10.—The period for the submission of briefs to the Joint Committee on Philippine Affairs closes today with some fifty briefs from various trade and business bodies in the Philippines submitted. They are said to be almost unanimous in their opposition to a shortening of the transition period to independence, a few political and labor groups, however, advocating immediate independence. Even the radical groups uphold the importance of maintaining economic relations with the United States, the Sakdals, however, opposing even this.

Sept. 11.—Members of the National Assembly in a caucus approve the fusion of the so-called "Anti" and "Pro" groups after President Manuel L. Quezon explains that the fusion should take place now instead of after the election as proposed by some assemblymen because the electoral campaign may widen the gap between the two groups and because he could not work for the election of anyone from either group without complaint from the other group.

The Manila gold share market closes at 66.52, up 4.02 points, the Manila and International Exchanges having agreed to "peg" prices and to permit no transactions below the last recorded sales price. The move is criticized as being in restraint of trade.

Sept. 12.—Judge Ricardo Nepomuceno, Securities and Exchange Commissioner, rules that the pegging of prices on the stock exchanges is legal since it is

being done as an emergency measure to avert a possible crash. He declares a further fall in what are already very low prices is "absolutely unjustified".

Sept. 13.—President Quezon vetoes the probation repeal bill because of certain amendments to the bill not approved by him.

Assemblymen in a joint caucus under the joint chairmanship of President Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, ratify the fusion of the coalesced parties previously endorsed in separate caucuses, and fix the date for a joint convention of the two parties for next Monday.

Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes arrives in Manila to take part in the hearings of the Joint Committee of which he is a member. He tells the press he will retire from public life and resume his law practice after the completion of his work on the Committee. Former Senator Harry B. Hawes also arrives in Manila.

Reported that local shippers have been notified that the Associated Steamship Lines will increase shipping rates by 20% on all goods consigned to Hongkong, Shanghai, Formosa, Japan, and Dairen. The decision to increase the rates is said to have no relation to the Sino-Japanese hostilities; rates have been going up all over the world.

Stock market prices advance to 73.41 in active trading.

Sept. 14.—Reported from Washington that Far Eastern war conditions have called new attention to the importance of Manila as a trans-Pacific maritime and aeronautic center, and also to the strategic commodities produced in the Philippines such as manganese and chromite.

Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray, chairman of the Joint Committee, tells the press that the Com-

mittee is interested in evolving a long-range program of economic readjustment and that its functions and decisions are not likely for the moment to be influenced by the unsettled conditions in the Far East.

Announced at Malacañan that Ray Hurley, Acting Chief of the Statistics Division of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, has been appointed advisor to the Philippine Census Bureau.

Sept. 15.—President Quezon signs the bill providing for P1,200,000 additional aid to the schools. The Joint Committee opens public hearings in the Legislative Building Manila.

The market eases off to 70.57.

Sept. 16.—President Quezon signs the provincial and municipal election bill which automatically makes the women qualified voters; also the bill establishing a domestic sugar office and the bill increasing the penalties in the Anti-Gambling Act. President Quezon issues an order prohibiting administrative officials from indulging in public controversies in the press as "unseemly and harmful to the service"; misstatements appearing in the newspapers may be corrected and specific information issued, but no argumentative or controversial statements will be allowed.

Commissioner Paredes states before the Manila Rotary Club that the Philippine situation is more critical today than it was before the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and that there is no time to be lost in pushing forward the program for better treatment of Philippine industry and trade. He advises that the Filipinos act in a spirit of give-and-take and be prepared to give something in return for the favors they seek.

The Japanese in Davao are reported to be bringing in "picture brides".

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Sept. 17.—President Quezon appoints Rafael Alunan Philippine Sugar Administrator.

Sept. 18.—Former Senator Juan Sumulong states that the fusion is a blow to democracy and criticizes the youth of today as having no backbone and no will to present a solid front against developments here that threaten democracy. General Emilio Aguinaldo states that the fusion will give opportunity for an opposition party to grow.

Sept. 20.—Some 3000 party delegates convened in the Rizal Memorial Stadium ratify the fusion of the Nacionalista Consolidado and the Democrata-Nacionalista Pro-Independencia Parties into the Partido Nacionalista. President Quezon is absent but in a speech read for him by Vice-President Omeña Mr. Quezon declines to serve as the titular head of the new party stating that though as an individual he believes in every commitment contained in the party platform and knows that as President he is pledged to carry them out in good faith. "I nevertheless declare my independence from dictation by this political organization or any other political organization, and I publicly avow my loyalty to my office and to my country to be above my loyalty to this party, and I further publicly avow my interest in the public service to be over and above my interest in the political fortune of the party in general or the members composing it. I am therefore by virtue of my office incapacitated to be president of this party and I ask you to elect one whom you may consider best fitted to be your titular head for his patriotism, honesty, ability, and his allegiance to the

new party". He states that "while political waters were apparently unrippled, there were volcanoes beneath that might erupt at any time", and asks "Why maintain these two political organizations when there is at present nothing that can excuse, much less justify, their separate existence when this existence is a constant source of danger and a handicap to speedy action both in the executive and legislative fields of the government?"

Sept. 21.—Vice-President Omeña states he also is not available for the presidency of the new Nacionalista party and that in line with the policy of President Quezon he is divorcing himself as an executive official from party politics. At a meeting attended by President Quezon in his last appearance as a party man, he suggests that the election of a president be put off until after the December elections to enable provincial delegates to take part, in the mean time permitting the committee of seven named last week to take charge of the preparations for the recent joint convention to carry on as a temporary executive committee. It is headed by Speaker Gil Montilla and the members are Assemblymen Benigno Aquino, Pedro Sabido, Felipe Buencamino, José Zulueta, Gregorio Perfecto, and Pedro Hernandez. Ramon Diokno, government corporation counsel, is secretary.

Announced that Father Edwin Ronan has been designated by Malacañan as adviser on the creation of a chaplain service for the Philippine Army.

Sept. 22.—Washington military strategists and natural resources experts are reported to approve of Philippine plans to develop the rubber industry, as announced by President Quezon recently, as establishing an alternative source for the product, 90% of American imports now coming from the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya.

The seven-day public hearings in Manila of the Joint Committee close.

President Quezon in a memorandum to Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino, states that the Commissioner of Mindanao will have full authority to settle administrative matters in the region. He declares also that the time has come to appoint civilian governors in all the provinces and that government recognition of sultans and datus must be withdrawn as this creates in effect an impression of dual government and perpetuates an undemocratic regime. He states that the government is duty-bound to protect the common people from control and exploitation by certain elements, "whether they are called sultans, datus, leaders, hacenderos, or caciques".

At his weekly press conference, in answer to a question, President Quezon calls a decision of Judge Emilio Mapa, confirmed, but not unanimously, by the Court of Appeals, denying compensation to the mother of a laborer who lost life by drowning in an effort to retrieve a log in the Pasig river at the bidding of his foreman, a "miscarriage of justice and an outrage". The case is now pending final decision in the Supreme Court where it was brought on a writ of certiorari, although President Quezon states later that he was not aware of this at the time he made his criticism. He states that the decision gives importance to technicalities and ignores substantial justice in contradiction to the progressive spirit of the Constitution. He also criticizes the law profession in general as being more interested in the defense of property rights than human rights. Later in the day he addresses a letter to Secretary Cuenco, directing him to exclude Barredo & Company, the construction company in question, from taking part in public bidding for government contracts until and unless this company pays the compensation sought by the mother, stating that under the circumstances there is nothing else the executive department of the government can do to right the wrong.

Sept. 23.—President Quezon signs the pension restoration bill. He also signs a three-year contract with the Manila Port Terminal, an agency of the Manila Railroad, effective May 16, of this year.

President Quezon tells newspapermen he would not have made the statements he did with reference to the Barredo case had he known it was pending before the Supreme Court, but that, having made it, he stands on it. Friends of Judge Mapa state that the case was instituted under the Employer's Liability Act when it should have been under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Counsel for the Barredo company states the blame, if any, does not lie with the employer or the lawyer or the judge, but with the Bureau of Labor attorneys who handled the case for the mother of the dead laborer.

Sept. 24.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt tells the press in answer to a question that the fusion of the two groups of the Coalition is a "healthy sign and the honest thing to do" and that it will give opportunity for the growth of an "opposition party that is very essential in a democracy".

President Quezon writes Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña that he did not know when he made his statement to the press relative to the Barredo case that it was still pending. "I take it, knowing you and every member of the Court, that either the Court collectively or its members individually, in

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arriving at their conclusions on the Barredo case, will in no way be influenced by either what I have said or by what the people may think of the decision. I am confident, too, that you and your associates will, on your part, feel as certain that I would expect you to ignore entirely what I have said on the subject".

Sept. 25.—President Quezon states that he advises his critics who think he has abused his office to impeach him before the National Assembly. He declares that if the Assembly condemns him he would say without hesitation, "I do not want to be the President of a people whose conception of the duties of the head of the government is that he should sit by and keep quiet when other branches of the government, in his opinion, are doing wrong. The Lawyers' League of the Philippines adopts a resolution protesting against the President's statements on the judiciary because they impair the independence of the judiciary and diminish confidence in the courts. Assemblyman Benigno Aquino states that the law and not the political theories of the chief executive should guide the courts and that blame for inadequate laws rests on the legislature and not the judiciary.

The *Philippines Free Press* (Manila weekly) poll of 12,500 "responsible property-owning citizens" ends in the return of 8,408 ballots of which 4,663 or 55% oppose the shortening of the ten-year transition period to independence, the rest favoring it.

Sept. 26.—Pedro Abad Santos, communist leader, praises President Quezon for his stand on the courts and states that a court is no more sacred than any other government office. "There are committed more injustices against the workers and the poor people in the so-called courts of justice than in any other branch of the government".

Sept. 27.—Labor and radical leaders generally swing to the support of President Quezon and Malacañan is inundated with congratulatory telegrams. Miguel Cornejo, however, of the Popular Front, calls the Quezon move a "political stunt" and his challenge that he be impeached "pure comedy" because "he knows no one would be so foolish as to impeach him before a body of his 'yes-men'". Attorney M. Escudero, a director of the Lawyer's League, denies that the League passed the resolution condemning President Quezon and states the directors had no right to commit the entire League on such an issue. The Philippine Bar Association adopts a resolution enunciating certain principles of government that effect the relationship between the executive and judicial departments, but not directly protesting against the Quezon statement.

Sept. 28.—Speaker Montilla states that President Quezon did not question the honesty and integrity of members of the judiciary involved in the Barredo case, but their mental attitude toward "social justice".

E. M. Bachrach, prominent Manila old timer and automobile dealer, dies of pneumonia, aged 64.

Sept. 29.—President Quezon states in a press conference that he favors the transfer of the University of the Philippines to a place outside of Manila, possibly Los Baños, and that Vice-President Osmeña is studying the matter.

Members of the Joint Committee leave Manila for a two weeks' tour of northern Luzon.

Sept. 30.—Jaquin J. Elizalde, chairman of the board of Elizalde & Company, prominent Manila business man, dies, aged 65.

Richard Hayter, of Marsman & Company, dies in Barbadoes, West Indies. He left the Philippines early in 1936 because of ill health.

Oct. 1.—Captain W. Stein of the *Scharnhorst* files an official statement with the German Consul in Manila stating that he could get no explanation from the shipwrecked Chinese which he rescued near Hongkong as they were from South China and his Chinese crew are Ningpo men. "There was not any indication to my knowledge in their appearance that they had met with a submarine attack; besides I was not interviewed about any such question by newspapermen at Hongkong".

Oct. 2.—President Quezon declares in an address at Santo Tomas University that "the laws of a civilized and progressive community can have but one source—reason; and one objective—justice". He points out that "momentous changes in the law have taken place during the last 25 or 30 years in the relationship of the state with society and in the relative rights and duties of capital and labor". He declares that the independence of the three branches of the government and the separation of their powers is "intended precisely for the protection of the people from their concerted action to deprive or deny the people of their rights and liberties" and that "it is the duty of every branch of the government to prevent each other from abusing its constitutional powers." "Let me tell the lawyers of the Philippines that if they are interested in upholding the prestige of the Philippine judiciary, it is not by protesting against any criticism but in helping the courts to ascertain the facts and to properly apply the law that they must do this."

Oct. 4.—In a letter to Secretary Quirino, President Quezon suggests that all provincial governors seeking reelection next December should be temporarily removed from office so they may have no undue advantage over their opponents. The letter was

written September 30 and later discussed and approved by the Cabinet. Since a few months ago, provincial and municipal executives have been continuing to hold their office at the will of the President by virtue of a law enacted last year postponing the elections and giving him, meanwhile, authority to make new appointments.

Oct. 5.—Labor elements stage a parade in appreciation of President Quezon's pro-labor policy.

President Quezon proclaims the application of the Rice Tenancy Act to the provinces of Laguna and Cavite in a determined effort to execute his program of social justice, and tells the press in reply to his critics that he is willing to make the program an issue in any election. He states he will maintain a policy of aloofness in the provincial and municipal elections in favor of the development of local autonomy to that extent, but as for the Assembly he is interested in the election of men who will support his program and the platform on which he was elected, and that he will fight all those who render only lip-service to the platform. He makes light of the student criticism and states that if the students had come to him he could have convinced them that he is right in his criticism of the decision in the Barredo case.

Oct. 6.—President Quezon in a press conference and in answer to a question states that he is in complete accord with President Roosevelt's speech against aggressor nations. "His speech was very frank and leaves no reason for doubting that he is sincere. It shows how alarmed he is in the face of an international situation that is not very encouraging, and it expresses the views and sentiments of every right-thinking man and every lover of international justice".

Additional American "refugees" to the number of 534 reach Manila from China on the transport *Chau-*

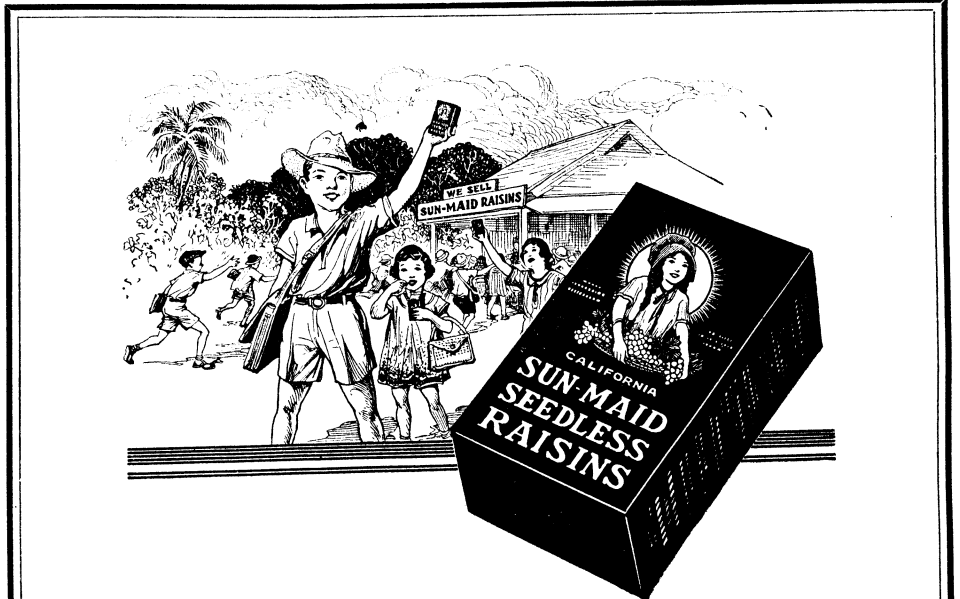
mont.

Oct. 7.—President Quezon vetoes the public works bill because the grand total of P5,000,000 was P153,000 in excess of the sum of the items, and other defects. The money was appropriated for elemen-

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tary school buildings throughout the Islands. President Quezon states the bill may be reintroduced at the next session of the Assembly.

President Quezon appoints a committee to study government purchase of large landed estates, with Ramon Fernandez, chairman, and Zoilo Castrillo, Eduardo Quintero, Andres Castillo, José Domingo, and Mariano B. Raymundo as members, and Dr. Frederick C. Howe as adviser.

In accordance with instructions from Malacañan, provincial governors who are running for reelection on December 14 must be relieved of office by November 15. Secretary Quirino relieves Governor Juan Cailles of Laguna and appoints Hombrono Gonzales, District Engineer, acting Governor.

At the laying of the corner-stone of the new Manila City Hall, President Quezon reveals plans for the construction of two large bridges across the Pasig and of a water-front and foreshore reclamation works in Tondo. He declares, too, that an elective mayor for Manila is not practicable and contrary to the best experience of American city governments.

Oct. 8.—Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, now recovering from his wounds, arrives in Manila. He will go to Baguio for some time and then proceed to the Netherland Indies.

Oct. 9.—Assemblyman Tomas Opus, chairman of the appropriations committee, bitterly criticizes the vetoing of the ₱5,000,000 school bill which would have given each assemblyman ₱51,000 for the construction of schools in his district. He states the ₱153,000 discrepancy was due to the fact that three provinces, whose assemblymen were absent at the time the bill was drawn up, were allowed lump sums

of ₱51,000 each to be spent in the discretion of the President. It is said that the bill, which assemblymen counted on in their election efforts, was offered by President Quezon himself, but now, clearly only as "bait" to secure passage of the election bill and the bill restoring pensions, and the party fusion.

Oct. 11.—Many students from China are reported to be seeking admission to the University of the Philippines because of the disturbed conditions in that country.

Oct. 12.—The retirement of General Douglas MacArthur from the U. S. Army is announced in both Washington and Manila, and a letter from President Roosevelt made public: "Dear Douglas,—With great reluctance and deep regret I have approved your application for retirement effective December 31. Personally as well as officially I wish to thank you for your outstanding service to your country. Your record in war and in peace is a brilliant chapter in American history. Please accept my best wishes for a well-earned rest and for abundant happiness. I count on seeing you as soon as you get back." General MacArthur himself issues the following statement: "For the last 10 years, since the termination of my tour of duty as Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, I have been contemplating retiring from active service in order to accelerate the promotion of junior officers. I have been a general officer for approximately 20 years and I feel that it is only just to retire and clear the way for others. I will, of course, be just as available for war service when I would be on the active list. I deem it a real privilege, during the last two years, to have been given an opportunity to be of service to the Filipino people, for whom I have an abiding

affection and esteem. My thoughts and hopes will always be with them. I have not yet made definite plans for the future." President Quezon states: "I have known for some time that General MacArthur was contemplating retirement from active service in the American Army. I have not had an opportunity to discuss the matter with him but expect to do so in the near future. His work here has been magnificent and of inestimable value to my country." Secretary of War Harry Woodring made the announcement in Washington, adding that President Roosevelt approved the retirement on October 11. General MacArthur is 57 years old; normal retirement is at 64. He was a major-general at the age of 45 and was the youngest ever to be appointed chief of staff. It is pointed out in Manila that his retirement from active service in the U. S. Army in no manner disqualifies him from continuing with the program of building up the Philippine national defense which he began here two years ago.

The United States

Sept. 10.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull intimates to the press that a "diplomatic disagreement" exists with Japan regarding the United States' notification holding Japan as well as China responsible for damages to American property and injuries to American citizens in China. It is indicated that Japan was unwilling to accept such responsibility.

Military and naval experts in Washington comment on the reported intention of Japan to seize Hainan and point out that this would place Japan

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in a commanding position on three sides of the Philippines and give Japan practically complete control over all shipping to Hongkong and China.

Sept. 13.—Secretary of Finance Henry Morgenthau announces that \$300,000,000 in gold will be released from the Government's "sterilization" hoard and "put to work" to maintain easy credit conditions. The actual gold will not be released, but an issue of gold certificates against it.

Sept. 14.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt issues an order forbidding American merchant vessels owned by the government to transport arms and ammunition to China or Japan and also warns that any merchant vessel flying the American flag which attempts to transport such articles to these destinations does so at its own risk until further notice. The order is regarded as designed partly to satisfy the clamor of various peace societies for the invocation of the Neutrality Act. Experts state the order is greatly to the advantage of Japan which has shipping of its own and to the disadvantage of China.

Sept. 15.—Dr. C. Z. Koo, vice-chairman of the World Christian Student Federation, states in San Francisco that United States neutrality in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict betrays "moral weakness".

Sept. 17.—President Roosevelt in a Constitution Day speech at the foot of the Washington Monument denies charges that he is seeking to achieve reforms outside of the limits of the Constitution and declares that there has always been a struggle between those who seek to give the Constitution a broad interpretation and those whose aim is to "shrive" it. He points out it took 20 years to achieve recognition of the government's right to impose taxes on income and to enact labor laws for the protection of women.

Chinese Ambassador C. T. Wang formally protests to the State Department against the application of the partial arms embargo order by President Roosevelt, declaring this places China at a great disadvantage.

Sept. 19.—Secretary Hull declares in a radio address: "We are determined neither to thrust ourselves into nor to be drawn into armed conflicts between other nations. However, this policy must be supplemented: we must make our contribution towards the realization of conditions under which peace everywhere can be maintained, or, ultimately, we shall have to protect ourselves amidst an outside world ridden by force and war".

The Washington Post criticizes Roosevelt's order regarding arms shipments to China on American ships, stating that Wang's protest is well warranted.

Sept. 20.—The government protests against the Japanese announced intention to bomb Nanking and its warning that foreign government representatives and nationals leave the city.

Sept. 22.—The government sends a second and more vigorous protest to Japan concerning the bombing of Nanking and reserves all rights in respect to damage to American nationals that may result. "The American government strongly objects to the creation of a situation in consequence of which the American Ambassador and other agencies of this government are confronted with the alternative of abandoning their establishments or being exposed to grave hazards. The American government therefore is reserving all the rights in its behalf and in behalf of American nationals with respect to damages which result from Japanese military operations in the Nanking area. It expresses the earnest hope that further bombings in and around Nanking will be avoided." The New York Times calls the Japanese threat to destroy Nanking "unprecedented barbarism". "The threat to bomb this great city in an unprovoked and undeclared war has shocked the world into a vivid awareness of the Japanese program in China." The Herald-Tribune states that it is a "grotesquely horrible affair, blandly violating every law of civilized warfare, to say nothing of the incidental rights of neutrals". At the report that American Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson was the only foreign government representative at Nanking to heed the Japanese warning and abandon the embassy, the Washington Star states: "He was only obeying orders. The blame lies exclusively with Washington, and it is humiliating. It is particularly unpalatable because it takes place under duress and because up to the last accounts, other countries have decided to carry on at Nanking". State Department officials state that the policy of the government is not to ask or expect its representatives abroad to expose themselves to imminent danger of loss of life and property". Secretary Hull states that our representatives abroad are always authorized to close their offices for safety and calls attention to the possible serious consequences if representatives remain at their posts and are injured. He also points out that when officials remain in a danger zone, other nationals become inclined to do likewise.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, states that in comparison with the dictatorships of Japan, Germany, and Italy, the dictatorship in Soviet Russia is far less threatening, and adds, "When an attempt is made by a dictator to establish his authority over other lands and peoples, this must be met by a free people. In such a contest, neutrality would be immorality."

President Roosevelt leaves Washington for a speaking tour to the West Coast.

Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt speaking at Seattle promises to balance the budget during the next fiscal year.

Sept. 29.—Japan replies to the American note of protest in friendly terms, reiterating, however, Japan's attitude toward bombing with military objectives and asserting Japan must decide for itself what to bomb. The reply asks the United States to understand Japan's position and to "cooperate"—meaning, presumably, the removal of all American nationals from danger zones.

The State Department indicates that it is cool to European suggestions to convoke the signatories of the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty because it considers

the Oriental crisis the concern of all nations and not merely of the signatories. Secretary Hull states: "If and when concrete proposals are made by the League of Nations, the State Department will give them careful consideration".

Sept. 30.—Secretary Hill states that Japan's reply to the American note holding Japan responsible for damages to American property in China and injuries to American citizens, received some time ago, is "unfavorable", "adverse", and "unacceptable".

Oct. 1.—Six peace organizations issue a joint statement opposing a boycott of Japan, recently suggested by the Washington Post and other organs of public opinion, as this would "necessitate arousing hatred for Japan to a fever pitch or the measure would be ineffective. This would be dangerous because the United States' primary aim is to avoid war".

Oct. 5.—President Roosevelt stating that the "welfare and security of every nation today is being threatened", in a sensational address in Chicago, warns that the United States may be attacked if the developing "international anarchist thievery" is not checked, and proposes a "concerted" effort by peace-loving peoples to maintain justice throughout the world. He suggests a "quarantine" of offending nations because the "epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading". He, however, emphasizes his personal determination to "pursue a policy of peace and to adopt every practicable measure to avoid involvement in war". He arraigns, but does not name, the nations which are upsetting the international equilibrium "without declaration of war and without justification of any kind". "Civilians, including women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air... or in a time of so-called peace they are sunk when shipping is

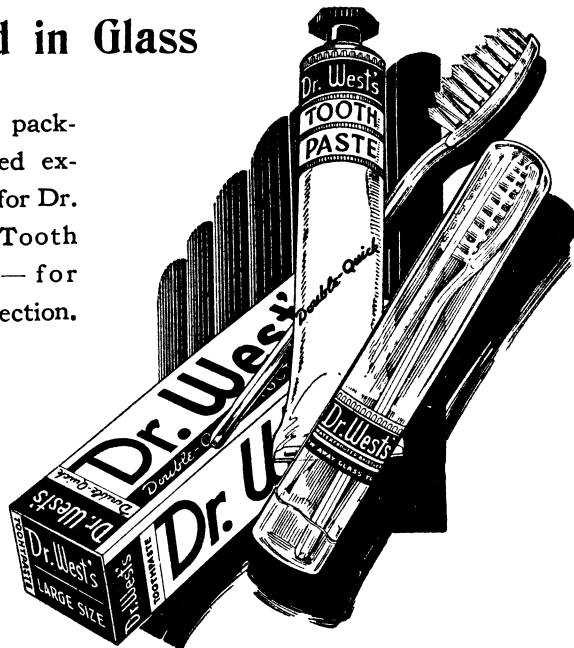
attacked by submarines without cause. Nations are commencing to take sides in civil warfare on nations that have never done them any harm. Nations claiming freedom for themselves deny it to others... Innocent nations are being sacrificed to a greed for power and supremacy devoid of all justice. This reign of terror and lawlessness began a few years ago. There must be a positive endeavor to preserve peace. Therefore America is absolutely engaged in the search for peace". The address is delivered on the occasion of the dedication of Chicago's Outer-Link Bridge, and congratulating the city on spending its resources on such projects and other useful endeavors instead of on armaments, he states that he has chosen this great inland city to speak on such a subject of definite national importance. In solemn language he warns that isolation does not necessarily mean protection for any nation. He declares that "an air of calamity pervades the world" and charges that "the landmarks and traditions of civilization and progress toward law, order, and justice are being wiped away. "If we are to have a world in which we can breathe freely and live in amity without fear, peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort to uphold the laws and principles on which alone peace can rest secure. There must be a return to belief in the pledged word and in the signed treaty. There must be a recognition of the fact that national morality is as vital as private morality."

Oct. 6.—The State Department issues a statement: "... Since the beginning of the present controversy in the Far East, the United States has urged both the Chinese and Japanese governments that they refrain from hostilities and offered to be of assistance

(Continued on page 518)

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# Editorials

This is not a statement by or with authority. Yet it is more than a mere surmise. It is an inference. Its accuracy, however, is not to be tested by the simple expedient of asking the chief actor in the drama

## The Reductio ad Absurdum

whether it is so, for his position is of necessity such that he could not be expected to confirm its truth.

The interpretation is so important a one and casts so astonishing a light on political events now unfolding, that it is here put forth for the first time with a certain daring comparable in kind, though of course not in degree, to the supreme boldness of the individual who has set out, according to this inference, to submit an alleged policy of the government of the United States, as announced and outlined in an Act of Congress, involving international consequences possibly of the gravest kind, to the process known in logic as the *reductio ad absurdum*—the reduction to an absurdity.

On three or four different occasions now, President Manuel L. Quezon, of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, in advocating the grant of independence earlier than in 1946 as solemnly provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, has stated (as in his address last month to the National Assembly in the presence of United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and other dignitaries):

"I can see no valid reason why, if the Philippines can be given independence in 1946, it may not have it in 1938 or 1939. In the short span of seven years, the Filipino people can hardly do anything that would substantially change their present situation. Any obstacle which would vitally affect the chances of successful and lasting independent nationhood in 1939 can not be overcome by 1946".

He said this also to newspaper reporters on the day of his return from the United States on the 16th of last August—

"If we could not stand independence two years from now, neither could we in 1946, when the ten-year transition period expires. What is six years in the life of a nation?"

He said it again during a press conference a few days after his address before the Assembly:

"If the situation in the Far East is good reason for not granting us independence now, it is also a good reason for not granting independence in 1946".

President Quezon has been criticized for not taking international realities into consideration in proposing independence in 1938 or '39. *But neither did Congress take international realities into consideration when it passed the Tydings-McDuffie Act promising the "complete independence" of the Philippines "on the 4th day of July immediately following the expiration of a period of ten years from the date of the inauguration of the new government. . ."* Ten years, no more and no less, automatically—no matter what!

As solemn a personality as Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray, now in Manila as head of the Joint Committee on Philippine Affairs, stated a few weeks ago:



"The Committee is interested in evolving a long-range program of economic readjustment, and its functions and decisions are *not likely for the moment to be influenced by the unsettled conditions in the Far East*".

A little later, he stated before the Philippine Columbian Club that—

"America's main objective is ultimately to make the Philippine Commonwealth a Philippine Republic and an independent economic unit. . ." "Our report", he went on to say, "will not please the extremists on both sides. It may not meet with the approval even of the moderates. But we can assure you that we are exerting all efforts to submit a report which will help to conclude America's work here with credit to America and to the lasting good of the Filipino people".

This may be nothing but the preliminary hawking and throat-clearing of an expert before expertizing, but it sounds appallingly stupid, yet quite in harmony with that stupidest of all works of legislation—the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Mr. Quezon, three or four years ago, fought one of the greatest battles of his life against the Hawes-Cutting Act, which he called "the worst possible bill", a "backward step", "wholly unacceptable", "economically unworkable", "giving us ten years of very limited autonomy and then a questionable independence", a "triumph of the Cuban and the American beet-sugar interests", "not the glorious culmination of the noble enterprise voluntarily assumed by the American people".

He won that fight in the Philippines, though it was a hard one, for the Hawes-Cutting Act was well-baited with catch-words and promises. Then he went to Washington to seek legislation more worthy of the United States, to petition for political human rights granted without lobbyist price-tags attached.

Former Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt told what happened in Washington at that time in the August issue of *Asia*, come to hand only a few weeks ago. (This story I have not attempted to verify locally, believing it better to take it as it stands.)

"President Roosevelt sent for me [wrote the former Governor-General] to discuss the Philippine question and asked me if I would find out exactly what the Filipinos wished, and advise him. I saw the Commission, and they told me that their desire was to see nothing done at the moment and to plan for a dominion status in the future. They said that if no bill were passed, the Philippine Legislature would invite a commission from Congress to visit the Islands and pay the cost. Then perhaps some permanent relationship might be arranged. I reported this to the President. Nevertheless, the new bill was passed and the President signed it. It was called the Tydings-McDuffie Act, but outside the name differed little from the first bill. President Quezon advocated its adoption, claiming it was fundamentally different. . ."

As I wrote at the time in the Philippine Magazine, Mr. Quezon was confronted in Washington with the choice of accepting the Tydings-McDuffie Act—"or else", in Chicago parlance. What other course could any practical politician have followed after that?

But President Quezon is more than a politician. And now, with breath-taking daring, having for nearly two years shown the highest qualities of statesmanship at home,

he has given Washington the Reproof Valiant. In fact, he has "avoided giving the Lie Direct only with an If". And, as Touchstone said to the melancholy Jaques: "Your If is the only peace-maker; much virtue in an If".

If my inference is correct, Mr. Quezon recognizes the impasse the Tydings-McDuffie Act will bring the United States and the Philippines to in ten years. He deems it important—and it is vitally important—to make this clear now, and, undoubtedly, it soon will be clear to even the dumbest. The argument by *reductio ad absurdum* which he has adopted is of all arguments the most irritating to encounter. It certainly is not "As Washington Likes It". Ever since Mr. Quezon first proposed an earlier "independence", there have been mutterings and sputterings of acute discomfort, not to say rage. But this is futile. Mr. Quezon can propose very much what he likes, for he knows that the responsibility is not his, but America's. And, as the representative of the weaker party in this drama, who can fairly blame him for pressing that advantage now?

MacMurray and his band have been trying to turn the joke, with an effort not to appear to be doing so, by talking of economic adjustments and ignoring the political adjustments which are even more necessary. It is true there is the economic garrote in the Tydings-McDuffie Act all oiled up for national mayhem. But how would good old Uncle Sam look in the role of a Torquemada? The laugh will out eventually, and it won't be on Manuel L. Quezon.

President Roosevelt's clear-sighted and high-minded analysis of the present state of the world as a result of the "reign of terror and international lawlessness that began a few years ago", threatening the "very foundation of civilization", a situation from which no nation can hope to escape, and his clear call to "positive endeavors to preserve the peace" by "removing injustices and well-founded grievances" but at the same time arousing the "moral consciousness of the world to the cardinal necessity of honoring the sanctity of treaties, of respecting the rights and liberties of others, and of putting an end to acts of international aggression",—this, in summary of his great speech in Chicago, is a pronouncement of the great leader of the American people showing recognition of the fact that world-power carries with it world-responsibility. Once more, individual Americans can hold up their heads, knowing that America has—after disappointing delays—spoken up for the right.

We in the Philippines may take pride, too, in the fact that while according to news reports that followed the Roosevelt speech, the American press was voicing only "cautious approval", President Manuel L. Quezon did not hesitate in declaring at a press conference immediately after reading the first reports of the speech, and at the risk of incurring criticism for "mixing into foreign affairs" which as yet fall outside the province of the Commonwealth

Government, that he is in full accord with President Roosevelt,—an unconscious demonstration not only of Mr. Quezon's own concern over the present state of the world, but of loyalty to the United States and the principles and ideals it stands for.

President Quezon's spontaneous declaration on this occasion was an earnest of the likeness of feeling between the United States and the Philippines, born of nearly half a century of association and of faithfulness to the same Christian and democratic conceptions.

Regarding the reason for the retirement of General Douglas MacArthur from the United States Army, the general public has been informed only of the General's desire not to stand any longer in the way of the promotion of officers junior to himself. While it is true that he has been a general officer much longer than any other officer and was the youngest officer ever to occupy the highest post in the Army, that of Chief of Staff, he still had some seven years left before arriving at the regular retirement age, and while the retirement of an officer of such high rank as his makes way for the promotions of hundreds of other officers, this in itself would seem to be hardly sufficient reason for the course he has adopted, especially if his retirement involves the relinquishment of his position as Military Adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth Government.

It is not too much to say that the acceptance of General MacArthur's resignation by President Roosevelt has resulted in puzzlement and uneasiness in the Philippines, and the real meaning of the affair, whatever it may be, is felt to touch very closely the vital interests of the Philippine national defense program.

If rumors to the effect that personal rivalries in Washington of the most petty nature are at the bottom of the matter, then we are witnessing what under cover of a mere retirement is an outrage against both United States and Philippine interests, for the merest amateur must understand that the building up of the Philippine capacity of self-defense is of the greatest importance to the United States as well as the Philippines, both as making possible a gradual lessening of American responsibility here and in building up a possible ally for the United States in case of future threats to peace in this part of the world in which the United States might become involved.

The Philippine national defense program is, or might well have been, General MacArthur's final and most signal service to the United States and its Philippine ward, perhaps his greatest service to them both and to the cause of Western civilization in the Pacific region. Truly remarkable progress has been made in the past two years, but no one can believe that General MacArthur's guiding genius can be dispensed with at this time without great—and, it would seem under the present circumstances, wholly unnecessary—loss.

## Lines

By Josue Rem. Siat

I vowed I'd dare to face Reality . . .

But turned to find Reality facing me!



# China Letter

By Lin Yu

Shanghai, October 15, 1937.

Dear Friends,

**T**HROUGH the kindness of the Editor and Publisher of this Magazine, I am enabled to write you this letter. He suggested that it contain both news and comment. News

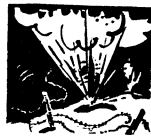
we have aplenty at present. Indeed, the trouble is rather that we have too much of it. I have to sift it, and give you only what is important, which is not always easy to do, especially when one is so close to the scene and one's feeling and sentiment are so much involved in the issue. However, I shall try my best.

As for the comment, I believe it hardly necessary. I believe in facts. When people get the essential, vital facts of any issue, they generally come to a right conclusion, unless indeed they have an axe to grind in the matter and their interests go against what is right. However, sometimes comment is unavoidable, and in such cases I, being a Chinese, will make it from the Chinese point of view.

What you want to know about most at present is, naturally, the Sino-Japanese hostilities. But your dailies must have, I am sure, covered the field well. However, perhaps there is the danger of being unable to see the forest for the trees. I will, therefore, try to give you a broad outline of the conflict to help you see the events of the past few months in better perspective.

Let us begin with a brief survey of the general issue. Too long a story is involved to tell in detail; suffice it to say that China has suffered much at the hands of the Japanese. The loss of Korea and Formosa, the Twenty-one Demands forced upon China by Japan during the World War under duress, the Japanese domination in Southern Manchuria—are just to mention a few of the grievances China has against Japan. About a decade or so ago, however, China began to seek redress—*peacefully*. In Manchuria, China began to develop its own resources, to build its own railways, parallel, it is true, to the Japanese railways, and to construct its own harbor which may one day compete with the Japanese-leased port of Dairen. Then the Japanese fought back—with the mailed fist. The result was the Manchurian “incident”, started during that fateful night of September 18, 1931, which rocked and is still rocking the world.

China's policy in dealing with the incident shows a gradual development. At first, the Chinese government refused to meet force with force, but relied on the League of Nations. The situation, however, was clearly untenable, and the public was loud in demanding resistance; and so when Mr. Wang Ching-wei assumed the presidency of the Executive Yuan, in January, 1932, he epitomized his policy in the popular slogan “Simultaneous Resistance and Negotiation”, which prevailed down to the end of 1935. But it actually worked out to be more a policy of yielding to Japanese demands than one of resisting Japanese encroachment. Witness the following facts: resistance in Shanghai in 1932 resulted in the Shanghai Truce Agreement; resistance in Jehol in 1933, in the Tangku Truce, which created



the demilitarized zone in East Hopei, resulting later on in the bogus régime of Yin Ju-keng, the through train service between Peiping and Mukden, the postal service between China and Manchuria, the establishment of customs stations along the Great Wall, and the political shake-up in North

China to please the whim of the Japanese military in the summer of 1935. Mr. Wang became so unpopular that an attempt was made on his life during a Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee. That marked the exit of Mr. Wang from active political life in Nanking and incidentally the end of his policy.

In 1936 China's policy in respect to Japanese aggression evolved to another stage. When General Chiang Kai-shek assumed the post vacated by Mr. Wang, it was decided to try negotiation first, and only if that failed to turn to active resistance. During the summer that year, when Kwangtung and Kwangsi were up in arms urging the Central Government to resist Japan, Mr. S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, went to Nanking to negotiate with the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Chang Chun. In the course of the negotiation, Mr. Kawagoe presented General Chang with four demands which aimed at nothing less than complete domination of China by Japan. Meanwhile General Chiang Kai-shek quickly maneuvered General Chen Chi-tang, the Kwangtung warlord, off the political stage and effected an agreement with Kwangsi. He then brought his troops back to Central China and instructed General Chang to present five counter-demands, reversing every one of the Japanese demands. Japan did not see fit to force the issue then, and the negotiation was broken off without achieving anything worthwhile to the Japanese. The Japanese military, however, sought to get at China indirectly by engineering the attack on Suiyuan by their *protégés*, the Chahar bandits, the “Manchukuo” irregulars, and the Inner Mongolian troops under Prince Teh. The campaign ended in a debacle, with the Chinese forces capturing Pailingmiao and many detachments of the attackers defecting to the Chinese side.

The failure of the Japanese to take direct action and the failure of their Suiyuan campaign made them lose much “face” and exposed the weakness of their policy of using Chinese to conquer China. The Chinese press which had been enjoying a greater amount of freedom than during Wang Ching-wei's time now clamored for a stronger policy against the Japanese, and some papers even demanded a war to regain the *terra irredenta*. The Japanese military felt very uncomfortable and saw that something had to be done to restore their “prestige”, or, as Premier Konoye expressed it, “to beat China to her knees, so that she will no longer have the spirit to fight”. And they made up their minds that they themselves would have to do the beating as they could no longer entrust this to their “allies”.

When one's mind is made up to pick a quarrel, it is easy to find an excuse. Ever since the debacle of the Jehol campaign, the Japanese have been clamoring for the auto-

onomy of the five North China provinces—Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, and Shantung. It was logical, therefore, for them to muddle the water in North China in order to fish; and the result was the Lukouchiao incident. A backward glance at the North China situation will help us to understand the outbreak of the trouble.

In the summer of 1935, the Japanese were out for the blood of General Yu Hsueh-chung, governor of Hopei province, whom they had run out of Manchuria. When the Hopei-Chahar Political Council with General Sung Cheh-yuan as its head was set up, this semi-autonomous régime attempted to trade North Chahar in return for the abolition of the East Hopei bogus régime. In the end, however, the Japanese got the six districts of North Chahar, which they used later as their base in attacking Suiyuan, and also retained East Hopei. This made General Sung wary of "cooperating" with the Japanese, though he was equally wary of disturbing the *status quo* of the provinces under his control. Hence the necessity of the Lukouchiao incident.

There are two stories of the origin of the incident. One is that while the Japanese were maneuvering near Lukouchiao, their "pill boxes" were attacked by the Chinese. The other story is that after night maneuvers one Japanese soldier was found missing, and the Japanese went to the nearby city of Wanping and demanded the gates be opened so that they might go in to search for the missing man. That was 1:00 a. m., July 8; and when the Chinese sentries refused to comply with their wishes, they attacked the city with rifle and gunfire. No matter which story is true, still the Japanese were in the wrong for the simple reason that they had no right to be there at all—not being justified by the Boxer Protocol, or any other treaty or local agreement—and they must be held responsible for the trouble that arose out of their action. After the fighting there

was a short truce, but the Japanese, while continuing to negotiate with General Sung Cheh-yuan in Tientsin, on the other hand brought in reinforcements and war supplies to Tientsin and Peiping from Manchuria, Korea, and even Japan. Peiping virtually became a beleaguered city and everybody knew that there would be war in North China.

While the Japanese were pouring troops and war supplies into China, they had the effrontery to try to prevent the Chinese Government from mobilizing its troops within Chinese territories, from Central China to Hopei. They also attempted to secure Chinese Government consent in advance to any agreement they might reach with General Sung! The Japanese did finally reach an agreement with General Sung. Besides apology from General Sung for the incident, the agreement provided for the Chinese troops to withdraw a short distance first, this to be followed by a similar step by the Japanese, and then by simultaneous withdrawals of both Chinese and Japanese troops to certain specified points.

General Sung not only carried out the first step, but also threw the gates of Peiping open and removed the barricades into the bargain. But the Japanese refused to budge. Thereupon General Sung decided, on July 26, upon a policy of resistance, but was forced to leave Peiping for Paoting two days later, and by the end of July, Japanese troops had Tientsin and Peiping in their control and had pushed their vanguards along the Peiping-Hankow (Ping-Han for short) railway to Liang-hsiang and Liuliho, along the Tientsin-Pukow (abbreviated as Tsin-Pu) line to Yangliuching and along the Ping-Sui (i.e., Peiping-Suiyuan) railroad to attack the famous Nankow Pass in the Great Wall.

While desultory fighting was going on in North China, Central China was keyed to a high pitch of tension. The

(Continued on page 510)

## Cenotaph

By Mary Medina Clark

### 1. Last Post

**O**UR Unknown Dead! We love you with a love  
 Passing that of women, which has been  
 One pure emotion in our chequered lives.  
 A million souls went with you on your quest,  
 Your countries' honour was your Holy Grail.  
 This sacrifice is solemnly remembered  
 In silence, nation wide. For every year  
 The longest minutes twain are dedicate  
 To you, who dared—and in the daring—died.  
 Oh, yes! We're prodigal in our remembering  
 Who were too prodigal then in our waste  
 Of glorious Youth, which might have shared its glory  
 With mankind—how much—we shall never know.  
 But yet a bitterness of loss is present  
 With us who mourn, on this eleventh day  
 And all days else.  
 Oh! Anguished Christ!

### 2. Reveille

**R**EGRETS are not enough! Our sacrifice  
 Has left the battle for the Greater Peace  
 To you, who, coming after, catch the Colours  
 That fell then from our dying hands. You must  
 Go on! Go forward! Not to war, but Peace—  
 The Peace for which we died, for which you live!—  
 So shall our loss become the gain of all  
 The coming kingdom of the Prince of Peace.  
 Our blood, which dyed them red, shall now be washed  
 From the white banners of world sacrifice.  
 Re-dedicate yourselves, your souls and bodies  
 To Peace on earth, ye men of goodly will;  
 To wide horizons, international,  
 With Christ as Captain of our singing host,  
 And we who died are marching in the vanguard  
 Leading the world to light.  
 Triumphant Christ!

# Crocodile Man

By N. V. M. Gonzales

A PARTY of soldiers on patrol duty, nearing the barrio of Wasig, came upon the crocodile basking in the warm sunshine on the river-bank. One of them fired his gun, but missed, and in an instant the animal had slipped into the water, hardly rippling the surface. The soldiers swore, for they knew this was the beast that had been damaging the fish traps, leaving wreckage that it took weeks to repair. People who came back late from their clearings at Troso up the river told of how the reptile sometimes followed their *bancas*, frightening them into paddling downstream with all their might. Mang Tiago, the ferryman, said the animal haunted his part of the river and on moonlit nights crawled up on the bank howling like a dog that has seen an evil spirit.



Before he knew it, he had caught a chicken in his wife's poultry yard and secured a stout iron hook and a length of strong hemp rope. Early the next morning he went to the river, where he cut off the chicken's head and baited the hook with the still warm body of the fowl. Later in the day he pulled in the line, but the fish had eaten the bait.

His failure incensed him and he began thinking of constructing a trap. He had it! It would be a long, narrow, box-like cage, the sides, made of strong mangrove poles driven deep into the ground, so close together that the animal when caught would not be able to thrash around. The bait would be a live dog. Nardo hardly slept that night, thinking of the trap, and early the next day he was off to the mangrove swamp to cut the poles. Then he paddled to a stretch of sandy bank where the crocodile had frequently been seen.

"There is some evil one behind it all," he said.  
"What do you mean?" inquired the Troso workers.  
"Aye, I know of an old witch once, who had a crocodile for a pet. Perhaps..."

"Such a one might be here among us!"  
"Why don't we see about it, then," suggested Nardo, somewhat impatiently.  
No one made a reply.

Nardo was a big-muscled fellow of thirty or thereabouts. He was not one, he thought, to listen to idle stories about witches. He had his own clearing and a carabao. Of nights he would sit by the kitchen fire and watch his wife make supper. The sounds of the night would come to his ears and snatches of stories about witches and evil spirits would come to his mind, but he would force them away, chewing hard at his tobacco and spitting out many an arrow of spittle into the fire.

He was paddling his banca to the barrio one afternoon when, passing the place where Mang Tiago had said he saw the crocodile in the moonlight, he was startled. He thought he saw a woman huddled up against the trunk of a mangrove tree standing half in the river. He silently paddled closer to the shore and found to his relief that the woman-like shape was only a stumpy root of the same mangrove tree.

"That's your old witch!" he said, mentally addressing the Troso folk.

The crocodile, however, was real enough. One day, Tigre, Nardo's hunting dog, came with him to the river. Nardo was going to town and ordered the dog back as he stepped into his banca, leaving him whining on the bank. He had almost come to the bend in the river when he heard a splash and a faint bark. The crocodile had swept the dog into the river with a lightning-like swish of his tail.

He did not immediately feel his loss deeply, but he spat more frequently than usual as his friends in the village pressed him to retell how he lost his good hunting dog, Tigre. The idea of vengeance did not occur to him at first. But when he returned home and noticed that his wife missed the dog, although she said very little about it, he began to feel a sense of loss.

He had not breathed a single word about his plans to his wife. Busy with her chores, she had not noticed anything out of the ordinary about her husband. But when he had completed his trap and went to visit it every afternoon, she noticed that something seemed amiss with him. But she said nothing. One night she found the place beside her empty, and she got up to sit at the window and await his return. It was such a moonlight night as the crocodile was said to appear, but Nardo saw nothing of the beast. There was only the whining little dog in the trap and the black shadows of the mangrove poles on the white sand. Nardo hastened home and told his wife that he had thought he had heard some one outside, cattle rustlers, may be. It seemed to him that she did not believe him, although she said nothing, and he felt awkward.

Several times this happened. He had to visit the trap every day to feed the puppy or it would die and there would be no one to howl all day and all night.

Then, one night, Nardo was awakened by a strange sound, a howling different from that of any dog. He strained his ears. It was a faint call indeed, half like the howling of a dog, half like the mooing of a cow. Noiselessly Nardo left the house.

At the trap Nardo knew that the half-doggish, half-cowish call had come from the crocodile. It lay there on the sand, between the stakes, its grey back shiny like a new frying pan glinting in the moonlight.

His first impulse was to run home and tell his wife. But what would she say? He edged closer to the crocodile. Trapped? Yes, the brute could not move a step either forward or backward. The puppy was gone.

He was suddenly a gleeful man. He had captured the crocodile. He ran home and, out of breath, sat down on the doorstep to rest. Then he went into the house and saw his wife sprawled out on the sleeping mat, and he lay down, too. His wife had not awakened and he let her sleep, but many thoughts kept chasing about in his head. Would the crocodile get loose? Shouldn't he have tied it up in

some way? "I must go back there", he said to himself. He was about to get up again when his wife turned around and, warm and fleshy, snuggled up to him. The dawn had come, windy and cold. Should he tell his wife about his catch? Should he bring it home to her as a present and see her cry out in fright? But he knew her. She would want him to turn the animal loose. "Don't be courting the devil", she would say and he would have to give in. And was that what he had worked so hard for?

Yet he was not quite content. His victory seemed an empty one. There was no one to share it with him. Should he call a neighbor? No, the fellow would claim some of the credit.

He hurried through his breakfast and hastened to the riverside. The crocodile lay where he had left it. The animal seemed to know it was helpless. When it saw the man it only closed those gold-flecked eyes, as if to doze. So it seemed to Nardo. It struck him that perhaps the creature was taunting him.

"You think I don't know what to do with you, eh?" he shouted. He took a stick and poked at the animal's eyes. Those were the very eyes that had spied his dog, Tigre. The crocodile twisted, grunted, sought to whip with its armored, flail-like tail. His jaws opened and shut threateningly. His large, sharp, conical teeth glistened in the morning sunshine. At sight of them Nardo remembered how as a boy he had been made to wear a string of crocodile teeth as a necklace to keep evil spirits away. He laughed and prodded into the animal's earholes.

He desisted to gather some strong vines that grew abundantly near by. Then he tied the crocodile's tail securely to the poles. The tail was slimy, like that of a fish, and he could hardly get hold of it at first.

"How's that, eh?" he grunted. "You couldn't hurt a fly now, could you?" He resumed his torture, finally leaving off to tie up the brute's gaping and snapping jaws. Then he began to deal him blows with a heavy stick. Each time he struck, the stick bounced. The animal winced, stirred, jerked, and groaned at each blow.

The sun was getting hot, Nardo was tired and his body was running with sweat. He decided he would bring the crocodile to the village. He would tie it up still more securely and drag it behind his carabao. He would take the trail through the mangrove swamp. He would drag the beast through the street. People would look out of the windows and scream.

He went home to get his carabao. His wife noted the

smell of mud and swamp about him. "Where have you been?" she would have asked him, but he looked rough and surly and tired and she hastened to give him something to eat. He ate quickly and silently and then went to where his carabao was tethered. He patted the animal on the rump and threw a rope on his broad back.

On the river bank the crocodile lay as helpless as before, his eyes clotted with blood. "Enjoying the sunshine, eh!" taunted Nardo. The carabao snorted.

"Don't be afraid, Pongkol," said Nardo. "It's nothing but a helpless crocodile. It can't hurt you . . . Now, now . . ." he coaxed.

The path skirted the riverbank and the crocodile dragged along the ground like a heavy log. The carabao halted several times, as if unwilling to go ahead, but Nardo drove him on, beating him with a loose end of rope. At times Pongkol would trip over a tree root and the crocodile was thrown from side to side as they made their slow progress through the swamp. The vines tied about the jaws of the crocodile had been torn off, but Nardo knew of no way safely to replace them.

They came to a shallow creek and as they crossed it the crocodile writhed wildly at the touch of the water. "Ha, ha," laughed Nardo. "Say goodbye to the fishes!"

They crossed a second creek, narrower and shallower than the first one. Near the bank Nardo caught sight of the tree root that looked like an old hag of a woman. "Ha, ha," said Nardo, "there's their old witch again!"

The third and last creek they had to cross was wider and deeper and nipa palms grew thickly along one bank. The carabao plunged into the stream with a heavy splash, and Nardo almost slipped off his back. The crocodile followed. . . . And suddenly blood colored the greenish water.

Some say that there was a battle between Nardo and the carabao and the crocodile. Nardo was not seen for several days and his wife came to the village to look for him.

It was Mang Tiago who saw him then, there by the bank of the river, a crumpled up hulk of a man. He lay crazily on a matting of muddy nipa leaves, only half dry, and he yelped like a dog and lowed like a cow. Mang Tiago said he had given him some chewing tobacco, and Nardo had swallowed it whole, like a hunk of food. . . .

Nardo was not seen after that. Now, on feast days in the village, the people send for Mang Tiago, and as long as there is chewing tobacco, he recites over and over the tale of Nardo and the crocodile.

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## Autumn Never Comes to this Green Land

By Harriet Mills McKay

**A**UTUMN never comes to this green land,  
Dreaming forever in eternal spring,  
To spread bright colors with a lavish hand. . . .

Arresting growth. . . to give a harvesting.  
No frost-bright fires burn the forest here  
Exposing branches, empty-armed and drear.

But I believe she makes a daily round,  
And all unnoticed plucks the fading leaf,  
And lets it flutter softly to the ground. . . .

A cycle ended. . . beautiful and brief.  
But always vestures of the tropic scene  
Are just a varied monochrome of green!

# Manila Changes

By Henry Philip Broad

**W**E had—my young daughter and I—rattled down crowded Azcarraga, faced a major traffic jam in one of the twisting little side-streets between Rizal Avenue and the Escolta; had finally, after much delay, reached 217 Dasmariñas, had taken the lift to the fourth floor, had stopped for a moment to view a surprising roof garden, passed through the business office of the Philippine Magazine, and after having climbed tremulously a circular staircase, had come at last into the Editor's Holy of Holies, in the penthouse of the Uy Yet Building.



From where we sat we could see squat powerful outlines of new buildings and spires of old ones fringe the horizon. From below came, not at all faintly and yet softened by the distance, the noise of traffic of the mature afternoon. There was in this reverberation of noises, in this view of new—and old—structures, a reminder that being above it made one a part of it no less. . . .

Between sips of tea, we talked: What was going on down in Zamboanga? What did we think of the political situation? How long did we intend to stay here? And then the Editor suddenly asked: "Have you noticed any changes in Manila since you were here last time?"

I put down my cup of tea, struck by the sudden inadequacy of the word. Changes! Changes? Changes, of course—countless changes. And "changes" didn't say it. Why, this was no longer the Manila of November, 1931, this was a new Manila, an upsetting, a bewildering, evolving, Manila.

"Write me an article about it," the Editor urged.

"I'll try. When I'm home again. When all this turbulence of new impressions has had time to settle a little."

Perhaps it was the unearthly hour of my arrival in Manila that made the first impression such an unfavorable one. No one really should arrive in Manila—or elsewhere—at 5:30 in the morning, in the tail of a typhoon; the sea rough and unfriendly, the Pasig swollen with mud, the quay dismal and bare but for a knot of rushing *cargadores*; not a taxi in sight; and rain, rain pouring from a sky that looked as dismal as the rest. And then, later, breakfastless, in a battered taxi rattling one's way over miserable pavement through narrow old streets still dark with night and rain. Manila, on that early August morn seemed one immense pool of distress, weeping over itself.

But a few days later, the sun, against all expectations lending gracious assistance, I beheld the first great change.

The Escolta!

The Escolta and I are old friends. We have known each other many, many years—when I was younger and it less so. It never was what could be called a wide thoroughfare, but now—

A narrow bowel of a street lined its not great length with buildings so high as to dwarf it out of proportions. Five and a half years ago there were a number of tall buildings on the Escolta. Today one may safely say that—with a gap ready to take on another—there are only tall

buildings on the Escolta. And, through this narrow channel passes an unceasing, uninterrupted stream of vehicles, a mass of traffic closely packed, unendingly carried on, steadily growing as the city grows.

In earlier days it was possible to park one's car on the Escolta. In 1931 we parked ours—not on the Escolta proper, but just a few steps away. But today it seems there are no longer any parking grounds. Your car drops you at your destination, more or less, and then cruises on, following the car ahead, and being followed by a car behind; the latter again being followed, and this all through the length of the day and the haste and press of business.

The Escolta sidewalks teem with pedestrians, driven no less by haste and press of business or busyness; eyes fixed, steps rapid and sure. Few of them give more than casual attention to the variegated display in the countless shop windows. Not so very long ago—in '31, in fact—it was possible to stroll down the length of the Escolta in leisure and ease, taking in the shoes and the India shawls, the book displays and the typewriters, the jewelry assortments and the whatnots. But today you are mere chaff in a storm—of value to yourself only, carried along by the mass of haste all around you. You are, at times, not at all gently reminded that time may not always be money, but that others do not squander it.

Your purchases made, you stand forlorn on the curb—if you're allowed to stand—and hope and pray your car may soon show up after cruising around. And finally, finally, your eyes catch another's eyes in recognition, and it is your driver and your car. Joy surging through you in almost audible waves, you up and leap for it. Then you become, car and driver and all, another mere atom in this whirligig, mad and exhilarating, and a little frightening, as you emerge upon Plaza Santa Cruz with its babel of noises and pass down into Echague and bedlam.

Later, in your temporary home, you find yourself possessed of things you couldn't have bought in Manila five and a half years ago: Attractive ready-made dresses very reasonably priced; shoes of every shape, style, and shade, not so reasonably priced; novelty jewelry so much in vogue, of every possible sort, to suit every possible purse; and then you recall with gratitude that delicious cup of hot coffee taken in new, cool, darkened recesses of an old establishment.

One afternoon you drive out to Pasay to have dinner with old friends. A violent traffic jam on upper Calle Rosario holds you up, and so you have time to study the architecture of those to you, new buildings. They are not, of course, nearly as tall as those colossuses on the Escolta, but they are of more pleasing proportions. You can take them in their entirety without the risk of dislocating your neck.

After you pass the Jones Bridge with the vast bulk of the Post Office to your left gilded by a spare sun, the

traffic takes on a new form. No more the neck-to-neck, slow, yet hurried crawl, but an easy speeding along wide, clear, beautiful streets. The Mehan Gardens look refreshingly green after the murk and rush and haste of Azcarraga and Rosario. Patches of park, with their crimson-and-gold are magnificent; and these patches which recur frequently around Taft Avenue and on the new Luneta, are pure delights to one who remembers the bleak, grayish expanses of not so long ago.

Above the green-and-gold-and-crimson napery, shooting from the ground, unexpectedly tall, unexpectedly new, surprisingly handsome, are the University Club, the Bay View Hotel, and other edifices. How dwarfed have become the fancy twin towers of the Luneta Hotel which in an earlier day loomed so high! Then Dewey Boulevard, lined with mansions, many new ones among those we remember.

Evening settles slowly as we approached Pasay with its many new palacial residences, some still unfinished. They are indeed new structures—of new lines, new proportions, new colors and shades; like those other new structures seen along Taft and in New Manila—of squat, broad, hard lines; much glass, much glitter and goldleaf, and so, so utterly unrelated to their background and setting. Cubes of houses, of imposing massiveness; very, very modern, very, very new. . . . And we reflect then upon the necessity, the invigoration, the ineluctability, the cruelty, of the new.

Most of these mansions, we are told, have new fortunes behind them; that perhaps, explains much.

Then the New Woman on Manila streets! You see her everywhere—on the Escolta, in Pasay, Tondo, San Juan—in her short-skirted little sports frock of cotton or silk, shod in Gandara or in Escolta. Her hair and face neatly and becomingly beauty-parlored, she levels down age-old conceptions of beauty and conquers the city of *ternos* and *chinelas* as completely as her sisters conquer other cities. In all my three weeks in Manila I saw the old Filipino garb in the street only on Sundays. In '31 there were still many to be seen. With the New Woman there came, as a matter of necessity, the numerous beauty-parlors that are liberally sprinkled all over the Manila landscape in and out of the city proper.

The men nowadays are much more conscious of themselves in regard to haberdashery, and sport more colorful shirts and ties. And to carry these articles there are many new establishments that seem to thrive.

Department stores have added their quota of newness. There is, in these places of business, an orderliness, an efficiency, not connected with Manila stores of earlier days. The salesladies all speak good English, some of them very good English. They waste no time at all—your demands are given their due attention, what more could you ask for? Time was when a sort of personal relation sprang up between you and the person who waited on you. This is no more. Briefly, the salespeople are more polite but less friendly.

(Continued on page 508)

## The Boy and the Flute

By W. M. B. Laycock

SILVER, moon-minted, lay on the land as a luminous mist; and somewhere out in the murmurous silence a boy in a rice field played idle tunes on a bamboo flute. Idle, inconsequential, airy tunes as much a part of the moonlight-flooded night as the fireflies, and the dry rustle of the trade wind in the fronded palms, and the stars surging westward to their ultimate doom in the pallid waste that was the Sulu Sea.

There was a timeless quality in that fluting, and, though it floated down to us across only a few leagues of rice and meadow land, one was privy to the piquant fancy that, in reality, it had come from very far away—from the other end of Time, from the beginning of all the years. It was very, very old; and younger. . . younger than the young rice.

And it was something more, too—the very essence of the spirit of the land translated into terms of a melody whose notes were thin and reedy flutings of tremulous, silvery sound, both infinitely gay and infinitely forlorn, and informed—always—with a certain aura of rich and airy carelessness and nonchalance more touching than tears.

Only a boy could have played that tune; only a boy or one of the old woodland gods. No really clever, or im-

portant, or successful person could ever have achieved it. It was too mockingly derisive of all success; too airy and artless and irresponsible; too much an integral part of the necromancy native to the passing hour.

And so it was that as one listened to that wild and faery fluting one was offered and one accepted—tentatively at least—a new set of values in regard to Life that suddenly made the great affairs of nations and the talk and deeds of famous men to seem of no more importance than “the brickbats of Babylon”. And certainly not as important—whispered a profane and wanton whimsy—as a slim brown boy idly playing a flute in a field of young rice under a westerling moon.

But then. . . just such a profane and wanton whimsy was but native to the passing hour and—doubtless—as fugitive as the music of which it was begotten. And that, perhaps, was as well. For it was of the very nature of the glamourie of that wild, fey fluting that it could not last. It was only a thin reedy cry in the vast and whispering silence of the moonlight and firefly-haunted night; it was, after all, only “such stuff as dreams are made on”. And certainly as evanescent as only dreams can be. And maybe as imperishable, too.

# Curious Facts about some Common Insects

By Leopoldo B. Uichanco

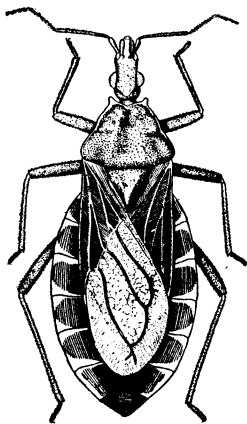
Drawings by Arsenio Y. Coronel

**N**OT long ago, the newspapers gave some prominence to a hospital case in Manila of a man who had been bitten by an insect. Following the accident, the victim was soon in great distress; alarming symptoms developed in the form of palpitation of the heart, difficulty of breathing, dizziness, and swollen face, hands, and feet. The doctor's skill was severely taxed and the patient had to be nursed along in his sickbed for a number of days.

The villain in the premises was most probably a somber-colored assassin bug, which is a trifle over two centimeters long and is known technically as *Triatoma rubrofasciatus* (De Geer). We have many other kinds of assassin bugs in the Philippines. Their food consists generally of soft-bodied insects, especially caterpillars, which they stab with their sharp beaks to suck the blood out. Assassin bugs are usually found among plants in the open, awaiting some likely prey. But *Triatoma*, unlike other assassin bugs, is of a more choosy taste. Fellow insects are not good enough for its food and nothing short of mammalian blood will satisfy it. Hence, instead of wasting its time among plants in the open, it sets itself on the spoor of its favorite meal. Crowded places like Manila, are its more frequented haunt. It often sneaks at night into the house of its intended human victims, hiding by day in dark places where its presence may not be easily detected. It clings patiently to the undersides of latrine seats and there lies in ambush for its hapless prey. The loss of a drop or two of blood is of little concern to the owner; the real trouble results from the nasty way the assassin bug and all other sucking insects have of injecting poisonous saliva into the puncture made by the beak. This bad spitting habit the insects have to resort to in order to liquefy the blood, which is sticky and is otherwise liable to clot and choke the predator.

Insects that prey on man are, of course, not a rarity. Their attack is an every day experience and the bite of these more familiar forms—mosquitoes, owl midges, lice, bed-bugs, and fleas—is not news. However, their unwelcome attention is at times much more than ordinarily dangerous, on account of the transmission of disease. Malaria, bubonic plague, and other insect-borne ailments find their way into the blood stream of humans because of the spitting habit of sucking insects.

When we think of insects, we usually have in mind mostly those forms that annoy us, make us or our domestic animals sick, or destroy our crops. This is, of course, a very natural attitude, considering that the yearly toll on human and animal lives, or at least on their health, and the damage to agriculture from the work of insects, are considerable. However, we are prone to overlook the fact that, despite the evil deeds of the relatively few miscreants, toward the control of which we should direct every effort, there are a

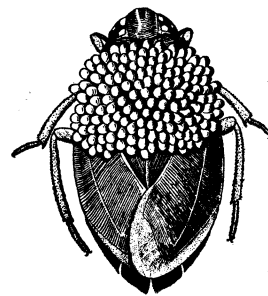


An assassin bug that feeds on human blood: *Triatoma rubrofasciatus* (De Geer) x 2½

good many insects which are of distinct service to mankind. We are familiar with the silkworm and the domestic honeybee, which are among the world's oldest domesticated animals, the lac insect of India, which produces the shellac varnish, and the cochineal insect of Mexico, which yields the well known dye. The role of bees, wasps, butterflies, moths, and certain flies in flower pollination is too widely recognized to require elaboration. Against the five or six injurious species of termites, we have over forty other known forms in the Philippines that are of immense value to us as soil builders. Flies, despite their evil reputation as disease carriers, ants, and certain small beetles help keep our surroundings clean by their habit as scavengers.

Also, they serve in pointing out to us the presence of dangerous filth which demands proper disposal. A close relative of the housefly, the bluebottle fly, lays its eggs on putrid flesh, which is the food of the maggots. The presence of maggots in jerked meat or salted fish is an almost sure sign that the product is spoiled and unfit to eat. These maggots sometimes get a chance to invade old wounds. In recent years, doctors have made the startling discovery that the presence of these scavengers in the wound is beneficial rather than harmful. The maggots eat the decomposed parts, leaving the healthy tissue clean. They remove the decayed portions which poison the living flesh and prevent the wound from healing. They do the job with a precision and thoroughness that no surgeon can ever hope to accomplish. Further findings have shown, moreover, that, in addition to cleaning the wounds, the maggots hasten the cure by the urea contained in their waste matter. In some hospitals at present, cultures of these maggots are purposely kept in readiness for the treatment of certain types of persistent wounds which physicians call chronic osteomyelitis. The maggots are raised under aseptic conditions and are called "surgical maggots."

But it is not only in health matters that insects can teach us things. By observing the ways of the insects, we may even obtain valuable suggestions in the conduct of our own social life. Very recently Filipino women were jubilant over their success in obtaining the suffrage. "Sex equality" is not a new institution among insects, and it has been brought about not through artificial legislation, but by the operation of natural laws. That the arrangement is biologically sound is attested in part by the fact that insects constitute the most successful race of the animal kingdom, in which they hold the controlling



A male water-bug, *Sphaeroderma rusticum* Fabricius, playing nursemaid to Lady Sphaeroderma's large brood of eggs. x 2 ½.

(Continued on page 506)

# Life Insurance in the Philippines

By Frank Lewis-Minton

ON December 31, 1936, according to the Insurance Commissioner's report, there were 44,086 holders of life insurance policies in the Philippines, carrying a total coverage of ₱157,836,971. At the close of business on December 31, 1916, the number of policy holders was but 8,063, and the total of life insurance in force only ₱30,130,054. In short, the amount of life insurance in force today is over five times greater than it was twenty-one years ago. To the casual observer from the Occident, particularly from America, these figures may be quite unimpressive. But to those of us who are familiar with local economic conditions the progress of life insurance is remarkable, not to say amazing.

In 1913 an American insurance concern published a statement to the effect that eighty-five percent of American men died leaving an estate of less than \$100. That statement was over-conservative. Recently, after an exhaustive research, *Thrift*, an organ of the American Bankers Association, published statistics, (which were subsequently accepted and used by the United States Treasury Department), showing that out of every hundred men eighty-two die penniless, or with less than nothing! These are statistics from one of the richest countries of the world. Therefore the fact that not less than 44,086 of our citizens and residents in the Philippines have potential estates averaging about ₱3,800 each, and that the number of policy holders is steadily increasing, is not a bad showing.

Life insurance was little known in the Philippines, outside the Spanish and foreign business communities and among the wealthy *hacenderos* and industrialists, up to the end of the past century. This condition prevailed throughout the first two decades after American occupation. In fact, life insurance had not attained to any great importance in Europe or the Americas until about the middle of the nineteenth century, although marine insurance, in varying forms, had been popular since the early middle ages, and may have been known to the ancients. So far as is known, the first life insurance policy was issued in 1583. It followed strictly the form of marine insurance policies of that day. The first life insurance company known to history was the "Amicable Society" of London, organized in 1698. But life insurance was promptly banned as irreligious in Europe, and was likewise discouraged in America.

All insurance was looked upon generally as a game of chance—necessary in some instances, perhaps, but nevertheless a form of gambling. The famous Lloyds of London, accepting every conceivable risk, with the exception of risk to human life, was formed by a group of moneyed gentlemen, all of whom had other interests and other more important sources of income, and all of whom probably looked upon their venture as a sporting proposition rather than as a means of supporting commercial and industrial enterprises throughout the world. But the immense public value of such an institution quickly became apparent, and the possibilities and ramifications of insurance attracted the best financial and mathematical minds of the world.

Insurance companies sprang into being everywhere. Most of these, however, specialized in fire and marine risks, and incidentally did much to improve building construction, both on land and sea.

Insurance rates were high, but hazards were correspondingly great; for not wind and wave alone menaced the argosies of the merchants. Piracy and pestilence stalked the seas two hundred years ago, ever hovering near the hardy mariners who brought fortunes in silks and tea and spices from the Orient, tobacco and fine cabinet woods from the Americas. Not only fire and flood menaced their far-flung sources of supply—the isolated coast and island settlements, where these same buccaneers were wont to rob and rape, to murder and to pillage. Slowly the value of human life, hitherto largely a sentimental one, began to be considered in terms of its practical value to widows and orphaned children, to the community at large; and the demand for life insurance grew apace.

But that life insurance was generally considered merely a gamble with death is shown by the earlier policy forms—in some cases rather grisly documents—notable among which was the "Tontine" plan, so named for Lorenzo Tonti, the originator, an Italian who lived in Paris in the seventeenth century. The first Tontines were formed to raise money for Louis XIV, who was financially embarrassed, as usual. Tried and discarded in England and Ireland, the Tontine was later adopted by some of the life insurance companies. Under the most atrocious of the Tontine plans a group of men—usually one hundred—paid like sums into a fund which was held in trust by the insurance company or association until ninety-nine of the group were dead, and then paid—plus accrued interest—to the surviving member of the group. Modified Tontine plans called for payment of dividends to surviving members of the group at the end of a stated period: ten, fifteen, or twenty years. Obviously, however, the higher the death rate among members, the greater the dividends to survivors at the end of the Tontine period. Modifications of the Tontine plan flourished until after the middle of the nineteenth century. Education, experience, and finally wise legislation put an end to all such schemes and practices. And here let it be said that this legislation was quite as welcome to the great majority of insurance officials as to the public.

Most of the great North American life insurance companies were formed during the nineteenth century. Their pathways were not strewn with roses. They were hampered from within by inefficient supervision, by avarice, profligacy, and chicane; from without by fraud and political graft, by ignorance and superstition. Even as late as the middle nineties there were religious fanatics in America who looked upon life insurance as a sacrilege; others who considered it conducive to crime.

Since the birth of the twentieth century the growth of life insurance has been tremendous, due to increasing public confidence in the integrity and strength of insurance companies, and the financial sagacity of insurance officials.



In 1926, according to the Encyclopedia Britanica, there were thirty-one million policy holders in North America. Recently the largest American company reported thirty-seven million holders. These figures, of course, included industrial and group insurance coverage.

The spectacular increase of life insurance in the Philippines between 1915 and 1932, (P30,000,000 to P148,000,000, approximately), was doubtless due principally to flourishing business conditions caused by unprecedented foreign demand for sugar, hemp, coconut products, and lumber during the war and its aftermath of speculative expansion. Nearly everyone engaged in shipping, commerce, or industry, made unusual profits. Employees received high, sometimes unwarranted salaries. The over-optimistic bought more life insurance than they could carry in normal times, or spent so lavishly for other things that they were forced to decrease their insurance during the following depression, or even allow it to lapse. The increase since 1932 has been much slower, (scarcely two million pesos a year), but it has been a steadier, healthier growth.

Doubtless the earlier buyers of life insurance in the Philippines, as in other countries, looked upon the transaction more or less as a gamble. Almost the only form of policy sold was the endowment. (This is still the most popular policy, but recently there has been a growing demand for deferred payments and other plans which assure the beneficiary of an income for a period of years or for life, rather than payment of a lump sum). During the prosperous years, life insurance companies paid high dividends to holders of participating policies. Agents, generally speaking, were not averse to boasting of the dividends paid by their respective companies. The loan value of policies was also dwelt upon, perhaps with undue emphasis. At any rate the fact that it is unwise to borrow against life insurance, except in a real emergency, was not sufficiently impressed upon the minds of policy holders; nor was the fact that it is greatly to the advantage of the borrower to liquidate such loans promptly, duly stressed.

Not infrequently life insurance policies were bought largely through desire to help a friend, to extend the utmost courtesy to a popular visiting agent, or to "keep up with the Jones's", rather than from a knowledge of the true value and purpose of life insurance. Agents were fully aware of these characteristics of our peculiarly kind and hospitable people, and in some cases, doubtless, took advantage of them. But the same traits that make one "easy to sell" may also indicate that he will drop his in-

surance, when in temporary difficulties, without due consideration of his loss.

These elements, combined with the recent depression and minor contributing causes, have brought about the inevitable result . . . an appalling loss of life insurance through lapse of policies. We gaze with pardonable pride upon the Insurance Commissioner's report for 1936, showing P157,836,971 of life insurance in force. But let us look at some more figures. A consolidated statement of business transacted by life insurance companies operating in Manila from 1932 to 1936 inclusive shows that the loss of life insurance due to "lapse and other causes" amounted to P123,316,517 during that period. In short, the total life insurance in force is only about thirty-four and a half-million pesos more than the amount lost by lapse and voidance.

There is nothing more pitifully useless than a lapsed life insurance policy. Many of these policies need not have been allowed to lapse. With a little self-sacrifice, a little more careful planning, they could have been carried on to profitable maturity. A considerable number of these lapses occurred after only the first payment had been made, or after the policies had been in force only one year. Such business is not desirable to reputable companies. It tends to make relations between the company and the public less cordial, and may, in the case of smaller policies at least, be unprofitable—even a loss. The great loser is, of course, the buyer. He has lost his cash, a little of his self-confidence, perhaps a little of the respect of his intimates. And with each succeeding year his life insurance rate increases. Life insurance is, perhaps, the best illustration of the well known business axiom: "It pays to pay". The non-payer *always loses*.

It is true that economic change, lower salaries, and unemployment have contributed in considerable measure to this great loss of life insurance; but in many instances the agents who sold the insurance might have influenced policy holders to continue their payments, had they been genuinely interested in the welfare of their clients and the records of their companies.

Fortunately, however, there is now to be noted a decrease in life insurance lapse, and there is reason to hope that eventually the percentage of lapse may drop to normal, which is understood to be about fifteen percent among the more conservative companies abroad. Some time ago, one of our most prominent local companies instituted a "conservation department", devoted exclusively to keeping

(Continued on page 510)

## Moon Pool

By Ambrosia del Rosario

**W**HITE moonlight streaks in bold lines,  
Parallel, off the wet roof,  
Leaps unconcerned into an upright tree,  
Quivers on leaf and leaf and leaf,  
Slides down the trunk,  
And rests quietly  
To view itself in the small pool  
The rain has made.

# The Women Characters in Rizal's Novels

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

DOÑA PATROCINIO was Capitan Tiago's *bête noire*. Capitan Tiago, affluent owner of estates in Pampanga and Laguna, one of the richest landlords in Binondo, had only one thorn in his corpulent flesh and in his smug soul, and that thorn was the person of an old widow, "who was his rival in piety and who had gained from many curates such enthusiastic praises and eulogies as he in his best days had never received."<sup>1</sup> Rizal called the rivalry a "holy rivalry", because the results redounded to the benefit of the Church. A more "unholy", more bitter feeling could not exist between the warlords of two enemy nations than that which existed between Doña Patrocinio and Capitan Tiago. "Did Capitan Tiago present to some Virgin a silver wand ornamented with emeralds and topazes? At once Doña Patrocinio had ordered another of gold set with diamonds."<sup>2</sup> Knowing that the pious lady could not endure the chiming of bells and the explosion of fireworks because she was extremely excitable and nervous, he would, often, just to spite her, produce his "special" taunt—masses with bombs and fireworks. But while he would be smiling in triumph, she would be planning her revenge; the next Sunday she would pay to secure the best orators of the priestly orders in Manila, "the most famous preachers of the Cathedral and even the Paulists,"<sup>3</sup> to preach on the holy days upon profound theological subjects to the sinners who understood only the vernacular of the markets." What if she slept during the sermon, as Capitan Tiago, and his partisans bitterly reproached her with doing; what, indeed, if she did not understand what was being said, as off and on she would fitfully wake up from her slumber; the important thing was that she had paid for the sermons in advance and *that* was all that mattered—to her, to her adherents, and, we might add, even to the preachers.

What did this woman look like who disturbed the gracious calm of Capitan Tiago's existence? We regret that Rizal's pen-picture of her is not very adequate. We can only imagine that she must have been a strong, ageless creature, whose spirit seemed as undaunted and as invincible as her taut, wiry frame of a body. For when Capitan Tiago used some of his religious privileges in unsaintly prayers for her early demise, "so that he might be alone in serving God,"<sup>4</sup> his unworthy prayers remained ever unanswered; "there was no part of her that could be attacked by sickness; she seemed to be a steel wire, no doubt for the edification of souls, and she hung on in this vale of tears with the tenacity of a boil on the skin."<sup>5</sup> Of her physical appearance, we have only snatches of description which show that she can not have been a very delectable morsel of feminine pulchritude. Thus we see her raging at Capitan Tiago for his bombs and fireworks; she was indignant, mad, but "she could only gnaw at her lips with her tooth-gums."<sup>6</sup> One can only guess at the kind of person she was, for Rizal, interested in presenting the bombastic, pompous side of Capitan Tiago, used Doña Patrocinio merely as a means



to bring out those traits in the man's character. When Rizal said that "her adherents were secure in the belief that she would be canonized,"<sup>7</sup> it was not to have us think of her as good and saintly, but only so that he could add later on that Capitan Tiago agreed with this opinion and even cheerfully promised to worship her at the altars "provided only that she die soon."<sup>8</sup>

It is from such glimpses of Doña Patrocinio, therefore, that we have to deduce her character. The first trait that stands out was her obvious love of pomp. The pettiness behind it, the vulgarity, even, of the costly display which was supposedly to honor the Virgin Mary or some patron saint, but really only intended to put to shame the offerings of her equally foolish rival, one can not fail to note. "If at the time of the Naval procession, Capitan Tiago erected an arch with two façades covered with ruffled cloth and decorated with mirrors, glass globes, and chandeliers, then Doña Patrocinio would have another, with four façades, six feet higher, and more gorgeous hangings."<sup>9</sup> So the one party goaded the other to one crude demonstration after another. One day the woman was in the lead; the next, the Capitan, with his expensive candles and his gorgeous processions. But he could not long gloat over his victory for, before he knew it, "she had driven him from the field completely by presenting to the church three *andas* of gilded silver, each one of which cost her over three thousand pesos."<sup>10</sup>

This was the Doña Patrocinio during the best days of Capitan Tiago, when Maria Clara graced his household, and he was the most respected citizen of San Diego. The next time we see her is when Capitan Tiago, old, broken-down, and defeated, an opium-addict, finally breathed his last, and in so doing hurled at her his last and, this time, unanswerable challenge: his funeral was the grandest the people had ever attended. "The obsequies were of the very first class; all the rites and ceremonies possible were performed; it was, indeed, a delight: loads of incense were burned. . . ."<sup>11</sup> It was too much for Doña Patrocinio who actually wanted to die on the next day, "so that she might order even more sumptuous obsequies. . . . Yes, she desired to die, and it seemed that she could hear the exclamations of the people at the funeral, 'This indeed is what you call a funeral! This indeed is to know how to die, Doña Patrocinio!'"<sup>12</sup> But her rôle as prop to Capitan Tiago's desire to show off was over, and Rizal did not give her the magnificent death that she prayed for.

(1) Charles B. Derbyshire's *Social Cancer*, (translation of Rizal's *Noli Me Tangere*), p. 44.

(2) *Op. cit.*, pp. 44-45.

(3) Cf. *op. cit.*, p. 45, footnote (2). The Paulists are members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, whose chief business is preaching and teaching. They entered the Philippines in 1862.

(4) *Op. cit.*, p. 45.

(5) *Op. cit.*, pp. 45-46.

(6) *Op. cit.*, p. 45.

(7) *Op. cit.*, p. 46.

(8) *Ibid.*

(9) *Op. cit.*, p. 45.

(10) *Ibid.*

(11) Charles B. Derbyshire's *The Reign of Greed* (translation of Rizal's *El Filibusterismo*), p. 286.

(12) *Op. cit.*, pp. 286-287.

# Dominion Status for Indonesia

By G. G. van der Kop

**A** LITTLE over a year ago I sent the Philippine Magazine a few particulars respecting the so-called Soetardjo petition, which aimed at the calling of a conference of representatives of the Netherlands and of Indonesia (Netherland India) on a basis of equality, with the object in view of devising a scheme by which, as the result of various political reforms, the independent status of Indonesia (Netherland India), as defined in Article I of the Constitution, might be granted within a period of ten years or within such a period of time as would be considered possible by the conference.

Contrary to expectations at the time, the proposal submitted to the Volksraad to lay such a petition before H. M. Queen Wilhelmine and both houses of Parliament, was passed by a vote of 26 to 20. At the time that the vote was called, five members were absent but whereas these had previously stated that they would vote in favor of the proposal, the vote should have been 31 to 20.

Those in favor of the petition included nearly all Native members of the Volksraad, with the exception of a few extreme nationalists who did not believe that the proposal went far enough. Their slogan is "Indonesia free from Holland" without any restrictions whatsoever. The very influential Indo-European League supported the proposal also, and furthermore a few Europeans. It may be said in general that in addition to the Natives in favor of the petition, the European and Indo-European elements, which may be considered as having definitely settled in Netherland India, supported the petition. Those against it were the outspokenly European groups of the "Fatherland Club", the "Christian State Party", the Netherland Indian Catholic Party, European government officials, and the purely capitalistic interests as represented by what is called in the Volksraad the group of the "industrialists." Because the majority of the promoters of the petition, including six "Volksraad" members, belonged to the group of Native government officials, the error was made by the local press of representing the proposal as emanating from this politically very moderate, and in some respects, even conservative group. Afterwards this was corrected because the group concerned declared that the members had acted individually and not as party representatives. This did not make any material difference because the fact remains that the proposal was submitted and has finally been approved by politically moderate elements which may be considered, in so far as the Natives are concerned, as representatives of the better class and the more well-to-do groups among the Native population, who have a large share in the administration of the government, and, although nationalists at heart, can not be considered as favoring a break with



the so-called mother country.

Although very little attention has been paid to the petition by the local Dutch press, which has either ignored it or tried to make it appear ridiculous, it has been the subject of wide discussions in various Dutch periodicals of standing, and when mention of it was made in the Dutch Parliament, the then-Minister of the Colonies, Dr. Colyn, replied that the Netherland Indian Government would be approached for information on the subject. In his recent speech to the Volksraad, the new Governor-General Jhr. Mr. Tjarda van Starckenborch Stachouwer, stated that in due time a communication would be made on the subject.

The most recent development in respect to the petition is that now a Central Committee has been established at Batavia of which Mr. Soetardjo is the chairman. As names will convey little to readers in the Philippines, it will be sufficient for me to say that the members of the Committee include various Natives more or less prominent in political life and the one Arab member of the Volksraad. The Committee has no political party affiliations. The Central Committee itself will not conduct any action but various local committees will be established whose object will be to bring the petition to the attention of the public at large and to make also those who do not take an active part in politics more familiar with the aims of the promoters of the scheme.

Although the granting of a larger share of autonomy within the empire will be a slow process and will meet with considerable obstruction on the part of the capitalistic and conservative groups in Holland as well as in Netherland India itself, there can not be the slightest doubt that a conference, as proposed by Mr. Soetardjo and his colleagues, would tend to give a certain measure of satisfaction to the growing number of residents in Netherland India who feel that the predominance allowed to purely Dutch interests is becoming rather irksome. The depression which is claimed by some to be a thing of the past, although only those who have an interest in certain branches of the export trade benefit by what is called a revival, whereas the general prosperity of Java's population has decidedly declined in the course of the last dozen years and shows no signs whatever of a revival, has done much to accentuate the predominance of these purely Dutch interests, *inter-alia* by the various import restriction measures, many of which aimed almost solely at the protection of Dutch commercial and industrial interests. It appears therefore that the Soetardjo petition for a round-table conference is the logical result of a colonial policy which, at best, must be called short-sighted.

## Moloch Is Dead

By Ambrosia del Rosario

**M**OLOCH is dead. No more the young  
Babes are from the cradle swung  
Into a fiery bed.

Moloch is dead and we aspire  
To finer things, to things much higher—  
Mustard gas and liquid fire.

# Secrets in the Barrio Funeral

By Maximo Ramos

**I**N the barrios great reverence is shown the dying and the dead. This is to be expected, as the Philippines is situated in a part of the world where ancestor worship prevails. The Philippines being largely Christian, beliefs of Christian origin have been mixed with the native ideas in the same way that in the Mohammedan regions of Malaysia, the people have absorbed elements of the Islamic faith, as W. W. Skeats shows in his voluminous volume, "Malay Magic". I shall describe some magic practices observed by the Philippine barrio folk in connection with the burial of their dead. In cases where the idea of forgiveness of sin is involved, only men and women are governed by the magic practices, younger people being believed to be still without sin and hence sure heirs to heaven.

The one who watches over the sick does not allow himself to nod if he is sleepy. If he feels like going to sleep, why, he goes to sleep. For nodding beside the sickbed will hasten the death of the patient, the barrio folk believe.

When death is near, the whole barrio is soon assembled in the sick house. During the final moments, some old man or woman at the bedside, who has been summoned for the purpose, calls out at the top of his voice: "Jesus, Marya, y Josep!" three times, and also shouts the Christian name of the dying one after every appeal to the Trinity. This is believed to drive away the devil, who is supposed to be right beside the bed, and to prevent him from grabbing the departing soul. A lighted candle is also held in the grasp of the dying person, supposed to keep his conscience clear and light his soul's way to heaven.

Only widows and widowers are allowed to dress the body of a young man or young woman and carry it from the deathbed to the coffin. If a young man dresses or carries the corpse of an unmarried girl, he is believed sure to follow her to the Beyond; so also if a young lady should dress or carry the dead body of a young man. Too, a pregnant woman's child will die in the womb if she does either of these things.

Great care is taken in measuring the body before making the coffin, which should fit exactly, for if it is too long, too wide, or too deep, the belief is that another member of the household is sure to die soon in order to occupy the vacant space.

The death clothes should be placed in the coffin beneath the corpse, for unless this is done, what, asks the barrio inhabitant, will the poor fellow wear when he goes to meet his Maker? The dead man's favorite clothes and blanket should also be included in his equipment; one may, however, send these things by the body of a person who dies later, if they have been overlooked. On the other hand, all jewelry and also any gold teeth should be removed, for a man who has these things when approaching the good old Judge will be counted among the rich—and the barrio rationalist is sure that it is easier for a big bull carabao to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter



the Kingdom of Heaven. Shoes or slippers should also be included among the dead person's effects; but these must not be put on, else when the dead one's spirit pays visits to his bereaved family and friends, he will make too much noise with his footwear for their peace.

After the body has been laid out, and in the evening, a short prayer is made to "hand over" the soul of the departed to God. Then all the virtues of the dead neighbor are remembered, and it is also discovered that every single one of the previous month's events in the barrio tended to show that the deceased was about to die.

The carpenter in taking the measurements of the body is careful not to pass anything over the corpse, for he is continually warned that if anything is thus passed, the spirit of the dead person will haunt the house and the trees in the yard and "touch" strangers in the place. (When the spirit of the dead "touches" a stranger, the latter suffers a cold sweat, his ears droop and become as cold as a cat's nose—a common barrio simile, and he gets either stomach trouble or a headache. He can only be cured by having the member of the family whom the departed loved most, rub an old garment of the latter on him.) Another preventive against the spirit's "touching" visitors afterward, is for someone secretly to put a needle inside the coffin while the body lies in state.

Nor should anyone bite the thread being used to tie the decorations to the bier, for teeth thus used will soon get loose and fall out, according to the barrio people.

Another thing. The feet of the dead should point upward; otherwise they will cause someone in the same family to follow to the grave soon after.

Unless one wants always in the future to doze off to sleep in the early evening no matter when or where, one should not nod drowsily in the house where a dead person awaits burial. If the long and really monotonous prayers for the dead make one sleepy, he should go home at once and sleep there to avoid harm.

Part of the liver, heart, spleen, and other choice portions of the animal killed for the visitors to eat during the nine days' period of prayers following a death, are set aside, put on a plate raw, and, with a bowl of drinking water, placed on the table for the spirit of the dead one. After the spirit has partaken of the fare, children are made to drink the water and eat the meat when cooked, for this is believed to make them intelligent.

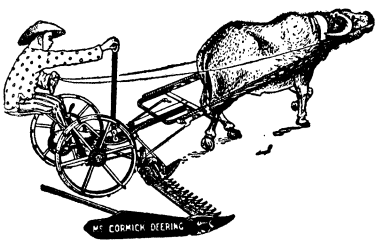
All windows next to the street are closed and tied fast just before the body is brought down for the funeral. Anyone who chances to look out the window at the departing funeral procession will, according to barrio superstition, soon follow the dead.

When the coffin is being brought down the stairs, a cockerel is killed by cutting its throat and is thrown after the coffin and left to die where it falls. The barrio people

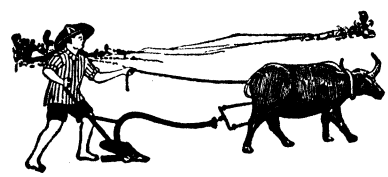
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# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

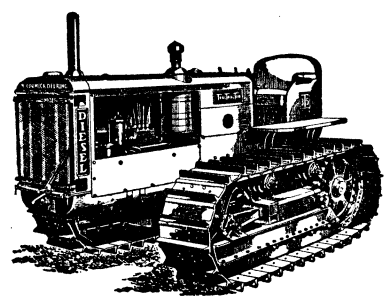
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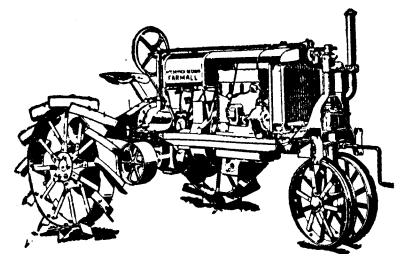
*Mower*



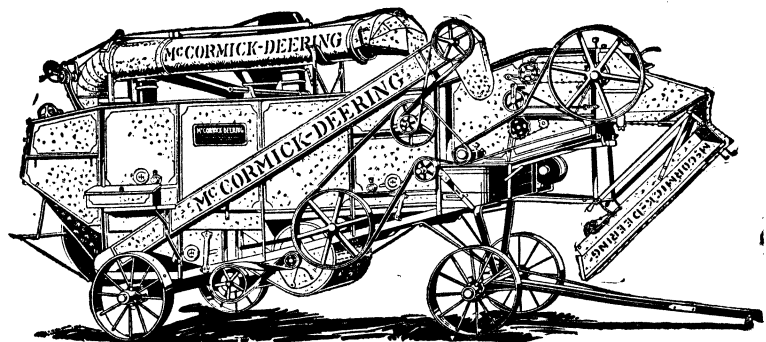
*Carabao Plow*



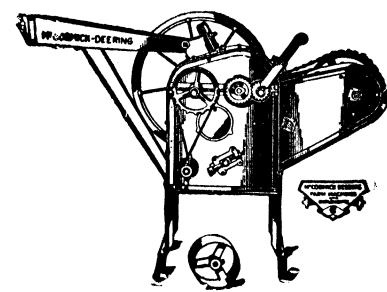
*DIESEL TracTractor*



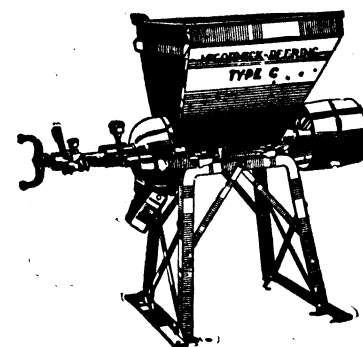
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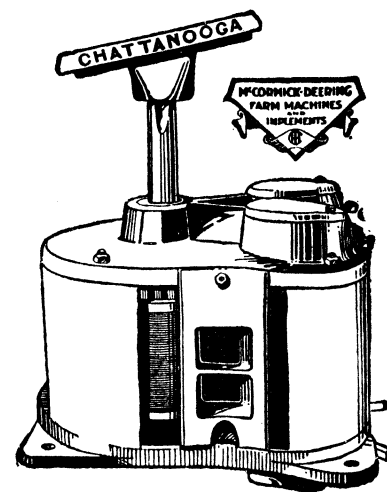
*Rice Thresher*



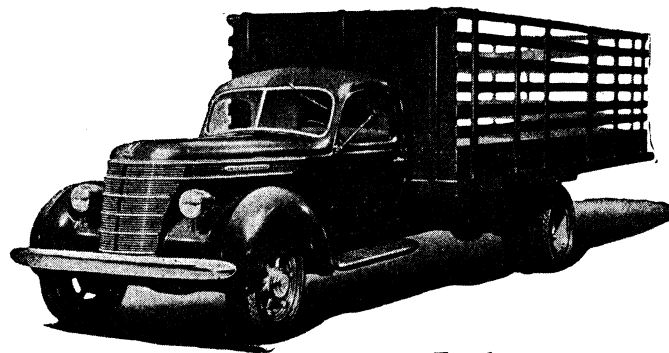
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# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

"THE minority in the municipal board is indifferent on the question of the appointment of a mayor, Councilor Manuel de la Fuente, former board president, now minority leader, said last night. 'A Horse would be as much pro-Quezon and pro-majority as Posadas is,' De la Fuente explained. 'He could name a horse for Manila Mayor for all we care,' he declared."

—Local daily.

Evidently de la Fuente is not like Posadas who knows when to say "*Ce ne sont pas mes oignons.*" We believe that de la Fuente does not know his horses, though he may know his cocheros. For a horse is a noble animal. He may not care to have his body dragged in the mud, but he would certainly object to his name being dragged in the mud. Not all the King's men could induce a Houyhnhnm to become a dictator, not to speak of mayor.

"At least 12 gambling joints, managed by influential people, including three Assemblymen, continue to operate daily, their call-boys being busy every morning on Plaza Goiti and Rizal Avenue."

—Morning daily.

Well, for that matter, we know more than 12 police stations managed by influential people, including Assemblymen, which continue to operate daily, nay, even nightly.

"Santos Would Give Work To City Unemployed."

—Headline, morning daily.

Provided, of course, they relieve the Councilor of work by keeping him in his present office. As Petronius says, "Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

"LABORERS HAIL QUEZON."

—Headline, morning daily.

"*Ave! Imperator morituri te salutant.*" (Note to whom it may not concern: Do not page Ciprianus Unsonis.)

"A Japanese aerial machine-gun attack against three British embassy automobiles between Nanking and Shanghai renewed threats of serious international complications growing out of the Sino-Japanese war."

—U. P. Staff Correspondent.

We hate to talk mysticism, but Japanese guns undeniably have a certain affinity with British embassy automobiles. One has only to recall the case of Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Jugesson in connection with these unfortunate incidents to recognize the Goethean *Wahlverwandtschaften* (elective affinities). But perhaps an indispensable condition is that one has to be non-British to see this.

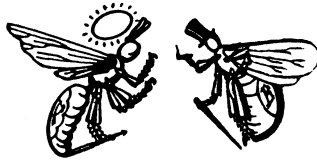
"Some treaties can be kept, some can not. . . . Japan is fighting a war though undeclared. . . she has to fight in China for national interests" the *Princetonian* quoted young Konoye, the son of the Japanese premier.

"Some treaties can be kept, some can not. . .", but all can be signed. And the way the Japanese army is getting licked in North China does seem to show that "Japan has to fight in China" for Chinese "national interests."

"SCOTTISH WORKERS BOYCOTT JAPAN."

—Headline, morning daily.

Another Scotch joke.



According to the Associated Press, a Japanese soldier, humanized by beer, "invaded the lobby of Peiping's Chinese Y.M.C.A. with a rifle in his hand. Buttonholing the terrified Chinese clerk, the soldier managed to convey, in perfect Engrish, that he had come "to apologize for killing Chinese." He said, "I have kirrr thirteen Chinese reentry. No got noting against them personarry. I kirrr one rike this (he levelled his gun) and another rike this (he lunged across the lobby with bayonet fixed emitting the Japanese war-cry, which we are unable to spell out). Me no rike fight. Me tired kirring, kirring, kirring. I tink I go home."

"The Duke of Windsor, former king of England who is due to visit the United States shortly, was reliably reported planning to accept the position of 'world film czar', George Fisher, movie columnist of the *Evening News*, announced in a radio broadcast. The position would carry a salary of \$100,000 annually, and would be of an independent nature similar in most respects to Will Hays' office, Fisher said."

—United Press.

This would be the first instance of a member of a royal family making a royal living. Incidentally, this would enable Windsor to tell George to go to Hays—if he has any kick.

"Graduates of the local schools of massage *will have to do their massaging* some place else as they will not be allowed to take their examination leading to the practice of massage in the Philippines. Administrative Order No. 103 of the director of health, issued in 1933, requires that applicants for masseur's examination be graduates of reputable schools of massage, duly recognized by the government. There are no such schools in the country."

—Morning daily.

This is indeed lamentable. Instead of being confined to their clinics where they can only do the minimum of harm, they will be forced to ply their trade in government offices including the National Assembly, Malacañan, and the University of the Philippines.

"On this occasion of the 24th anniversary of the University of Manila I join its host of friends and admirers in congratulating its founder and present administration, and the legion of educators who, under the banner of this institution, have helped blaze the path in the endeavor to give the people of this country the benefits of a high standard of education."—Mayor Posadas.

We never noticed until now the connection between higher education and the blazes.

"Local traffic in girl minors has been frustrated by the Pasig state police with the detention of three girl entertainers at a Parañaque cafe. A statement of the three, corroborated by the affidavit of another woman arrested in the cafe for vagrancy, disclosed that the cafe owner offered them a job in his place, and later forced them into immorality. In Makati, Las Piñas, Parañaque and Caloocan, houses of ill repute in the guise of bars and hotels carry on their trade apparently with approval of town authorities."

—Morning daily.

We swear, on our word of honor, that all that we know about these matters is what we read in the papers.

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## Bukidnon Superstitions

By Ramos Magallones and Ricardo C. Galang

1. **A** house where there are black ants is not safe to live in.
2. If one intends to go out and somebody sneezes, he should not go out anymore. Some misfortune is on the way.
3. When there is sunshine and at the same time it is raining, supernatural beings are roaming the woodlands.
4. If one points to the rainbow, his fingers will be cut off.
5. If the sun shines and there is a little shower, and a bright rainbow, children should not leave the house. Witches are out and will kidnap them.
6. If a whole banana leaf is brought into the house, snakes will follow.
7. If there are many fireflies in the kitchen, the *magahats* are coming. The magahats are supposed to be a wild tribe living near the boundary line of Bukidnon and Davao. They are, according to reports, headhunters.
8. A sure sign of the coming of magahats is when salt becomes tasteless.
9. When an expectant mother catches some fireflies and squeezes them without the fireflies being killed, the mother will have a baby boy. But if the fireflies are killed, it will be a girl.
10. If two persons sharpen their bolos on the same grindstone, one of them will be eaten by a crocodile.

## Funeral Secrets

(Continued from page 498)

think that the blood of the fowl will cleanse the dead man's soul before it comes before its Maker; and that the bird itself will accompany him and, reaching the Pearly Gate, will crow and thus lead old Saint Peter to open the gate, he being reputedly fond of cocks. (The cockerel will, of course, have become a lusty cock by the time the pair reaches the bald saint's portal.)

The man or woman whose spouse is the dead one, should not go down the ladder face forward: he should face the ladder in descending, else he will go crazy for one of the opposite sex in no time or get married before a year has passed, a year being the shortest time prescribed for a bereaved person to remain unremarried.

Another belief is that a mourner following the bier will cause near relatives to die soon if he swings his arms, and he himself will suffer rheumatic pains. It is therefore best to walk with arms folded.

In the cemetery, before lowering the coffin into the pit, the men open the lid and see to it that the head of the corpse lies straight. It is believed that those unfortunate ones who are not thus looked after when they are buried, easily lose their way to heaven, being unable to look straight ahead. People should stand at a safe distance from the grave, for anyone who falls in is believed to have his own grave soon enough, having shown his eagerness to be put in one.

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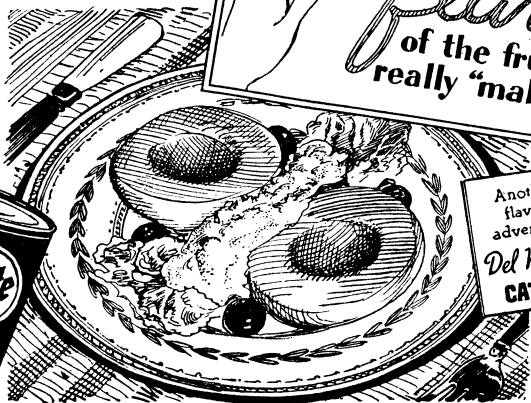
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As soon as the coffin is lowered in the grave, each of the friends and relatives of the departed throws a pinch of earth on the coffin as a token of parting. He also mutters a prayer for the departed. This ends the burial. As one leaves the cemetery, however, one must take care not to step upon any grave or have graveyard earth brought home on one's shoes or slippers, for the owner of the mound or that soil will be quick and untiring in disturbing the offender.

By no means, however, does the burial end everything with regard to the dead. From the cemetery everyone has to go back direct to the house of the bereaved, sit facing east, and have his forehead and the nape of his neck massaged with vinegar and slapped three times by a widow or widower appointed for the purpose. This ceremony is believed to prevent those who attended the interment from getting an incurable headache.

Those carrying the bier, when returning from the burying grounds, should not follow the same way they took in going to the cemetery. If this rule is violated, the soul of the person it bore, it is believed, will have a hard time getting to its spiritual destination and will have to remain on earth for some time, frightening with its appearance especially those who carried the bier.

For a period of nine days and nights, no member of the bereaved household is allowed to work or to remove his black mourning veil. Non-compliance with this rule will cause the violator to suffer a nervous disorder in which his head constantly shakes (*agdeng-deng* in the Ilokano language). This is the rule to follow in ordinary deaths, but in cases where both the father and mother die at the

same time, their children can not remove their veils for a whole year.

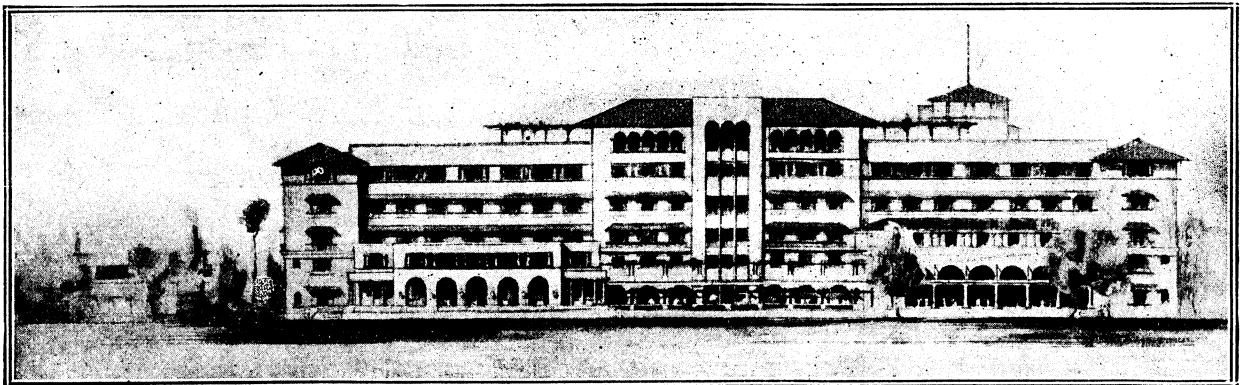
A bereaved spouse is confined in a room for three days and nights following the funeral. He can not go out because for him to do so would make him liable to become crazily enamored over a person of the opposite sex on the spot and moment he sees one. At this time the spirit of the departed may be able to visit the living spouse. The spirit may be let in by keeping the doors and windows open and a candle burning. A visit of the dead is always announced by the startled cackling of chickens, grunting of hogs, and howling of dogs, or by the smell of snuffed candles, as the dead always wears his funeral clothes.

On the third day following burial, the bereaved family is believed to be able to drive away much of their sorrow by having themselves bathed, their hair shampooed, and every soiled article of dress or bedding in the house washed. However, the washing is done only by the neighbors, they themselves being forbidden to work. This bath is followed by the vinegar massage of the forehead and nape of the neck back at the home of the dead person. The hair of everyone is then anointed with newly made coconut oil, for unless this is done, one's hair will grow brittle and scant.

A dead person's spirit is regarded as being unable to go to rest until all of its former owner's debts have been forgiven. It is the duty, therefore, of any creditor of the departed to say to any spirit which comes to beg to him in his dreams to forgive his debts: "Go away in peace; your debts are forgiven." At which the spirit will go away happily.

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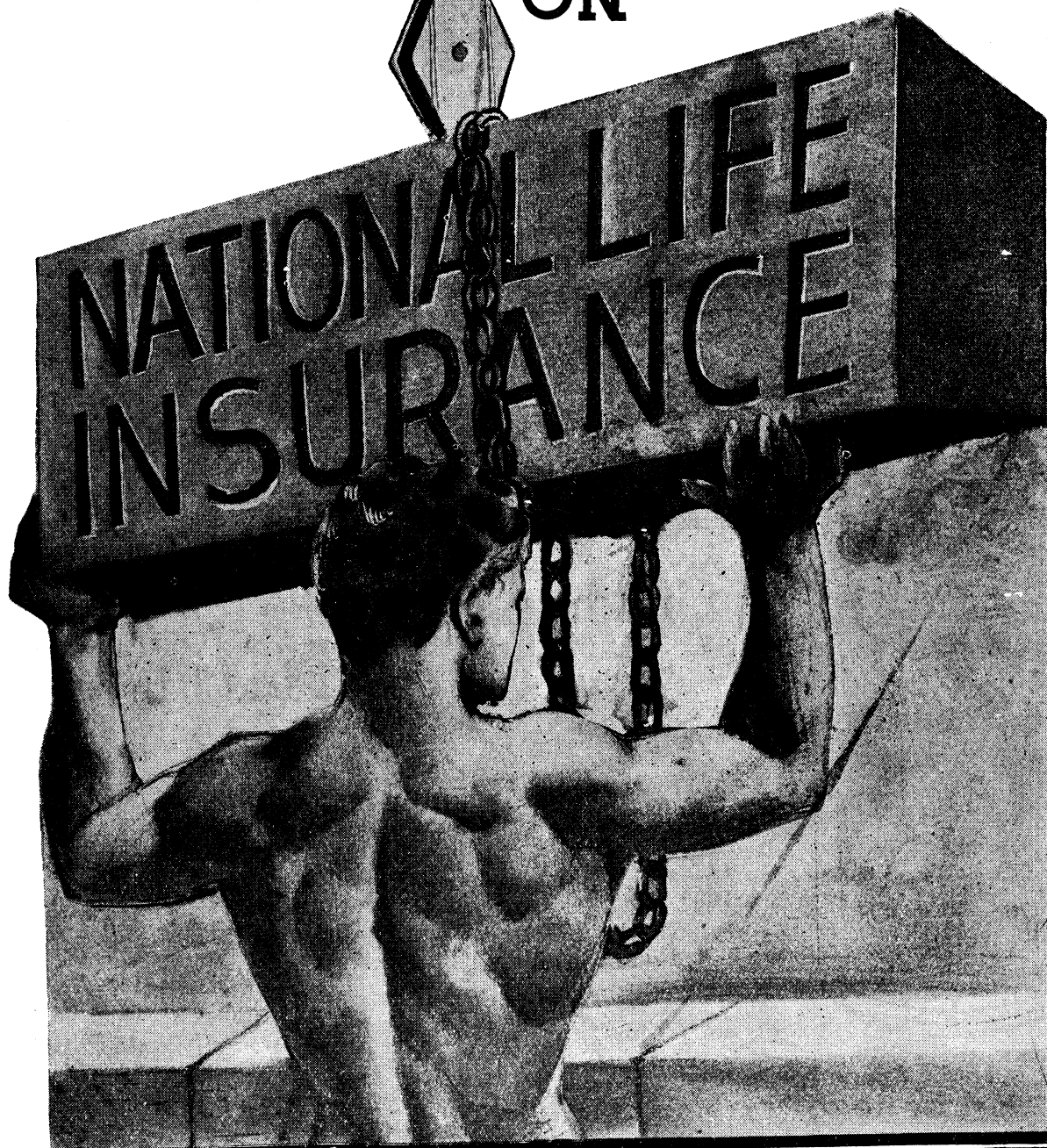
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## Curious Insects

(Continued from page 493)

interest, because they represent about seventy per cent of the membership.

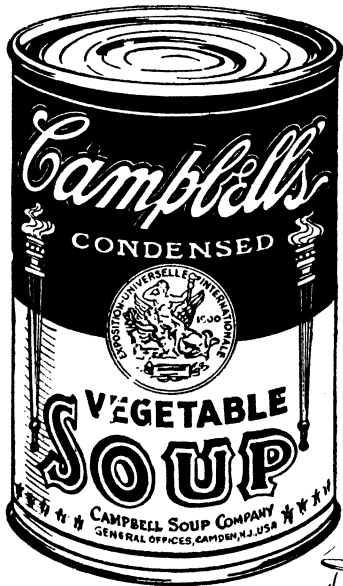
There is a small water bug, common on creeks, which is called *Sphaerodema rusticum* Fabricius. When the female *Sphaerodema* is about to lay eggs, she gets hold of her mate and glues onto his back her heavy load of eggs. The poor male plays the nurse until the young bugs hatch and are strong enough to shift for themselves. The female mantid is more severe on her mate. As the first ecstasy of mating wanes, and sometimes even while still locked in blissful embrace, she attacks the male and eats him up. By this time, the male has become useless to her, and it would be a pity to waste such good food! Like most other insects, the female mantid has a sac inside her abdomen which she fills up with sperm in a single mating. In this reservoir, she stores enough sperm to fertilize her many eggs during her entire reproductive life. For this reason, many insects pair only once in their entire life. The queen honey bee, with her sperm-sac full, fertilizes only a part of her stock of eggs, the female eggs, that is, those that hatch into future queens and workers. The male honey bee develops from unfertilized eggs and thus the male is sometimes facetiously referred to as one-half female. Aphids and, to some extent, scale insects and mealy bugs have entirely gotten rid of the male. In the tropics, the females of these insects have for ages reared brood after brood of fatherless young, as if to give emphasis

to the painful truth that the male is not as important in the central pattern of life as he often regards himself to be. We should not be led into thinking, however, that the insects' existence is an altogether drab existence, with their entire beings geared mechanically to a humdrum process of communistic child-bearing. Insects, too, can have their romantic moments, if we may judge from the following beautiful description of the nuptial flight of the honey bee by Maurice Maeterlinck:

"She [the virgin queen], drunk with her wings, obeying the magnificent law of the race that chooses her lover, and enacts that the strongest alone shall attain her in the solitude of the ether, she rises still; and, for the first time in her life, the blue morning air rushes into her stigmata, singing its song, like the blood of heaven, in the myriad tubes of the tracheal sacs, nourished on space, that fill the center of her body. She rises still. A region must be found unhaunted by birds, else that might profane the mystery. She rises still; and already the ill-assorted troop below are dwindling and falling asunder. The feeble, infirm, the aged, unwelcome, ill-fed, who have flown from inactive or impoverished cities, these renounce the pursuit and disappear in the void. Only a small, indefatigable cluster remain, suspended in infinite opal. She summons her wings for one final effort; and now the chosen of incomprehensible forces has reached her, has seized her, and bounding aloft with united impetus, the ascending spiral of their intertwined flight whirls for one second in the hostile madness of love."

The fate of the drone after this brief "madness of love" is, of course, common knowledge. He is not welcomed in the new hive and is forcibly ejected by the workers if he seeks to enter.

Another remarkable feature in insects is the useful rôle of the young. A case in point is the *hantik*, which builds



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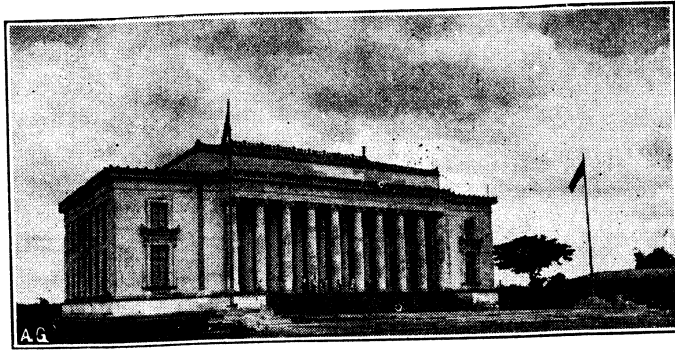
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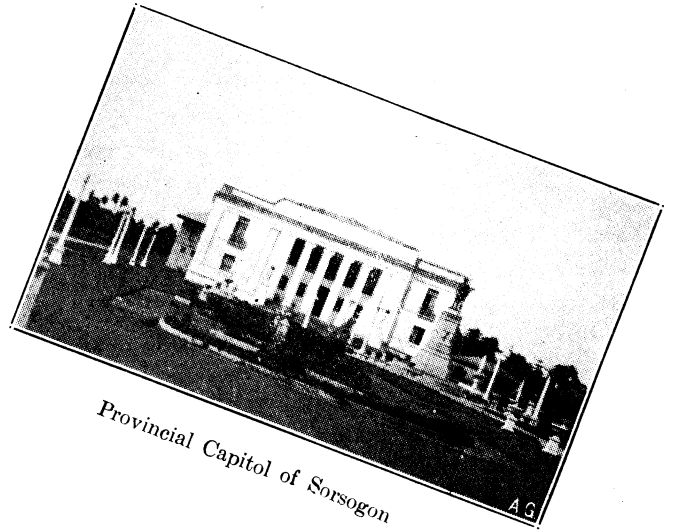
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its large, leaf-covered nests on the limbs of trees. It is interesting to watch these ants constructing their home. Workers arrange themselves in a row at the edge of a leaf and swing themselves until they can hold fast to their fellow workers along the edge of a neighboring leaf. Thus the two edges are brought together. Then other workers come, each carrying with it a *hantik* larva. These larvae are passed back and forth, like a shuttle, against the leaf edges, until a firm binding is effected by the silk thread secreted from the tiny mouths of the baby insects. The larvae are utilized in this manner to fasten all the leaves in the entire nest. In the drywood termite, or *unos*, which has no regular worker caste, the young ones do all the menial tasks of the worker, until they are old enough to fly away and start their own homes. Not many boys and girls are so dutiful to their parents as these young insects.

Of course, it is not strange to see insects work very hard in their early stages. In matters of work, insects seem to follow a program in their life which is the reverse of our own. The caterpillar's job, for instance, is to find food, not only for the immediate needs of its rapidly growing body, but also to accumulate a large reserve, so that, when it becomes adult, it need not be bothered by such commonplace activities. Insects had been successfully operating a workable form of old-age insurance eons before Doctor Townsend conceived of his plan. It was Anatole France who wrote:

"If I had created man and woman, I should have made them on the model of those insects which, after a lifetime as caterpillars, change into butterflies and for the brief final term of their existence have no other thought but to love and be lovely. I should have set youth at the

end of the human span."

These few examples can, indeed, hardly do justice to the many wonders that await one in the world of insects. The subjects treated have been picked at random from among the most common forms by way of showing that even these familiar objects can yield interesting surprises that will well repay the curious. We need not study insects for the sole purpose of learning something from them. They are a most fascinating group and, in their unique ways, they provide the cheapest form of high-class entertainment, which has the added merit of being available at any time. Ordinarily, almost the only investment required to explore this insect world is a little time, patience, and a good pair of observant eyes.

## Manila Changes

(Continued from page 492)

This, too, was the case with most taxi-drivers. The more battered the taxi, the more amenable to conversation was the driver. Not that such a thing as conversation was expected or attempted, exactly, but to a stranger Manila offers in its system of streets so many twists and twirls that an occasional confab on names of streets and plazas is natural.

These, then, are some of the changes I noted. Outer changes, you will say. Not very potent. Any other changes?

Yes, others too.

The Editor of the Philippine Magazine will pay two pesos (P2.00) each for the first copy to reach his office after this announcement of each of the following issues of the Magazine, first called "The Philippine Teacher" and later "Philippine Education":

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1905—January - February - March - June - July - August - September - October - November and December issues.

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1908—January - February - March - July - October issues.

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1910—January - February and December issues.

1911—January - February - November and December issues.

1912—January and February issues.

1915—September and December issues.

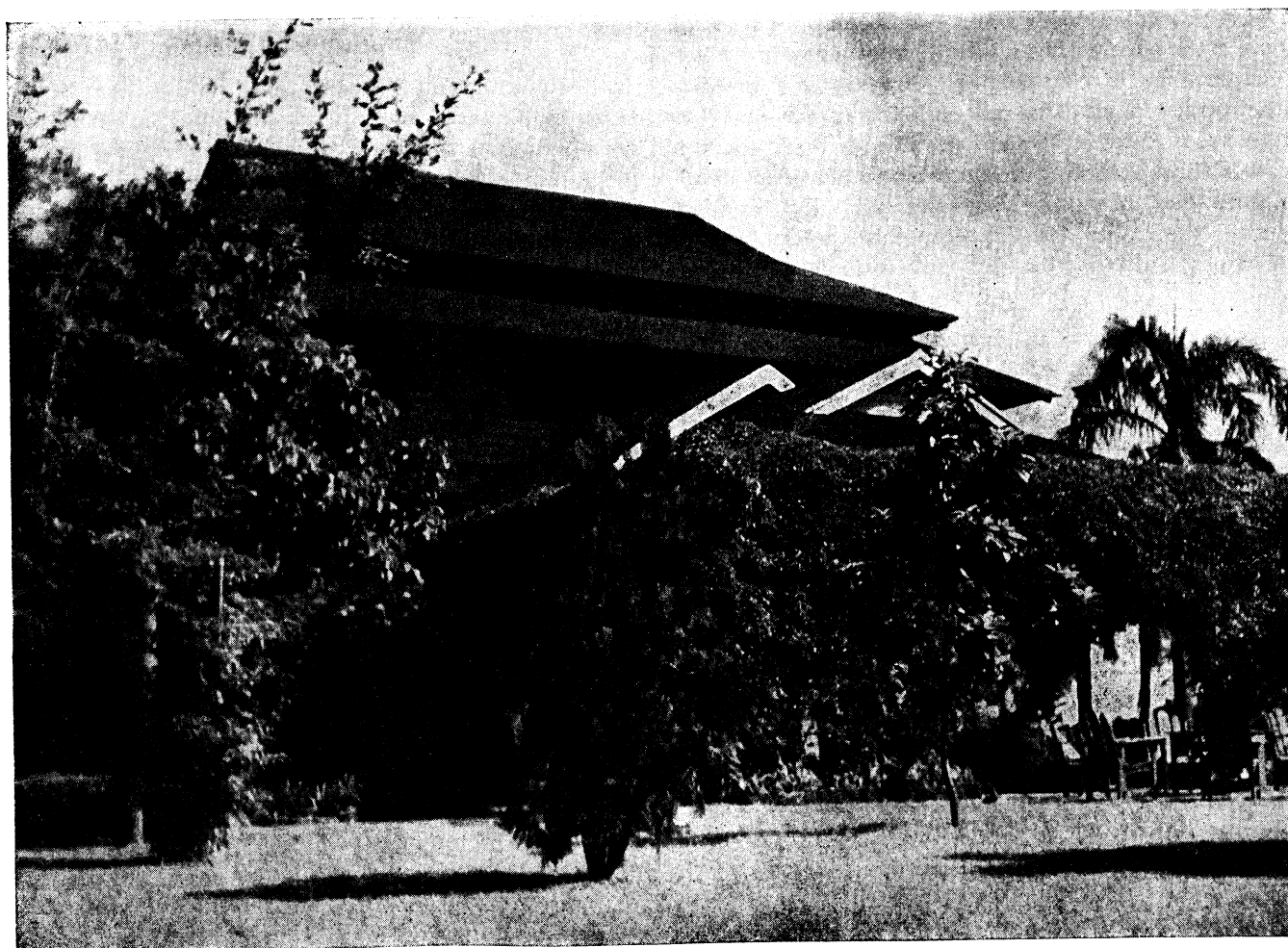
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MANILA

First of all, there has arisen, with the coming of new fortunes, an upper middle-class. Its members have, for the most part, new and far more elaborate homes than formerly. Homes that are luxurious, with ultramodern furniture and plumbing; some with the latest equipment for air-conditioning—a late introduction which until recently was installed only in the more progressive commercial establishments.

This class is greatly occupied with the latest doings of Society and the Stock Market—a word hardly in its vocabulary five years ago. A new conception of life in terms of social prominence has been inculcated, and the following words are given much emphasis: social big shot. . . Packard. . . socialite. . . thé dansant. . . member of X.Y.Z. Club. . . entertaining. . . There is also much talk on travel, as travel is within reach of the increased incomes.

Clothes, picture shows, actors and actresses have always been universal topics, and nearly all Manila has a word to say about them. A few—not belonging to Exclusive Sets—were concerned about the local labor situation, and frankly anticipated trouble. "These poor people," said a charming young lady who works in a hospital for a living, "they see in the papers what a good time other people have; they get envious, of course. . . ." From young teachers and other professionals came talk on local politics, and they failed to show much optimism in their outlook for this larger, wealthier Manila, become newer with the years.

Whither, then, Manila? I can not say. For who am I to judge, who have had, in three short weeks, only a little slice of its metropolitan life within range of observation?

## Life Insurance . . .

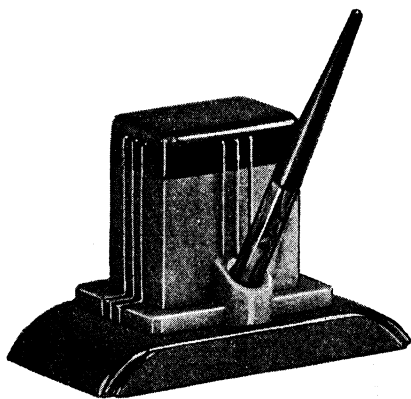
(Continued from page 495)

life insurance in force. Another concern reported a loss of less than ten percent through lapse during 1936. Already results indicate the wisdom of these efforts. All major companies operating in Manila are constantly devising ways and means to decrease the percentage of lapse. Careful selection and training of agents; thorough investigation of applicants for insurance; more intimate contact with policy holders; conservative sales methods. . . all these elements promise a healthier insurance situation. The public is becoming "insurance conscious". The informed buyer today looks upon his life insurance not only as a protection, but also as a conservative investment. With more able and conscientious salesmen, backed by well planned publicity and life insurance literature, the improvement in our insurance field may be expected to continue.

## China Letter

(Continued from page 488)

Japanese sent reinforcements after reinforcements to their Hankow Concession, only to find that it could not be defended. On August 7, they completely evacuated the place, requesting Chinese authorities to look after their properties and leaving many plants for the manufacture of morphine and the printing of counterfeit Chinese banknotes to expose their own guilt. Shortly after this they evacuated their concessions in Soochow and Hangchow in



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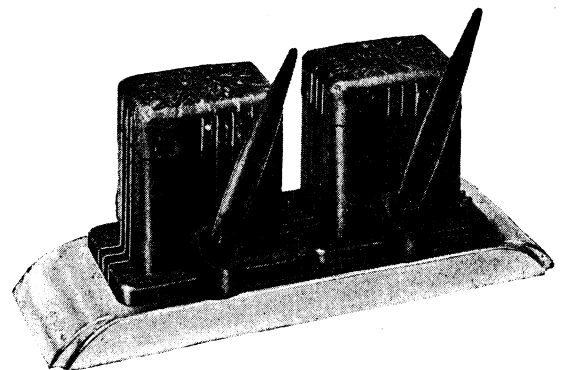
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a similar manner. This shows the tense atmosphere that prevailed in Central China before the Shanghai hostilities.

The Chinese military airdrome at Hungjao, on the western outskirts of Shanghai, were, at the beginning of August, often frequented by "foreigners who were not Europeans", who at one time even attempted to attack the guards. Then in the afternoon of August 9, a Japanese naval officer and one seaman had the indiscretion to travel over the extra-Settlement road leading to the Hungjao airdrome; and when challenged by the Chinese guards, they not only refused to stop but suicidally started a shooting affray that ended fatally for both of them and for one Chinese *Paoantui* (Peace Preservation Corps) man. It was agreed that the case was to be settled by peaceful means, but then suddenly some thirty Japanese warships steamed into the Hwangpoo River on August 12; and on the same day the Japanese Consul General accused the Chinese of violating the Shanghai Truce Agreement of 1932.

As its name implies, this agreement was intended as a temporary measure and was never meant to be permanently binding on both sides. Even if it had been, it was the Japanese who first broke the agreement last November by taking up a post within the Chinese territory at the Eight Character Bridge, where, according to the agreement, no Japanese soldiers were to be stationed. After the Lukouchiao incident, they also picked out their line of defence and stationed their outposts well within the Chinese territory. Even then Chinese authorities did not station any regular troops in the city as the garrison of China's premier port. Peace and order was maintained by the *Paoantui* men armed only with rifles and a few light

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machine-guns. Right before the outbreak of the hostilities, these numbered, according to impartial neutral observers, only some 3,000, and they put up barricades only when a Japanese naval landing party had run its line into the Chinese territory.

Chinese officials maintained that the arrival of the Japanese men-of-war was a threat to the Chinese in the Hungjao case, but Mr. Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, said that the vessels were already on the way to Shanghai when the Hungjao shooting affray took place. This, therefore, can only mean that the Japanese were bent on creating trouble in Shanghai, Hungjao trouble or no Hungjao trouble.

Fighting broke out in Shanghai on August 13; and the Japanese maintained that their sailors were attacked in Chapei, but they forgot to tell the world that a detachment of a naval landing party had marched right into the Chinese lines of defence, as the corpses they left behind eloquently testified. Bearing this point in mind, it is immaterial whether it was the Chinese or the Japanese who fired first, though the Chinese maintained that they fired in self-defence after the Japanese had fired on them.

Though it was after the hostility had broken out that Chinese troops were brought to the Shanghai front, still they were able to force the Japanese to abandon their first line of defence prepared long before. In one week's time, the Japanese forces were once cut into two with the Chinese occupying the N. Y. K. Wayside Wharf. True, the wharf could not be held, but it shows how badly beaten the Japanese were. On August 21, the landing of Japanese troops

at Woosung and other points started, but was not successful until the third day of the attempt. The landing was made at different points and the landing forces were isolated by Chinese troops. On September 13, after one month's hostilities, the Chinese fell back to their pre-arranged first line of defence, extending from the North Railway Station, through Kiangwan, Yanghong, Liuhong, and Lotien, to Liuho. Four "big pushes" were made by the Japanese, but the Chinese line is still intact. The only successes they have had were the onslaught on the Lotien-Liuhong sector some ten kilometers long, pushing the Chinese line back about one kilometer, and the crossing of the Wentsao Creek, the military value of which is still to be seen. Chinese troops have been counter-attacking along the whole line with some measure of success.

On August 15, the Japanese air force attacked Nanking, Hangchow, and other cities in Central China, and later spread the raids to South China. But the toll on their planes as well as on the personnel of their air force has been extremely heavy. Landing was also attempted on the Kwangtung, Chekiang, and Kiangsu coasts, but in every case ended in failure. Perhaps with the Shanghai experience in mind, they made these attempts only half-heartedly.

In North China the Japanese fared better because of their mechanized units, and their superior artillery strength and air force. Still they did not make much headway during the month of August.

Along the Tsin-Pu line, during August, the fighting seesawed at Chinghai, with Chinese forces sometimes reaching the outskirts of Tientsin. The tide of fortune

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began to turn in Japanese favor during September with the capture of Chinghai, Machang, and Potowchen in Hopei; and by the early part of October, they reached Tehchow, northern Shantung, and are now held in check at a line south of Tehchow. The Japanese victory was not as easy as it reads on paper; they met with stiff resistance at every point, and the Chinese troops, instead of fleeing before them, merely retreated sidewise and have been harrassing the Japanese along the railway. The future is, therefore, fraught with dangerous possibilities for them.

Chinese troops held the Japanese in check at Lianghsiang, on the Ping-Han line, until the middle of September, when they succeeded in crossing the Yungting River and capturing Ku-an. Chinese troops were then forced to make a strategic retreat in order to avoid an enveloping movement at Chochow, another one at Paoting, a third at Chingting, and finally at Shihchiachwang. The Japanese, following the Chingting-Taiyuan railway, are now knocking at the gate of Shansi at Niangtsekwan.

Things are not going well for the Japanese west of Peiping. Chinese forces captured Mentoukow in the early part of September and have been harrassing the Japanese ever since.

On the Ping-Sui line the Japanese scored greater successes. At first, they were beaten off at Nankow, and many important North Chahar cities were captured by Suiyuan forces. But the Kwantung [Manchukuo] army succeeded in sending out a flying column which captured Kalgan, the provincial capital of Chahar, and the Japanese troops from Peiping also succeeded in taking the Nankow pass by a flanking movement. They then followed this railway into Shansi, capturing Tienchen and Tatung, in the northern part of the province. A detachment of their troops followed this railway and pushed northward into Suiyuan to Fangchen and Pingtichuan, while the main body of their forces swung south, passed the Yenmenkwan on the inner loop of the Great Wall and pushed further south to Yuanping, in an attempt to reach Taiyuan, the provincial capital. But they have been meeting with stiff resistance after the initial successes. The Eighth Route army, reorganized from the Chinese Red Army, dealt them two serious blows; one by the recapture of Pingyinkwan, on the inner loop of the Great Wall, and Kwangling to threaten the Japanese line at Tienchen from the south; and another by the recapture of Sohsien and Luping to harrass the Japanese at Tatung from the southwest. Meanwhile the Shansi forces have been holding them in check at Yuanping, and started a counter offensive.

The Japanese and the Mongolians under Prince Teh have been able to recapture the North Chahar cities and even Pailingmiao and Wuchuan in Suiyuan. Together with those forces at Pingtichuan they have been closing in upon Kweisui, provincial capital of Suiyuan, from north, west and east respectively.

The situation in northern Shansi is well in hand, but whether the defenders of the province can withstand the onslaught of the Japanese from both the north and the east remains to be seen. Suiyuan is in a critical situation, while in northern Shantung both sides have been actively preparing for the next trial of strength. The Chinese air

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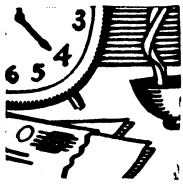
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# Four O'clock in the Editor's Office



MR. Lin Yu, noted Shanghai writer, will contribute regularly to the Philippine Magazine from now on. He wrote me some time ago: "Your letter, enclosed in Mr. Alfonso Sy Cip's, reached me today. Your proposal for a monthly news letter from Shanghai to be published in your magazine, is an excellent idea. . . .

I shall be glad to do what I can for you in this regard and I hope that my first contribution will reach you by October 25, but owing to the irregularity of the steamers between Shanghai and southern ports at present, I am not sure it will get to you in time. However, I shall do my best. Thank you for your expressions of concern over my personal safety. I wish to assure you that under God's care we are quite safe here. Very sincerely yours, (signed) Lin Yu." Fortunately, his first article reached me in time. "As I promised", he wrote this time, "I am sending you my first letter for your Magazine. I have exceeded the limit you set by a little more than a page. I started out to write a letter, but it ended something more like an article. I will try to make the next one more like a letter. . . . We are all quite safe here, despite the aerial bombardments. . . . Thanking you for the opportunity to do something for the cause of China, I am, Yours very sincerely, Lin Yu." Mr. Lin Yu is a brother of Lin Yutang, author of "My Country and My People" which has been called "The most civilized book of our times". He is married to a sister of Mr. Alfonso Sy Cip of Manila. He graduated from an American university in the early twenties, returned to China and taught in Amoy University for four years, became a resident of Siam and the Straits Settlements for some years, and came back to China in 1931, since which time he has been Associate Editor of the *China Critic*.

N. V. M. Gonzales contributes another one of his weird Mindoro jungle stories to this issue. I asked him to verify the accuracy of the adjective "gold-flecked" as applied to the eye of a crocodile. He went to the Botanical Gardens three times to have a look at the poor old one-eyed crocodile there, and always the animal was asleep. Finally he got permission to go inside the cage and got a close look. "Gold-flecked" is O.K.

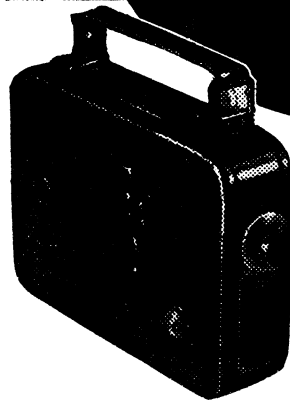
After an absence from these pages for some years, Mrs. Anna J. Broad, writing under the pen-name, "Henry Philip Broad", returns with her article, "Manila Changes," which, as she states in her article, I asked her to write when she was here last month on a visit from Zamboanga. A number of people, foreigners, who had never been here before, have told me recently that Manila is one of the few places in the Far East that gave them the impression of being a real city rather than an overgrown town. It has the *tempo* of a metropolis, they say, heavy wheeled traffic, sidewalks crowded with hastening pedestrians, hurry, noise, and bustle everywhere. Personally speaking, not so many years ago, I recognized many people I passed in the streets, and knew most of the Americans and foreigners I saw, but I see so many unknown faces nowadays that I don't even look at them any more. A few days ago,

I was in a hurry and walked about as fast as I could down the Escolta. I noticed to my surprise that there were many other people, and most of them Filipinos, who were walking as fast as I was. The old sauntering days seem to be definitely over.

In contrast to Mrs. Broad's article, read W. M. B. Laycock's "The Boy and the Flute". The manuscript came to me in the mail from the Oriente Hotel and in accepting it I said I should be glad to have Mr. Laycock call at my office any time. I had expected to see a rather delicate type of individual, thin face, dreamy eyes, perhaps. What was my surprise when a big-fisted six-footer walked in and told me he was Mr. Laycock! He is a mining man from Australia. In his earlier years he was in the sheep business, though, and that is probably how he acquired some of his sensitivity to the pastoral mood.

L. B. Uichanco, Ph. D., author of the article, "Curious Facts about some Common Insects", is head of the Department of Entomology of the Agricultural College, Laguna. He wrote me in a letter: "I have not forgotten my promise to write for you on sunspots and locusts. . . .

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Doc. 281 Page 48.  
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ARSENIO SY SANTOS  
Notary Public.  
My commission expires Dec. 31, 1938

Such an article would be timely in view of the fact that, true to my forecast on the basis of sunspot correlation, locusts have been steadily and rapidly disappearing. We will reach the year of sunspot maximum in the present 11-year cycle in 1938, when, according to this correlation, our locust fluctuation in the Philippines will be at its lowest. I am still hoping that I will be able to find enough leisure hours to write this up for the Philippine Magazine."

Maximo Ramos is a regular contributor to the Philippine Magazine and has written a number of articles on various barrio "secrets", as interesting to the general reader as to the ethnologist. Mr. Ramos is still on the faculty of the Lanao High School, Dansalan.

We have already published a number of poems by Harriet Mills McKay, and she has another poem in this issue. She is the wife of one of the executives at the Tumbaga Mine in Camarines Norte, and wrote me recently: "Many thanks for my 'contributor's copies' of the Magazine. I was delighted to receive them and to see the nice space given my poems. I enjoy the Magazine very much—and am inclosing my check for two pesos for a year's subscription. I wonder if you would be at all interested in a brief article on my airplane trip from Baguio to Paracale, that is, if I could pack enough into it of interest..." Of course, I told her I would be interested. And I'll let the readers of this column into another "secret" as to coming flying articles. Mr. Wayne Coy, Executive Assistant to U. S. High Commissioner McNutt has promised to write an article for the Magazine on his recent trip to and back from the United States by Pan American Airway Clipper ships.

From distant Finland also came a letter—from David G. Gunnell of the Philippine Education Company, who is on vacation. He wrote: "These greetings come to you from Finland—a clean, wholesome, inviting little country that we don't hear much about except as being the only country in Europe which has paid its war debts to the United States. I have just completed a two weeks' tour of the lake section of the country, which was delightful. Especially has Finland appealed to me after coming out of Russia which I left under a spell of sad depression. The trip across Siberia was one of sufficient comfort, and certain phases of industrial activity in Russia must have their merits, but these things were offset by so many unhappy impressions that I was glad enough to pass into pleasanter scenes—I might say a bit of Heaven by comparison. I inclose some editorials which I have clipped, thinking they might be of interest to you; one from an English edition of a Russian paper, the other from the London Times. They show what these sources of opinion are thinking of the Japanese-Chinese conflict. This new exhibition of Japanese aggression should be of particular interest to the Filipinos, many of whom seem to be beguiled by the siren voice of Japanese friendship. It seems that I got through China just in time, and even so I was unable to get to Peking. I have found no sympathy among white people in support of the Japanese side of the conflict, all hoping that the Chinese can hold their own against them. It may be of interest to you to know that I left Manila with



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several of the last issues of the Philippine Magazine which I had been unable to read and which I did not want to miss. It was not until I got to Finland that I actually found time to go through them. I gave a few copies to the captain of the lake steamer who had been in Manila in the early days and who seemed glad to see them, and the others I left in the reading room of the Finnish Travel Bureau in the capital city—Helsinki. A bit of bread cast upon the waters, I hope. . . . Well, it's a far cry from the Philippines to Finland. but as you see, the Philippine Magazine got there!

Had a letter during the month from Aleko E. Lilius. He is now editor of *Vigour*, "an illustrated monthly magazine for nature cure, physical culture, travel, outdoor life, happiness, success", published in Johannesburg. "I had planned on going to Europe and the States, and was all set to move on, when this job came between me and the Northern Hemisphere. . . . I have just signed a contract for another book and I am doing a play for Fox Century. The latter might get me to Hollywood; not that I am particularly keen on going there, having once been there for several years. . . . Van Buskirk has started a press cutting bureau here and seems to be doing well. . . . This is about all the gossip. . . . Oh, yes! Jean Campbell, the photographer, is doing very well here. She had a bit of a struggle at first, but seems to be the 'cry of the town' now. . . . Cordial greetings to all friends, and remember me to the boys at your next Gridiron Club meeting. Don't forget I am still one of them."

I might tell of some excitement at my house during the month. I was awakened in the middle of the night by Eddy running into my room, saying in an urgent whisper, "Get up! Get up! There are robbers in the house!" At the same instant he thrust an old, broken, sharpened fencing foil into my hand. It wasn't twenty seconds before he and I had coursed all through the house, but the robbers had escaped through the same window they had come in at. After the excitement had died down a little, Lilly put in her appearance, saying that she had stayed in bed "paralyzed with fright". Then, getting the whole story from Eddy, who had seen two men crawling in at the window and sneak across the floor, she exclaimed: "My goodness! *This will make news tomorrow!*" A real editor's daughter! Blood will tell!

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## News Summary

(Continued from page 483)

in an effort to find some means acceptable to both parties of composing by pacific methods the situation. . . The Secretary of State in statements made public July 16 and August 23, made clear the position of the government of the United States in regard to international problems and international relationships throughout the world as applied specifically to the hostilities which at present are unfortunately going on between China and Japan. . . On October 5, at Chicago, President Roosevelt elaborated on these principles. . . In the light of unfolding developments in the Far East the government of the United States has been forced to the conclusion that the action of Japan in China is inconsistent with the principles which should govern relationships between nations and is contrary to the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty of February 6, 1922 . . . and those of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of August 27, 1928. Thus, the conclusions of this government with respect to the foregoing are in general accord with those of the Assembly of the League of Nations". This is the first time the United States has formally declared any nation an aggressor and a violator of peace treaties and all observers agree it signifies full support of the League and a fulfillment of President Roosevelt's promise that the United States would support concerted action by peace-abiding nations against threats of world conflict.

American newspapers, caught by surprise, sound cautious praise of the President's speech. The *New York Times* states that "what he means by 'concerted action', the President himself and the course of events must clarify. . . The least that can be said is that an eloquent voice expressed the deep moral indignation which is felt in this country against policies of ruthlessness and conquest". The *Herald-Tribune* states: "If it was an appeal for anything, it was for a popular emotional mandate for the President to take whatever course he deems best". Ambassador Wang states that speech affords clear evidence of the traditional policy of the United States and its important rôle in the furtherance of peace.

Oct. 7.—Secretary Hull states that the United States intends to participate in a conference of the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty although an invitation has not yet been received. Former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson urges that the United States and Britain join in exerting economic pressure on Japan to force it to halt its aggression. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor proposes a boycott of Japanese goods. Officials of leading peace organizations state that the President is pointing the American people down the road that led to the World War. "He offers the same reasons that were offered in 1917."

Oct. 8.—The *New York Herald-Tribune* states that "if the President believes the foundations of civilization are being threatened, he can not possibly halt with merely moralistic speeches".

The American Federation of Teachers' endorses an anti-Japanese boycott, one of the officers stating, "Let the leaders of Japan know that we hate war, detest aggressors, and know how to deal with them".

N. M. Hubbard, President of the Navy League, advocates dispatching the "full strength" of the U. S. Fleet to the Philippines as a primary step in the action of peace-loving nations "against the intolerance and aggression of warlike and predatory Japan", as this would indicate the United States intends to enforce a moral and economic protest. "An agreement with Britain would be necessary for the use of the British bases at Singapore and Hongkong. If this were done, Japan's position would immediately become untenable. It is essential to bring an end to the Japanese dream for complete eastern hegemony with possibly worldwide expansion. The time has come to halt this creeping aggression". He points out that the United States is seriously handicapped by its failure to establish a naval base in Mindanao.

Oct. 9.—The Argentine Ambassador conveys to President Roosevelt the assurance of President Agustin Justo that Argentine will support the United States in its peace efforts.

Reported that Soviet Russia will buy \$50,000,000 worth of naval equipment in the United States, including armor plate, turrets, 16-inch guns, engines, boilers, etc. Last month the Soviet bought over \$10,000,000 worth of war materials.

Oct. 11.—The Supreme Court dismisses several actions contesting the right of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black to sit in the Court. Black has been accused of being a member of the Ku Klux Klan and has replied that he resigned from the organization years ago when he first became a member of Congress.

The American Federation of Labor, in annual convention in Denver, empowers the executive committee to expell the organization's belligerent offspring, the Committee for Industrial Organization, and demands that political leaders choose between the AFOL and the CIO, thereby attacking President Roosevelt's efforts to remain impartial in the bitter struggle between America's two most powerful labor bodies. The Federation accuses John L. Lewis, boss of the CIO, with uniting communist doctrines with his political ambitions.

### Other Countries

Sept. 10.—Nations represented at the Nyon conference reach agreement that the anti-piracy patrol of the Mediterranean will be by zones, one of which

will be offered to Italy. Russia states the plan is weak and that it will act alone if collective action can not be achieved. Britain and France indicate they will patrol the zone allotted to Italy if it refuses to join.

Sept. 11.—Girls throughout China are volunteering for military service, but only those previously given military training, chiefly as nurses, are accepted. Girl contingents in the various units are said to raise the men's morale.

Sept. 13.—The Chinese announce they will withdraw in the Shanghai area outside the range of Japanese naval artillery on the river, but the Japanese describe the movement as a "general rout". Madame Chiang Kai-shek criticizes foreign nations for failure to help China and expresses bewilderment at their silence concerning the Japanese massacres on Chinese soil. The Japanese claim to have captured Tatung, strategic gateway to Shansi province, and also that they have taken Machang. Reported that they have landed forces in Bias Bay to take the Canton-Kowloon railway and stop the flow of supplies from the interior to Honkong. Canton officials claim they have sunk a Japanese destroyer near Hainan Island. Ambassador S. Kawagoe states that Japan might look with favor on an offer of mediation but that he does not think a change has been made in the policy of Japan to settle any Sino-Japanese question directly instead of submitting a dispute to an international commission. He states the only objective of Japan in China is to stop anti-Japanism and communism. A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman says that Japan and Italy are conducting negotiations for a commercial treaty but denies this would be an anti-communist pact, though "Japan and Italy have common interests regarding communists".

The League of Nations Assembly meets in Geneva and China invokes Article 17 of the Covenant against Japan which provides for possible economic sanctions against a belligerent nation not belonging to the League.

The League Assembly seats the representative of the Spanish government, disregarding a protest from General Francisco Franco, rebel leader. The Assembly also disappoints Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy by not ejecting the Ethiopian representative.

The Nyon plan unanimously adopted by representatives of nine powers is communicated to Italy and Germany and is being studied by the governments concerned. Britain and France would provide at least 60 destroyers for the work, Britain contributing somewhat more than half, the two powers cooperating in patrolling the main routes—Suez-Gibraltar, Dardanelles-Gibraltar, and North-Africa-Marseilles. The eastern Mediterranean would be patrolled by the other states each patrolling their own waters, but

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unopposed, Chinese troops being in rapid retreat. The Japanese Foreign Office announces the government will not recognize the transfer or sale of Chinese ships to foreign registry made after August 25.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a speech before the League appeals to the nations to raise standards of living and improve general conditions, calling attention to the fact that the combined American and British trade represents nearly 30% of the world total and that this furnishes a strong argument in favor of an Anglo-American commercial pact which would be an important step in the promotion of general trade interests. He minimizes the German demand for colonies, stating that the problem of raw materials is not primarily or even substantially one of colonies. He laments the world armament race but states that Britain is determined to spare no expense in rearming to protect the Commonwealth and fulfill our obligations under the Covenant of the League.

Leland Harrison, American Minister to Switzerland, authorized to attend the meeting of the League's advisory committee, states that "until the United States is informed regarding the functions which the League expects the committee to perform, it is impossible for the United States to say to what extent it will be able effectively to cooperate with the League. . . . The United States feels constrained to observe that it can not take upon itself the responsibilities which devolve, from the fact of their membership, upon League members".

Sept. 21.—The American government sends a vigorous protest to Tokyo against the threat of mass destruction in the Chinese capital and Washington officials, sharply criticized for the withdrawal of the American Ambassador, declare that the evacuation does not contradict the American policy of objecting to the threatened Japanese attack. The British file a strong protest immediately after the American protest. Nanking is raided twice by some 48 Japanese planes, their objective being the Nanking airfield; several scores of people are killed, but otherwise the damage was slight. Some 20 planes also twice raid Canton from the aircraft carrier *Notoro* believed to be cruising just outside Hongkong territorial waters, numerous fatalities being reported, but not great material damage. A number of the planes were shot down. Alfred Hicks, editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, dies of cholera. Cholera in Shanghai is officially considered "epidemic" at Shanghai by United States health authorities. Bontonic plague is reported from Hsinking, Manchukuo.

The Australian delegate Stanley Bruce, speaking before the League, proposes the invocation of Article 11 of the Covenant which would call for a conference among world nations, including non-members, to consider the Sino-Japanese hostilities and attempt to halt them. He states the League's present weakness is the apparent impossibility of applying effective penalties against aggressor nations. Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs M. Litvinov states that the German, Italian, and Japanese anti-communist crusades are mere excuses for the invasion

of other states.

Eden's statements on Anglo-British trade are well received in Washington where the impression has been that a trade agreement was hopelessly blocked by the British dominions.

Visiting cadets from two Italian school ships kill the proprietor and wreck the plant of an anti-fascist newspaper in Tunis and the official reception arranged for them is canceled.

Sept. 22.—The Japanese raid Nanking three times during the day, the first air fleet consisting of some 40 planes, the second of 20, and the third of a single squadron. They drop numerous bombs, but little damage is done and the Chinese military officials are scornful, saying, "If is merely like this, we want some more. The Japanese warning helped to complete some 5,000 new dug-outs. The raids failed to achieve anything from a military point of view". A Japanese spokesman in Shanghai, however, declares that the air offensives against Nanking, Canton, and other cities are "the biggest air offensive of the war" and states that raids against Nanking will continue "until their objective has been attained—the end of hostilities". He declares the raids violate neither international nor humanitarian laws because Japan warned noncombatants to evacuate and because only military objectives are bombed". The raids on Canton are reported to have resulted in many civilian fatalities. The French lodge a protest against the air raids. Reported that Britain is planning to invoke the Nine-Power Treaty as such a move would bring in the full cooperation of the United States. The general feeling is that the League is helpless at the present time to deal with the situation.

Italy informs Britain and France it is anxious to cooperate in the anti-piracy patrol and Britain suggests a meeting of experts in Paris to discuss possible modification of the patrol scheme to that end.

Spanish rebel forces continue their successes in Asturias province, but government forces in the south for the first time invade the Badajoz district.

Sept. 23.—Ambassador Johnson states that his decision to leave the Embassy at Nanking was wholly his own and the decision to return was wholly his own. "It was never my intention to take the warship *Luzon* from Nanking unless the capital was destroyed. Estimated that 200 Chinese noncombatants were killed in a disastrous air raid of Canton this morning. Not a single bomb hit any government building or military establishment, most of the missiles falling in densely packed dwelling areas inhabited by the poorer classes. Hundreds of weeping women were scrambling among the ruins searching for the remains of missing relatives and frantic children running about seeking their parents. Reuter's report that "indignation and disgust" has been aroused in many countries by the bombing of Nanking and Canton. Chiang Kai-shek states that the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty and the League Covenant seem to be "all under Japanese domination". The British and Japanese governments publish an exchange of notes with reference to the wounding of the British

Ambassador to China, Japan stating that it considers the incident may have been caused by Japanese aviators mistaking the Ambassador's car for a military bus or truck and expressing deep regret, also promising to take "suitable steps whenever it is established that Japanese aviators have killed or wounded, intentionally or through negligence, nationals belonging to a third country. . . . Instructions have again been sent to the Japanese forces in China to exercise the greatest care in safeguarding noncombatants, it being the desire and policy of the Japanese government to limit as far as can possibly be done the dangers to noncombatants resulting from the existence of hostilities in China".

The Geneva correspondent of the *London Daily Herald* states on "exceedingly good authority" that Germany is sending large quantities of munitions to China and that Germany's view of the anti-Comintern agreement with Japan is that Japan should oppose Russian penetration of China and if necessary fight Russia, but not that it should try to conquer China and liquidate all European interests there.

Sept. 24.—The Japanese news agency Domei reports that secret Russo-Chinese negotiations are under way looking toward Russian military aid to China in exchange for eventual Soviet control of Manchukuo, Mongolia, and parts of North China. Japanese planes raid Hankow and kill a hundred people, their objective apparently being the arsenal there. A Tokyo spokesman states that bombing is restricted to military establishments and that every precaution is taken to safeguard the lives of noncombatants. Admiral Yarnell announces that the U. S. Asiatic Fleet will remain in Chinese waters "so long as the present controversy between China and Japan exists" and "even after our nationals are warned to leave China and after opportunity to leave has been given them. Our naval forces can not withdraw without failure to our duty and without bringing great discredit upon the U. S. Navy". Germany informs the League that "for wellknown reasons" it must decline to participate in the work of the advisory committee appointed to deal with the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Italy is reported to have assured Britain and France it will send no more volunteer fighting men to Spain.

Sept. 25.—Nanking is subjected to nearly seven hours of bombing by some 90 Japanese planes which drop some 200 bombs during the day, destroying the city's power plant and damaging the water works; some three hundred people are killed and many more wounded. Five of the planes were shot down. Hankow, up the river from Nanking, is also again raided with several hundred deaths reported. The Japanese claim the taking of Paotingfu and also Tsangchow, important railway towns. China is reported to have appealed to Russia for aid. The British press is outspoken in its condemnation of the bombings, the *Daily Telegraph* stating this is not aerial warfare but "promiscuous murder from the air. . . . Canton's lurid fate should be taken to heart in the great capitals of Europe."



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Mussolini arrives at Munich in a train composed of 11 bullet-proof coaches with the railroad line guarded every mile of the way. Hospitals in the city have been evacuated to make room for the thousands of Nazi officials who have gathered for the event. He is given an unprecedented welcome, and his first act is to make Fuhrer Adolf Hitler an honorary corporal in the fascist militia, calling him the "representative and protector of European civilization against any attempt to overpower it" and that he has "proved his unconditional solidarity and friendship with Italy in this hour of struggle". Hitler presents Mussolini with a Grand Cross of the Order of the German Eagle, made of gold and diamonds, encased in a silver casket inlaid with amber.

Sept. 26.—Canton prohibits the sale of fireworks and rockets as it is believed that Japanese air raiders have been guided in previous bombing attacks by rockets fired from the ground by Japanese agents.

Foreign Minister Hirota states that Japan has informed the League that it would not accept third-party intervention as the present problem is strictly one of Japan and China. "A just, equitable, and practical solution" can be found, he declares, asserting that Japan has "always devoted every effort toward the maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia through harmonious cooperation". Ambassador Wellington Koo in a radio broadcast from Geneva asks the United States not to cut off China's purchases of arms as China's success is dependent on an uninterrupted flow of supplies. "We do not wish Americans to fight nor do we wish to see the United States otherwise involved. China has all the fighting men it needs, but it does need moral support and material aid".

Sept. 27.—Nanking is raided three times and many houses are wrecked and some 200 people killed. Russia sharply warns Japan it will be held responsible for any bombing of the Soviet Embassy, incidental or intentional. Canton is also again raided and the Canton-Hankow railway bombed. Mayor Tseng Yang-fu states that the aggression in South China is not intended merely to intimidate the country but is part of a plan of extension that menaces Hongkong and the Philippines. Hot indignation sweeps Chinese circles when it is learned that two Japanese war planes, camouflaged as Chinese planes against all rules of war, bombed the military airdrome at Kwanteh, Anhui province, blowing huge holes in the field, but missing the hangars. Their near approach was permitted because of their false colors.

The German liner *Scharnhorst* arrives in Hongkong with 10 survivors picked up from floating wreckage some 30 miles from the port. It is said that a Japanese submarine some five days ago opened fire on a fleet of 12 fishing junks with shrapnel and also with rifles and pistols, massacring men, women, and children, as the junks always carry entire families. The United Press reports from Geneva that the League has decided to leave the task of formulating a plan to end the conflict to the powers directly interested in the Far East because a world conference is considered "temporarily premature" in view of Japan's warning it would not welcome outside interference.

Mussolini, at his own request, tours to Krup arms plants in Essen under the personal guidance of Hitler, this constituting the principal entertainment for the day. Reported that the two have decided to reject the Anglo-French demands that all foreign volunteers be withdrawn from Spain with a view to maintaining European "respect" for the so-called Rome-Berlin diplomatic "axis". However, it is understood Hitler warned Mussolini against extending the Italian venture in Spain in such a way as to bring about reprisals from Britain and France as Germany would refuse to make further sacrifices, this being understood as a severe blow to Mussolini's hopes of German support in case of a Mediterranean war.

The Spanish representative at Geneva demands that the League "call the bluff" of Germany and Italy—"this two-headed monster which appears to declare war on all Europe".

Sept. 28.—Speculations are aroused by the sudden departure of the Russian Ambassador to China from Nanking to Moscow by plane. The Japanese Navy officer denies attacks on Chinese fishing vessels. After five of the world's leading military nations, led by England, the others being France, Russia, Sweden, and China itself, denounce Japan before the Assembly that body quickly and unanimously adopts a resolution drafted by the advisory committee of 23 nations, condemning the Japanese Empire for its aerial and naval bombardments of Chinese noncombatants. Litvinov, however, states the League should condemn other forms of attacks from which China suffers. Belgium is elected a member of the Council.

Mussolini in an address in Berlin states that "tomorrow Europe will turn to fascism to save itself from bolshevism". He states that neither Hitler nor himself are dictators, but only leaders and that the best democracies are in Germany and Italy.

He states the Nazis and fascists want peace, but admits that thousands of Italian volunteers have died in the Spanish civil war and that he is proud they died "in the fascist defense of European civilization." Hitler and Mussolini join in an announcement offering to collaborate for peace with all nations except Soviet Russia. Reported that in private conversations they agreed to seek improvement of their relations with Britain, being convinced of the importance of an "Anglo-Italo-German combine" to preserve the peace of Europe. Afterward France would be "courted" but would be asked to relinquish its defensive alliance with Russia.

Australian Premier Lyons states that "only by close cooperation between a strong Australian navy and the fleets of the Empire, can we hope to prevent an enemy from coming within striking distance of our shores".

Sept. 29.—A score of Chinese soldiers swimming stealthily with a mine toward the *Idzumo*, discovered just at daylight while cutting through the steel net that protects the Japanese flagship from torpedoes and mines, touch off the bomb, destroying themselves but also ripping a wide hole in the net and spraying the deck of the ship with shrapnel. A terrific bombardment of Pootung from the ships in the river is again in progress. Lelan Harrison U. S. Minister to Switzerland in attendance at League meetings, reads a statement before the advisory committee from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, declaring that the United States' attitude on the bombings of Chinese cities is similar to that of the League. The Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman sharply rebukes the League for its "irresponsible way" of dealing with the Sino-Japanese problem. "The Japanese nation is deeply indignant". The Soviet press speaks of the desirability of the United States joining in a collective program for protection and security from Japan, asserting that the current hostilities may eventually menace American possessions in the Pacific. New Zealand labor federations urge a boycott of Japanese goods. The South Wales Miners Federation, England, urges an international boycott through the International Federation of Trade Unions.

France and Britain join in an attempt to forestall League action in the Spanish war, inferring that they wish to induce Mussolini to agree to withdraw his volunteers, but Spain expresses its dissatisfaction. Later Italy approves the Franco-British invitation to a conference on the matter.

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Sept. 30.—Heavy fighting is reported from Yenmenkwan Pass, an important opening in the Great Wall guarding the entrance to central Shansi. The former communist army is reported harrasing the Japanese on the Shansi-Hopei border. Gen. Han Fu-Chu, governor of Shantung and one of the most powerful warlords of North China refutes the rumors that he would fall in with Japanese plans to create an "autonomous federation of the five northern provinces, and pledge himself to submit to Chiang Kai-shek's orders and resist Japanese aggression. The British Air Ministry discloses that it has sanctioned the sale of British military aircraft to China.

Mussolini is welcome back to Rome like an emperor, the streets being strewn with laurel leaves. He states that the object of the Italian-German friendship is solidarity between the fascist and nazi revolutions, a rebirth of Europe, and peace between peoples worthy of it. No official statement has been issued in regard to the conferences between Mussolini and Hitler.

The League formally entrusts to Britain and France the task of obtaining immediate and complete withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain, while Madrid is being attacked on three fronts in the heaviest fighting in months.

Oct. 1.—Some 60,000 Manchukuoan troops are dispatched to the northeastern part of the state because of the activities of "armed bandits". A subcommittee of the League advisory committee adopt a resolution presented by Wellington Koo branding Japan an aggressor under the Nine Power Treaty, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, and the Covenant and also condemning the Japanese blockade of China as illegal; the action ignoring the Franco-British appeal for caution. Emperor Hirohito entertain the Soviet Ambassador and F reign Minister Hirota at lunch. A Dutch destroyer fires on a large Japanese fishing boats off Rieuw, Netherlands Indies, when the ship tried to escape, killing two members of the crew.

Following the assassination of a number of British officials in Palestine, the government orders the dissolution of the Arab Higher Committee and the arrest of a number of leading Arabs. The Grand Mufti is deprived of his office. London officials state the government is faced with a "murder campaign" and that a firm hand must be taken.

Oct. 2.—The Tokyo Naval Ministry admits warships have fired on Chinese junks in selfdefense as some of the larger types of these ships allegedly carry cannons and machine guns.

A League resolution constituting a virtual ultimatum to Italy for the withdrawal of fascist troops from Spain is defeated by Ireland and one other small nation as an unanimous vote was necessary. Britain and France invite Italy to a three-power conference to fix a date for the withdrawal of volunteers and the evacuation of Italian naval air bases in the Balearic islands and Spanish Morocco. Russia demands the abandonment of the entire non-intervention program as having proved futile.

Oct. 3.—Almost a week of bloody fighting in Shanghai has resulted in only meager gains for the Japanese, and both sides have sustained heavy losses, but observers believe that the backbone of Chinese resistance in the North has been broken. Japan is continuing its policy of bombing peaceful Chinese towns and villages. The British Labor Party adopts a resolution demanding international action against Japan.

Oct. 4.—Hongkong officials state that the seizure of the Chinese weather station on Pratas Reef by the Japanese endangers shipping as weather reports are no longer received from there.

An unknown submarine launches a torpedo at the British destroyer *Basilisk*, engaged in anti-piracy work off Alicante. The torpedo missed. Depth bombs were dropped but the result is unknown.

Eight employees of the Soviet grain trust are executed at Moscow charged with damaging supplies and 20 others were shot as Irkutsk for spoiling grain. During the past fortnight 114 persons have been put to death.

Oct. 5.—Six Japanese warships land marines on three small islands at the mouth of the Pearl river and are reported to be rapidly leveling off an airfield on the larger island. The League advisory committee adopts the subcommittee's recommendation that the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty be invited at the earliest possible moment to examine the crisis in the Orient. The report holds that Japan violated treaties in invading China.

Aviation authorities in Rome disclose that Mussolini's son, Bruno, 20 years old, has gone into the service of the Spanish rebels with a crack squadron of 23 Italian bombers. Their first attack is believed to have been at Valencia last Sunday in which a hundred people were killed and many more injured. It is believed Mussolini is determined on victory for the rebels before winter sets in. Loyalists are reported to be ready to evacuate Gijon, last government stronghold in northern Spain.

Oct. 6.—Chinese officials praise President Roosevelt's speech against "international anarchist thievery". A Japanese spokesman states that the "ideals of right as conceived by Western nations are incompatible with those of the Orient and that it is Japan's intention to continue its peaceful development of Asia for the sake of the Chinese as well as the Japanese people. Japan wants peaceful cooperation between Japan and China. That cooperation China refused by force of arms, resulting in the present affair". A Japanese naval officer states that the way to minimize suffering is to bring about a speedy conclusion of the present situation. "We are doing everything possible to speed the end and bring the situation back to normal. The British Cabinet meets and is expected to "scrutinize closely President Roosevelt's advocacy of an international 'quarantine' of aggressor nations. Officials admit that the reference to a quarantine is somewhat puzzling because the best information thus far has indicated that the United States was not likely to initiate intervention in the Sino-Japanese war. It is said Britain might consider an economic boycott of Japan provided the United States or some other nation definitely proposes it. German critics call Roosevelt's speech "demagogic and vague" and warn the American President of the shipwreck suffered by the late President Wilson. Italian officials state that Roosevelt is not informed about the danger of bolshevism in Europe and that Italy wants friendly relations with the United States but that "speeches like this" don't help. Paris circles say the speech voices a timely warning.

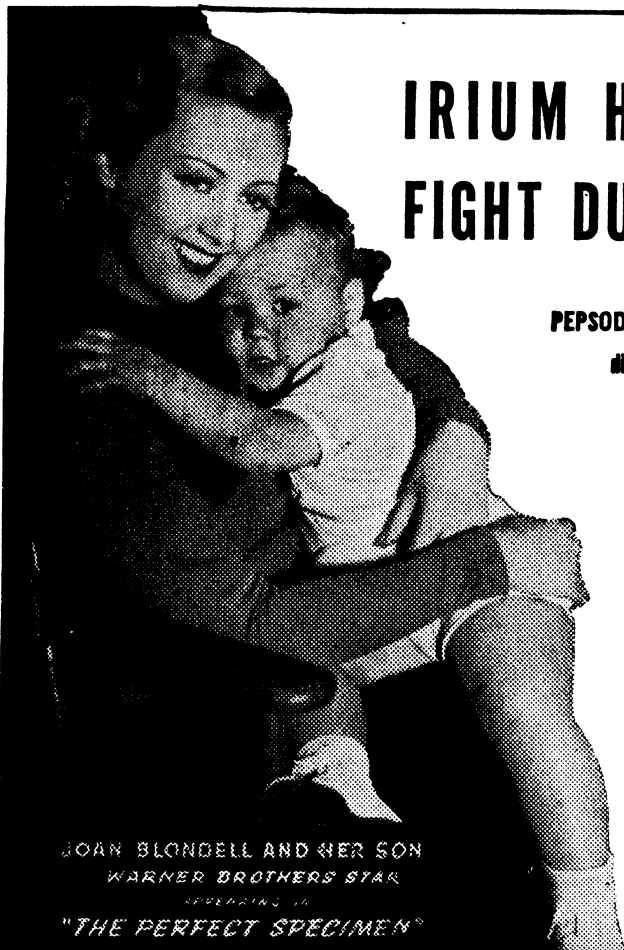
The British government gives Mussolini 24 hours to reply to the invitation to the proposed three-power anti-piracy conference.

Oct. 7.—The League notifies the 17 member nations adhering to the Nine Power Treaty asking them to participate in an emergency convention should the United States, Germany, and Russia accept a similar invitation. This plan would bring 20 nations vitally interested in the Far East to confer on the Sino-Japanese situation. The Treaty was originally signed by the United States, Britain, Japan, China, France, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, and Portugal. A League spokesman states that "it is a matter of satisfaction to know that the United States while maintaining an independent attitude on world affairs, is apparently willing to cooperate closely with the League in the discussion of these affairs". Japan remains officially silent on the Roosevelt speech but

foreign diplomats in Tokyo state the American action fell like a bombshell there. A high Japanese official states, "We are badly surprised, and completely bewildered. We had felt certain, prior to this, that the United States understood the situation better than any other country. We felt the American public was completely enlightened on all issues and that the nation would remain traditionally neutral. We completely fail to understand the American action which is bound to make a very bad impression on the Japanese public". The *Japan Times* states the action is "too idealistic" and is based "primarily on sympathy for the weaker nation". Chinese officials say the statement is like a "ray of hope for China in the midst of darkness. All China is gratified by the United States' positive moral support at this critical time. We do not expect America to fight China's battles but the President's statements are so strong, so definite, and so fair that they leave no element of doubt that America still stands for the preservation of civilization". A French Foreign Office spokesman declares France gives "unanimous and unqualified approval". Premier Camille Chautemps states France will "support any peace offensive or any move intended to tighten the solidarity of the pacific nations". The *Giornale d'Italia* states the Roosevelt speech is due to British influence and that self-interest is behind the protest against Japan; it defends the Japanese operations in China as "purifying".

Widespread fighting against Italian forces throughout Ethiopia is reported. Italy is continuing to send more men to Lybia—16,000 have been sent during the past three weeks.

Oct. 8.—The Japan stockmarket slumps heavily, assuming the proportions of a general collapse, reflecting the consternation throughout the country over the American denunciation of the government's policy, and the Cabinet meets in an emergency session. War Minister General Sugiyama states that Japan does not want intervention by any third power and that it will continue its punitive employment of arms until China is convinced of its blunders. "If China sincerely regrets its past policies and will sue for peace, we would welcome it with open hearts. The Nine Power Treaty guarantees China's territorial integrity. It is my solemn pledge as War Minister that we have no territorial



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ambitions in China... The Kellogg-Briand Pact outlaws war as an instrument of settling disputes. . . . The Japanese army did its utmost to avoid the use of arms in China. . . . Japan has absolutely no intention of violating the spirit of the Open Door in China." General Iwane Matsui, Commander of Japanese forces in China, states that the army will use every means within its power to subdue its opponents, its objectives being to protect the lives and property of Japanese residents and to scourge the Chinese government and army which have been pursuing anti-Japanese and anti-foreign policies in collaboration with communist influences—in short, to establish the foundations for a firm and lasting peace in East Asia. . . . Against those who bear arms against Japan, the Japanese army will show no mercy". The Japanese press warns the United States to remain neutral. The *Nichi Nichi* states the Kellogg-Briand Pact condemns war but not "war fought in self-defense or war waged for the sake of chastisement". Chiang Kai-shek states that the Roosevelt speech and the declaration of the State Department "comes as a great comfort to the Chinese who are now convinced that the United States is not as indifferent as its previous silence suggested". Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain pledges Britain's wholehearted cooperation with President Roosevelt. "His clarion call from the other side of the Atlantic was welcome and timely utterance. In his declaration of the necessity for a return to a belief in the pledged word and the sanctity of treaties, he voiced the conviction of this country as well as of his own, and in his call for a concerted effort in the cause of peace, this government will be wholeheartedly with him". Secretary Eden also expresses his government's gratification. British official circles say it is understood President Roosevelt may propose a plan of mediation which would eliminate any immediate positive action like economic sanctions and "highly authoritative circles" say that Japan has indicated it would accept mediatory measures if Japanese honor is satisfied. Berlin officials state privately that while Germany is united with Japan in an anti-communist front, there is no desire to make this synonymous with an anti-Chinese front as Germany's trade with China is highly important. The *Giornale d'Italia* accuses the United States of ignoring Japan's "national needs" and government officials indicate Italy will not attend the nine-power conference, criticizing the strange procedure of the League is

suing the invitations when the treaty was signed at Washington and not at Geneva.

British and French diplomats in Rome warn that a "very serious situation" would arise if Mussolini refuses to withdraw the Italian legions from Spain. The London *Evening News* states the government has unimpeachable information to the effect that 115,000 Italian fighting men landed at Cadiz last week.

After adopting a resolution yesterday rejecting a "united front" with the Communist Party, the British Labor Party today adopts a program to be enforced within five years of Labor's next assumption of power providing for the nationalization of the Bank of England, the country's coal resources, and power supplies, for the establishment of a national transport board, and for legislative affirmation that the land belongs to the people.

Oct. 9.—The Japanese Foreign Office in a formal supply to the condemnation of Japan by the United States government and the League of Nations, declares that it is the Chinese government which is violating the spirit of the anti-war pact and menacing the peace of the world and that Japan's true intentions are misunderstood. It explains that when the Japanese were maneuvering with a small number of troops at Lukauichiao an outbreak came which the Japanese tried to settle locally, the action of the Japanese being nothing more than a measure of self-defense. Aggravation was due to the Chinese who violated the Shanghai Truce of 1932 and brought troops into the demilitarized zone with the intention of murdering the 3,000 Japanese residents there, including women and children. This forced Japan to take military action entirely in self-defense. Accordingly, Japan's action violated no existing treaties in any way whatsoever. The London *Daily Mail* states that the Prime Minister's remarks on Roosevelt's speech "struck the right note of caution. Complete Anglo-American cooperation in foreign affairs would be the greatest possible assurance of peace, but the President's speech disclosed no definite plan for such a structure and meantime critical problems nearer home engage the attention of the British people". The Manchester *Guardian* states that the Prime Minister "could hardly have gone farther at the moment, but in nothing will the government be judged more exactly than on the eagerness with which it develops and enlarges the American initiative".

Italy replies that it refuses the Anglo-French invitation to a conference without German participation, and insists that the problem be handled by the 27-nation nonintervention committee. Mussolini is

reported to have called out the conscript classes of 1907, 1908, and 1909 to be ready for "eventual action anywhere". The Italian Ambassador to Japan informs the Tokyo government that the "Italian nation, solidly united under Premier Mussolini, wholeheartedly supports Japan's stand in the current dispute".

Oct. 10.—Chiang Kai-shek in a radio address warns the people to be prepared for a prolonged war, stating that international sympathy, though a source of great encouragement, should not be permitted to awaken false hopes. "Our people must carry on their struggle with fortitude and determination. I believe we can not fail if the entire nation is united."

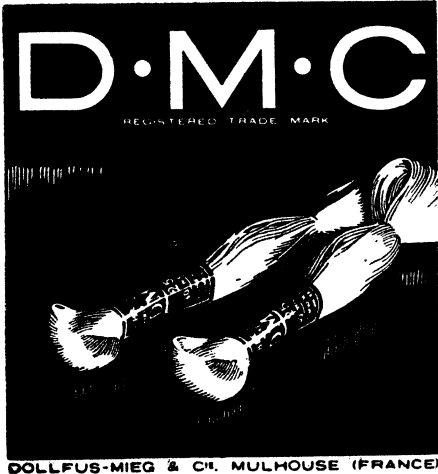
The British government, accepting the Italian demand, requests the convocation of the nonintervention committee and is reported to have asked France to postpone its threatened opening of the Franco-Spanish border. The Spanish government freighter *Cabosanto* is sunk off Algeria by two unidentified destroyers. One member of the crew was killed and several injured; fishermen picked up the survivors.

Oct. 11.—Premier Prince Fuminaro Konoye tells the United Press that Japan has no intention of placing Emperor Kang Teh (the former Henry Pu Yi) of Manchukuo on the Peiping throne nor of establishing a régime in North China similar to that in Manchukuo. The Japanese take Shihchiachuang, which gives them control of the roads into Shansi and complete control of Hopei. Reported that Japan has already sent 560,000 soldiers to Manchukuo and China, as compared to the 500,000 troops used in the Russo-Japanese war.

President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico in a letter to the Mexican delegate to Geneva condemns the Sino-Japanese war and foreign intervention in Spain.

The Egyptian flag is unfurled over the British military headquarters in Alexandria where the British flag has flown for nearly half a century. The building was handed over to the Egyptian authorities in accordance with the recently concluded agreement.

Oct. 12.—Three British Embassy automobiles are attacked with machine gun fire from the air on the way from Nanking to Shanghai, the British party escaping into the bushes along the road and no one being hurt. The Embassy advised the Japanese military in advance that the automobiles would be coming to Shanghai. The Tokyo *Yomiuri Shimbun* states editorially that the support of Italy and Germany would be "sufficient to see Japan through the war with China if the worst came to the worst".



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## Astronomical Data for November, 1937 By the Weather Bureau



### Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	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. 13..	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 (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
November 1.....	4:03 a.m.	4:04 p.m.
November 2.....	4:53 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
November 3.....	5:43 a.m.	5:28 p.m.
November 4.....	6:33 a.m.	6:12 p.m.
November 5.....	7:23 a.m.	6:58 p.m.
November 6.....	8:12 a.m.	7:46 p.m.
November 7.....	9:00 a.m.	8:35 p.m.
November 8.....	9:47 a.m.	9:24 p.m.
November 9.....	10:32 a.m.	10:15 p.m.
November 10.....	11:14 a.m.	11:05 p.m.
November 11.....	11:56 a.m.	11:55 p.m.
November 12.....	12:36 p.m.	
November 13.....	1:17 p.m.	12:46 a.m.
November 14.....	1:59 p.m.	1:38 a.m.

November 15.....	2:44 p.m.	2:32 a.m.
November 16.....	3:32 p.m.	3:30 a.m.
November 17.....	4:25 p.m.	4:31 a.m.
November 18.....	5:23 p.m.	5:34 a.m.
November 19.....	6:24 p.m.	6:39 a.m.
November 20.....	7:28 p.m.	7:44 a.m.
November 21.....	8:32 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
November 22.....	9:33 p.m.	9:42 a.m.
November 23.....	10:32 p.m.	10:34 a.m.
November 24.....	11:28 p.m.	11:20 a.m.
November 25.....		12:03 p.m.
November 26.....	12:20 a.m.	12:44 p.m.
November 27.....	1:11 a.m.	1:24 p.m.
November 28.....	2:00 a.m.	2:03 p.m.
November 29.....	2:49 a.m.	2:44 p.m.
November 30.....	3:38 a.m.	3:26 p.m.

### Phases of the Moon

New Moon on the 3rd at.....	12:16 p.m.
First Quarter on the 11th at.....	5:33 p.m.
Full Moon on the 18th at.....	4:10 p.m.
Last Quarter on the 25th at.....	8:04 a.m.
Apogee on the 6th at.....	6:00 p.m.
Perigee on the 19th at.....	9:00 a.m.

### Eclipse

There will be a partial eclipse of the Moon on the 18th, invisible in the Philippines. The beginning will be visible generally in the extreme northern and northwestern part of Europe, the British Isles, the Arctic Ocean, the North Atlantic Ocean, North and South America, the Pacific Ocean and northeastern Asia; the ending will be visible generally in the Arctic Ocean, the North Atlantic Ocean, except the eastern part, North America, South America

except the eastern part, the Pacific Ocean, Eastern Australia and northeastern and central Asia. The magnitude of the eclipse will be 0.150, the moon's diameter being 1.

### The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:44 a.m. and sets at 5:56 p.m. Immediately after sunset, the planet may be found very low on the western horizon in the constellation of Scorpius.

VENUS rises at 4:38 a. m. and sets at 4:14 p. m. Just before sunrise, the planet may be found fairly low on the eastern horizon in the constellation of Virgo.

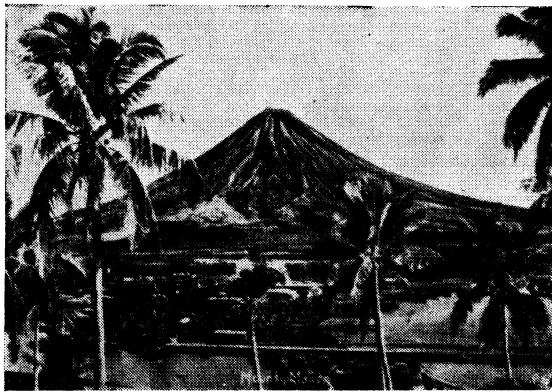
MARS rises at 11:05 a. m. and sets at 10:17 p. m. At 7:00 p. m. the planet may be found about 30 above the western horizon between the constellations of Capicorn and Sagittarius.

JUPITER rises at 10:24 and sets at 9:36 p. m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found high in the western sky in the constellation of Sagittarius.

SATURN rises at 2:20 p. m. and sets at 2:14 a. m. on the 16th. At 8:00 p. m. the planet may be found almost directly overhead a little to the south of the constellation of Pisces.

### Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of Zenith	South of the Zenith
Capella in Auriga	Rigel and Bevelgeuse in Orion
Aldebaran in Taurus	Achornar in Eridanus
Deneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Pisces Australia
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila



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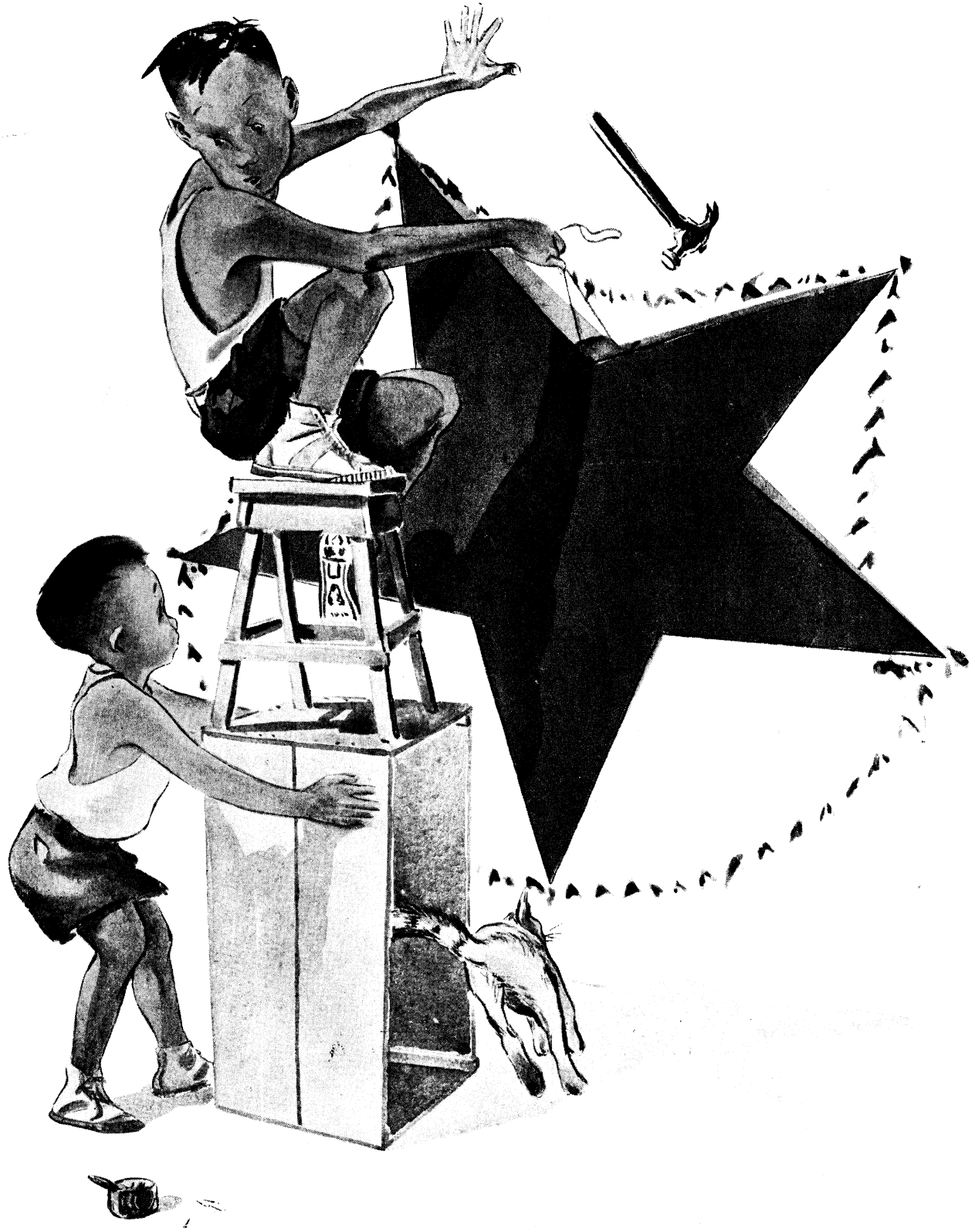
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# PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXIV

December, 1937

No. 12 (356)



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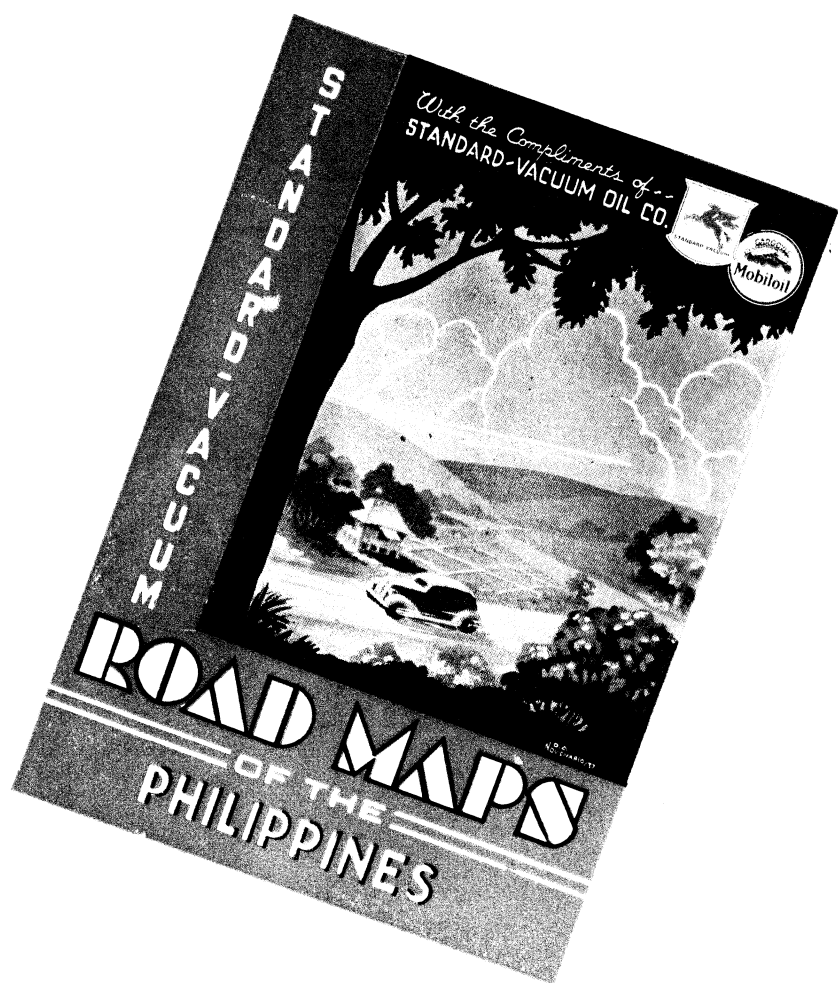
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VOL. XXXIV

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# Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



THE National Assembly met October 18 for a session expected to last about a month. Its principal business will be consideration of the 1938 Budget Bill, an imposing document of over 900 pages carrying ordinary appropriations totaling ₱76,296,000, including fixed or recurring expenditures of ₱9,814,000. In addition, extraordinary expenditures and investments are contemplated to the amount of ₱1,552,000. This does not include appropriations for public works, which will be presented in a separate bill. It is assumed that there will also be presented a number of other bills involving appropriations, to come mostly from the handsome surplus created by the coconut oil excise tax funds. One of these would be necessitated by the proposal to abolish the cedula, which would, it is estimated, reduce the revenues of provincial and local governments by around ₱5,000,000. Ordinary

expenditures in 1937 (including fixed expenditures) will amount to ₱66,711,000, according to a revised estimate. Ordinary revenues in 1938 are estimated at ₱80,446,000, which compares with a revised estimate of ₱87,797,000 for 1937 revenues. It is reasonable to assume a reduction in receipts from income tax next year, as the 1937 revenues were swollen by taxes paid on 1936 stock market profits and such profits have not been common in 1937. It is also possible that next year's tax revenues may be affected by a proposed change in the sale tax, but that eventually is nebulous, as no bill incorporating the change has yet been prepared and if the change should become effective, it is debatable what its effect on revenues would be.

Among the bills proposed is one by Assemblyman Buencamino, involving an appropriation of ₱50,000,000 over a period of years, for a Rural Land Authority to control and encourage colonization and distribution of public lands. An interesting feature of the bill is a proposal for a Pioneer Service, which would accept voluntary enlistments of Filipino citizens for a five-year term. These pioneers would be employed in clearing and developing sparsely populated land for the Rural Land Authority and would be paid partly in Farm Purchase Scrip, which they could use at the end of their enlistment period in payment for the land they had been clearing.

Among other bills introduced are one to amend the Flag Law by eliminating the preference to domestic distributors; one to create a Tobacco Administration to control grading and improve production

methods; and one to give associations the right to register trademarks. Proposals not yet incorporated in bills include one to substitute an excise tax, probably four percent, on all imported and domestic goods, for the present 1-1/2 percent sales tax payable on all transactions. The excise tax would be payable only once, and would not apply to exports. A proposal that is receiving some study is one for a Free Trade Zone, which is intended, it appears, to permit Manila to compete with Hongkong as a transshipment port for goods from European and other countries (including ultimately the United States, it is presumed). The principal difficulty would seem to be the question of steamship rates and schedules.

Business showed signs of slackening in October, the normal seasonal improvement failing to appear in the demand for textiles, flour and iron and steel products, such as roofing and building materials. Salesmen attribute the slower pace to a reduction in spending power, presumably due to the lower prices of such important Philippine products as copra and abaca. Mines continue to increase production, but the number of new mining developments, formerly considerable employers of labor, is reduced. Embroidery manufacturers, on the other hand, complain that it is difficult to get work done in the provinces, even at increased rates. The stock market depression does not appear to be a factor of paramount importance, as the bulk of the textiles and flour is bought by people who have not at any time invested in shares, while such luxury goods as automobiles continue in good demand. Stocks of most imported goods appear adequate to somewhat heavy, considering the demand.

Exports of coconut products were very good in October, but most other Philippine products went out in reduced volume, due partly to the fact that nearly all the export quota sugar had been shipped, partly to limitations imposed on exchange in Japan and partly to a shortage of freight space. Prices of Philippine products were generally easy.

There was no trading in export quota sugar during the month. Quotations for new crop sugar may appear in November, but there will probably be no shipping before December. The domestic market continued very quiet with prices unchanged. The Sugar Administrator has prohibited milling of reserve sugar from the 1937-1938 crop until further notice due to the fact that the reserve already exceeds ten percent of the sum of the effective domestic and export quotas.

Copra arrivals continued heavy. The market was firm in the first week of the month but easy thereafter, closing somewhat under the opening quotations. Exports were heavy, being nearly double those for September and nearly four times as great as in October 1936. There have been considerable purchases by Europe and these might have been greater if freight space were available. The freight rate on copra to Europe was increased five shillings during the month. The American demand for oil was good in the first week but fell off after publication of the cotton crop estimate. Coconut oil exports were heavy. Exports of copra cake were limited by the available freight space to Europe. Desiccated coconut shipments were slightly greater than in September but the American demand is relatively light and mills are operating on part time.

Foreign markets for abaca were weak during the month and local prices declined in both Manila and Davao, particularly the latter. Balings continued to decline and exports were substantially lower than in September, due to exchange limitation in Japan. Leaf tobacco exports were small, following the

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## News Summary

### The Philippines



Oct. 13.—Finance Minister H. H. Kung, in Manila en route from Europe to China, tells the press during a reception in his honor at Malacañan that world opinion is squarely behind China and that he does not think Germany or Italy will give active assistance to Japan in its invasion of China. He denies the news report that Chancellor Adolf Hitler

proposed to him while he was in Berlin that China join the German-Japanese anti-communism pact. He states that the Japanese have a believe, founded in religion, that they are a divine race chosen to rule not only Asia but the world. "If Japan is attacking China because of 'communism', why does it not attack Russia?" He expresses satisfaction with the results of his efforts to negotiate loans and credits in America and Europe.

Oct. 14.—Kung leaves Manila for Hongkong on a specially chartered Pan-American Clipper, making one false start and returning, reportedly to confuse possible pursuit, as he carries important papers and feared the Japanese blockade might result in their seizure if he went by steamer.

Oct. 15.—President Manuel L. Quezon replaces thirty provincial governors who are running for re-

election, retaining thirteen others in their positions who are not candidates.

Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray, chairman of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, in extemporaneous remarks before the Philippine Columbian Association, states that America's main objective is ultimately to make the Philippine Commonwealth a Philippine Republic and an independent economic unit. "Our report will not please the extremists on both sides. It may not meet with the approval even of the moderates. But we can assure you that we are exerting all efforts to submit a report which will help to conclude America's work here with credit to America and for the lasting good of the Filipino people".

The National Development Company incorporates the National Food Products Corporation with a capitalization of ₱2,500,000, 51% of which will be subscribed to by the Development Company and the rest offered to the public or to local governments. Gregorio Anonas is acting general manager.

Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, recently wounded by the Japanese, leaves Manila for the Netherlands Indies to continue his vacation.

Oct. 16.—Reported that U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has initiated a proposal to make Manila the seat of the Nine-Power Conference with the hearty support of President Quezon as part of a plan to make Manila the "Geneva of the East".

The second regular 100-day session of the National Assembly opens.

Oct. 18.—President Quezon, addressing the Assembly states, "If we want independence at any cost and are ready to take all the consequences—the dangers as well as the advantages of independent

heavy September shipments. Cigar exports continued good.

Rice and palay prices were easy during the month but strengthened at the end on reports that the new crop will be considerably below expectations as a result of drought and plant disease in Central Luzon.

Exports of logs to Japan were very much reduced in October. Exports of lumber to the United States and Europe were fair, being limited by the available freight space. Prices were somewhat easier.

Gold production again created a new record, with ₱4,700,000 in October. One new mine started production but its figures have not yet been received. Exports of iron ore to Japan were normal, but exports of other base metals were reduced.

Consolidated bank figures showed a reduction of about ₱4,600,000 in loans, discounts and overdrafts, offset by an increase in cash and declines in demand deposits and net amount due to foreign offices. An upward turn in loans, discounts and overdrafts toward the end of the period indicated a sea onal increase in imports. Debits to individual accounts increased somewhat in the first half of the period, due apparently to tax payments, and fell off in the second half. Circulation increased very slightly. The exchange market continued quiet, with a fair demand for dollars and a moderate supply. Rates were unchanged throughout the month, but it is believed that the dollars may go to a premium before sugar bills begin to appear.

Government revenue continued excellent in October, due mainly to excellent receipts from income tax and sales tax. Customs collections were also very good. Total collections by the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue in the first ten months of 1937 amount to ₱82,991,766, an increase of 27.69 percent over the same period last year.

Real estate sales were again reduced in October, totaling ₱911,477, or about ₱530,000 under the September figure. This compares poorly with the ₱3,430,207 in October last year, but that was one of the best months on record. There were no particularly notable transfers during the month. Total sales registered in the first ten months of this year in the City of Manila amount to ₱20,510,579, a 33 percent increase over the ₱15,449,039 in the same period of 1936.

The total of permits for new buildings issued in the first ten months of this year exceeds by nearly 20 percent the figure for the same period last year. Permits for repairs continued at a low level, however. Details are as follows:

	October		Total 10 months	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
New construction.....	321,140	951,090	5,096,270	6,025,780
Repairs.....	36,060	17,550	415,990	274,240
Total.....	357,200	968,640	5,512,260	6,300,020

There were 752 new radio receiving sets registered during September and 697 during October, which compares with 544 in September and 476 in October last year. There were 114 cancellations in September and 122 in October, compared with 119 in September and 92 in October last year. For the first ten months of this year and last, registrations and cancellations were as follows:

	Total 10 months	
	1936	1937
Registrations.....	4,528	5,738
Cancellations.....	1,056	946

There were 29 new corporations registered in October, with authorized capital of ₱6,347,000, of which ₱2,525,830 was subscribed and ₱1,280,904 paid-up in cash, plus ₱30,150 in property. The controlling interest is Filipino in 21 of the new companies, American in four and Chinese in four. Mining is responsible for four new companies, with a subscribed capital of ₱221,500, of which only ₱57,840 was paid-up.

Manufacturing accounts for seven new companies, with ₱1,328,350 subscribed and ₱654,399 paid-up. Included among the manufacturing companies is one, with ₱1,275,500 subscribed, to engage in the manufacture of cans and the canning of fish, meat, vegetables and dairy products. All of the capital was subscribed by the National Development Company, a government-owned company. Another company was organized, with good backing, to manufacture explosives of all kinds, including powder, dynamite and ammunition. Only ₱750 was paid-up at the time of registration but this will be very substantially increased. It is understood that an American manufacturer may possibly take an interest in the new company.



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national existence—let us have it not later than 1939. If, however, we are fearful of the possible threats that independence may offer to our national security, and we would rather remain under the protecting wing of the United States, then let us leave the final determination of our future to coming generations and not deceive ourselves with the groundless hope that by 1946 every danger will have vanished. . . I can see no valid reason why, if the Philippines can be given independence in 1946, she may not have it in 1938 or 1939. . . Any obstacle which would vitally affect the chances of successful and lasting independent nationhood in 1939 can not be overcome by 1946. . . We can not be hesitating indefinitely. . . Our duty—the duty of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government—is plain. Under the Independence Act and the Constitution, the Government of the Commonwealth has been established to prepare the country for complete independence. Our people alone by their own choice and direction can command us to take a different course. Since the news of my proposal to have the transition period shortened was published, voices in opposition to it have been heard both in public and private. Let me say in all earnestness to those Filipinos who believe in good faith that the security, liberty, prosperity, and peace of our common country lie in some sort of political partnership with the United States rather than in complete independence, they should say so frankly and come out courageously and in the open with an alternative plan, instead of merely adopting dilatory tactics in the belief that when the 4th of July, 1946, shall have arrived, some unforeseen event will prevent the establishment of the Philippine Republic. They have nothing to fear; there is here freedom of thought and of speech, and one may be as much a patriot advocating some other political status for the Philippines as favoring complete independence so long as in so advocating he is inspired not by selfish motives but by what he honestly believes is for the common weal. As long as the essentials of freedom are not sacrificed—and they must not be sacrificed under any consideration—the formula for securing and enjoying it may well be debated upon. . . After this Committee (the Joint Preparatory Committee) shall have submitted its report, it is my purpose to reiterate my petition that the granting of complete independence to the Philippines be advanced either to the 30th of December, 1938, or to the 4th of July, 1939, unless the National Assembly, during its present session, should express a contrary opinion. . .” The *Washington Post* states later in regard to this address: “President Quezon’s plea for earlier independence is strangely obscure and he is apparently interested in arousing doubts in the minds of the Filipinos as to the wisdom of the course set now or in the future. His real stand is disclosed by his insistence on continued trade relations with the United States”.

Oct. 19.—Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto, Pedro Gil, Pascual Azanza, and Antonio Villarama introduce a resolution advocating the shortening of the transition period to independence.

President Quezon sends the reappointment of Mayor Juan Posadas of Manila to the Commission on Appointments of the Assembly. His 3-year term expires tomorrow.

President Quezon states that if it were true that only he could run the government, he would not hesitate to ask Congress for a law authorizing the appointment of American governor-generals again. He states the outside world would look with disfavor on a change in the Constitution and a second term for him as following the example of some of the South American republics.

Oct. 20.—Assemblyman Tomas Cabili of Lanao expresses opposition to the shortening of the transition period.

President Quezon states at a press conference that while he is not in favor of amending the Constitution to permit the reelection of the President, he would favor an amendment reestablishing a two-chamber legislature as this would result in better considered legislation and a one-chamber legislature is, on the one hand, more easy to control, while, on the other, if control is lost, the situation becomes more chaotic. He states he would favor a senate the members of which would be elected nationally and not by districts, with proportional representation of minorities. Such a body, he states, would also be a training field for national leaders and candidates for the presidency. He would have the campaign expenses met out of party funds in order to give unwealthy candidates a chance.

Oct. 22.—The Assembly decides to postpone action on an early independence resolution until the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee has been submitted, on the motion of Pedro C. Hernaiz of Occidental Negros who emphasizes the impropriety of taking action at this time.

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines accepts a land grant of 4,160 hectares at Lamitan, Zamboanga.

Oct. 23.—President Quezon names two U. S. Army engineers—Cap. High J. Casey and Cap. Lucius DuB. Clay—as advisers to the Commonwealth on hydro-electric power projects.

Oct. 25.—Placido L. Mapa, critic of the earlier independence proposals, is elected President of the Philippine Sugar Association to succeed Rafael R. Alunan.

The Committee on Appointments confirms the reappointment of Mayor Juan Posadas.

Announced at Malacañang that Major Walter H. Loving, who organized and for many years directed the Philippine Constabulary Band, has been called back to active duty. He retired in 1921 and is now in the United States.

Oct. 27.—Salvador Araneta, prominent Manila lawyer, at a meeting of Yale and Harvard alumni, attacks the earlier independence plans, stating that Japanese economic penetration would result in a situation where a Japanese ambassador would dictate the policies of the government here with the National Assembly performing the functions of a rubber stamp.

President Quezon, who is present, delivers a vigorous “off-the-record” statement, again to the effect that the Philippines could accomplish little more in ten (or now eight years) than in two.

Bureau of Land officials declare that Japanese land holdings in Davao have increased by more than 4,000 hectares during the past year, now totaling between 65,000 and 70,000 hectares, the increase being accomplished chiefly through Filipinos and through intermarriage with non-Christian native women.

President Quezon names Provincial Treasurer Lorenzo Palileo Governor of Cotabato to succeed Cap. José Mortera, and Ciriaco Raval Governor of Lanao to succeed Maj. Rafael Ramos. Raval is Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu. He states at a press conference that he will not interfere with the use of Moro titles, as erroneously reported, but that Moro government officials will be recognized in accordance with the offices held and not in accordance with their Moro titles.

Oct. 28.—President Quezon names Deputy Collector of Customs Jesus Obieta acting Insular Collector.

Oct. 29.—Famine threatens Nueva Ecija as a draught begins to effect some 50,000 hectares of rice lands.

Oct. 30.—The Philippine Army flying school at Camp Murphy graduates its first four flyers. Lieut. William Lee, U. S. Army, heads the school.

Oct. 31.—A meeting held under the auspices of the League for the Defense of Democracy (Manila) adopts a resolution condemning Japan’s aggression in China and urging the people of the Philippines to support any action that may be decided upon by the League of Nations, the Brussels Conference, or the United States government to halt Japan’s criminal course of conquest. The resolution declares that the situation “constitutes a warning to all liberty-loving people everywhere, but particularly to the people of this country whose own beloved land lies directly in the path of the juggernaut of the Japanese militarists”. Another resolution is adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to consider means of applying a peaceful boycott against Japan.

The Manila Police Department tests four radio patrol automobiles introduced for the first time.

Nov. 1.—President Quezon submits a budget to the Assembly calling for P76,296,207 for next year, exceeding this year’s expenses by P9,585,426. Virtually all the executive departments have been allotted substantial increases. Military outlays, including appropriations for military public works such as camps, barracks, landing fields, etc., reach around P25,000,000. The P250,000 Belo Fund is eliminated but P150,000 is set aside for the hire of expert service. In a message to the Assembly, President Quezon urges the abolition of the cedula tax which gives the government an annual P4,000,000, as this is a matter of justice to the poorer classes and will “close forever a chapter in the history of taxation in the country that brought no honor to this government and caused untold hardship to the majority of our people”. He states he will recommend the appropriation from the accumulated surplus of the consolidated general fund equal to the amounts that will be lost to the provinces and municipalities until a substitute form of income is found.

Brig.-Gen. Creed F. Cox, U. S. Army (retired), former head of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, arrives in Manila to become adviser to the Commonwealth government.

Nov. 2.—President Quezon names Maj. Eriberto B. Misa Director of Prisons, succeeding Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos, now Chief of Staff, Philippine Army. Misa has been acting director for some time.

Nov. 3.—Reported that President Quezon may ask the Assembly to make Manila a free port for the transhipment of goods to other Oriental ports. In a press conference he states he believes birth-control agitation “unpatriotic” as the country needs a larger population to become strong for defense. He states he believes the population will mount to 25,000,000 in another 15 years and that the maximum should be around 50,000,000. Told that efforts are being made to secure the extension of American citizenship to Filipinos now in the United States (some 60,000), he states he would have no objection to this. He also announces that the high command of the Philippine Army will be rotated, with the four of duty of the chief of staff limited to three or four years as in the United States. This “democratizes” an army, he states.

Nov. 5.—A resolution is filed in the Assembly asking President Quezon to retain the services of Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur as military adviser and to direct that his name be carried on the Philippine Army rolls until his death.

Nov. 7.—President Quezon attending an alumni banquet as San Juan de Letran rebukes the Dominican Fathers for playing General Franco’s march when he entered the hall, declaring that the Filipinos are neutral and should not be drawn into domestic political fights of Spain.

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**Nov. 8.**—Assemblyman Agustin Kintanar of Cebu introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of P40,000,000 to purchase Japanese holdings in Davao for subdivision in 10-hectare lots at cost to Philippine citizens.

**Nov. 9.**—General MacArthur receives formal notice that upon his retirement from active service, December 31, he will be given the rank of a full (4-star) general, an honor so far accorded to only eight other men in the history of the United States—George Washington, U. S. Grant, William P. Sherman, Philip H. Sheridan, John J. Pershing, Tasker H. Bliss, Peyton C. March, and C. P. Sumner.

**Nov. 10.**—Dr. Manuel Xeres Burgos, one of the leading figures of the Philippine Revolution and a member of the Malolos Revolutionary Congress, nephew of the patriot and martyr, Father Jose Burgos, dies in Manila, aged 86.

**Nov. 11.**—High Commissioner McNutt states in an Armistice Day speech that "it is the will and purpose of the American people to prove that to save themselves from the disorders of this age men need not surrender their birth-right for a mess of fascist, communist, or nazi pottage". He states that "it is not by diplomatic formulas and by conventions and treaties that the present crisis can be overcome, but only by the moral unity of all those nations which wish to keep the peace and preserve for themselves and their children the standards of liberty and human decency".

Representative B. B. Harlan, Democrat, Ohio, a Manila visitor, states that if the Filipinos want independence in 1938 or '39 "there is a good chance they will get it". He states that Japan is using the Philippines as a pawn in connection with the anti-communist pact and that both Germany and Italy will expect greater ascendancy in the Pacific and that the Philippines may sooner or later go to Germany or Italy. Asked what the United States would do in such a case, he answers, "Nothing". "The Philippines is too far from home for us to do anything, once the Islands are independent. When the United States pulls out, it will be for good." He states he is not optimistic about the Islands being able to secure a continuation of present trade relations after the transition period.

A typhoon passes close to the north of Manila and does considerable damage. Several scores of persons are drowned at sea or killed, nine or ten being electrocuted by live wires, and some thousands are rendered homeless. Crop damage in nearby provinces is considerable, and the towns of Infanta and Polillo are practically wiped out.

**Nov. 12.**—The American members of the Joint Preparatory Committee leave Manila for the United States after spending some three months in the country investigating conditions in connection with the proposal to readjust Philippine-American trade relations. President Quezon, in a press release, expresses appreciation for the work done by the Committee and states that he is "under the impression that it has done what is humanly possible for it to do to get at the facts upon which its recommendations may be based". The Filipino members of the Committee are expected to leave for Washington after the Christmas holidays.

**The United States**

**Oct. 12.**—President Franklin D. Roosevelt calls an extra session of Congress opening November 15. In a "fire-side" radio talk, he declares: "I want our great democracy to be wise enough to realize that aloofness from war can not be promoted by unawareness of war. In a world of mutual suspicions, peace must be affirmatively reached for. It can not be just wished for". He stresses the fact that the United States can not view with indifference the "destruction of civilized values throughout the world. . . This nation seeks peace and preservation of world civilization in order that American civilization may continue." Speaking of the Nine-Power Conference, he states, "The purpose of the proposed conference will be to seek by agreement a solution to the situation in China. In the efforts to find that solution, it is our purpose to cooperate with other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, including China and Japan. Such cooperation would be an example of one of the possible paths to follow if we are to search for a means toward peace throughout the whole world." He refers to his plans for new crop control legislation, better wages and hours, and adds, "but as we plan for creation of ever higher standards of living for the people of the United States, we are aware our plans may be seriously affected by the earth outside our borders". He denies that his policies are endangering private property, but rebukes those striving for monopoly. "We are studying how to strengthen the laws in

order to end monopolies—but not how to hurt free, legitimate business." The address as a whole is interpreted as intended to quiet criticism that the new international cooperation policy might lead to war.

**Oct. 13.**—The American Federation of Labor in its annual convention in Denver votes to join the British labor movement to boycott Japanese goods as "not willing to contribute in any way to the financial resources of Japan" and in retaliation "for the barbarous and systematic massacre of civilian Chinese populations".

**Oct. 14.**—Sen. Key Pittman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, states, "If the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty are not carried out, the world will retrograde to conquest by the more powerful. If Japan continues obdurate, all other governments which are signatories of the treaty would be morally and legally justified in refusing to have relations with it."

Values of issues on the New York Stock Exchange which have slumped \$17,000,000,000 during the past two months, today reach the lowest mark in two years. The average on 60 stocks was 49.20, down 30%.

**Oct. 15.**—In a message to Congress, opening in special session President Roosevelt urges to take action to halt the "marked recession in industrial production and industrial purchases" and ask for legislation establishing minimum wage and maximum labor hours, crop control, reorganization of the executive branch of the government, and national utilization of national resources. He tells the press that the projected Nine-Power Conference will attempt to settle the Sino-Japanese problem through mediation. Asked what would follow if mediation fails, he states, "That is a hypothetical question".

**Oct. 16.**—Secretary Cordell Hull announces that

the United States has accepted an invitation to send representatives to the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels. The American delegation will be headed by Ambassador-at-large Norman Davis. Stanley K. Hornbeck will be among those who will accompany him.

**Oct. 17.**—Sen. W. E. Borah states he is opposed to sanctions against Japan, for if the United States were to take effective part, it would have to employ force which is something he can not subscribe to. Sen. R. LaFollette also states he is opposed to any program that may ultimately lead to war.

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President Roosevelt, after a conference with Davis, states that the United States "enters the conference without any commitments to other governments" and he emphasizes that "in the language of the invitation the powers will study peaceable means of hastening the end of the conflict". Sen. Hiram Johnson urges that the United States remain aloof from the Far Eastern conflict and avoid any entanglement with League of Nations peace efforts.

Another selling frenzy hits the New York markets and prices fall as much as \$15.00 a share in a session of turmoil unparalleled since the 1929 crash. Some charge there exists a conspiracy in Wall Street to "break the market and punish Roosevelt". Comptroller of the Treasury J.F.T. O'Connor requests the Federal Reserve Board to take prompt action by lowering margin purchases.

Oct. 20.—Secretary Hull visits Ottawa, Canada, to repay the recent visit of Prime Minister William McKenzie King.

Peace organizations in the country issue a joint statement urging the invocation of the Neutrality Act before the opening of the Brussels Conference.

Felix M. Warburg, noted New York banker and philanthropist, dies, aged 66.

Oct. 22.—Secretary Hull states at Toronto, "I firmly believe that out of the Brussels Conference mankind will set in motion forces which will create a sphere of international relations unshakeable and based on law". He declares dictators can not stop world progress.

Rep. Hamilton Fish accuses President Roosevelt of defying Congress and the will of the people to preserve American neutrality and keep the country out of war.

Sixteen days of hearings by a Congressional committee end in Honolulu on the question of statehood for Hawaii, and indications are that the members will recommend further delay in making the Territory the 49th State of the Union until the Islands' Oriental population, including 150,000 Japanese, is further Americanized.

Oct. 23.—George Horace Lorimer, for 37 years editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, recently retired, dies, aged 69.

Nov. 2.—Dr. B. M. Gancy, head of the Filipino League of Social Justice in the United States, tells the press that President William Green of the American Federation of Labor told him that the organization welcomes Filipinos to membership on an equal footing with all other members and that it is not its intention to discriminate against Filipinos now or after the Philippines is independent.

Nov. 3.—F. H. La Guardia is reelected Mayor of New York City, running on a Republican ticket but supported by groups ranging from radical to ultra-conservative. Elections in 15 states show no indications of waning Democratic strength, however, although few local issues were linked with national politics. Attempts of the Committee on Industrial Organization to obtain political control in Detroit and Akron and a few other industrial centers fail. President Roosevelt cast his vote for a straight Democratic ticket and designated his occupation as "farmer".

Nov. 5.—The National Foreign Trade Council in annual convention in Cleveland, recommends the amendment of the Tydings-McDuffie Act to eliminate the prospective Philippine export taxes and to extend the period of reciprocal free trade for an indefinite period even after independence.

Nov. 7.—In consequence of an invitation of President Green of the AFL, assuring him of its "sincerest hearty welcome any time", the Duke of Windsor who recently cancelled his proposed visit to America because of some labor criticism, is reported to be considering a spring or summer tour of the United States "under different circumstances".

Nov. 8.—AFL and CIO representatives in San Francisco urge the American people not to buy Japanese goods and American merchants not to handle them. Stores handling such goods will be picketed, it is announced. They also ask the State Department to embargo shipments of munitions, oils, gaso-

line, scrap iron, lead, and cotton to Japan. Fishermen's unions on the Pacific coast agree to picket Japanese ships reaching the United States "unless Washington does something to protect the salmon industry of Alaska against illegal Japanese fishing. Sen. Geo. W. Norris, Independent, Nebraska, urges a boycott of Japan.

**Other Countries**

Oct. 12.—A London dispatch from Lisbon states that General Francisco Franco has informed Premier Benito Mussolini he would prefer withdrawal of all volunteers from Spain in exchange for the granting of belligerent rights by Britain and France.

The Briti h League of Nations Union suggests a world-wide boycott of the 1940 World Olympics at Tokyo.

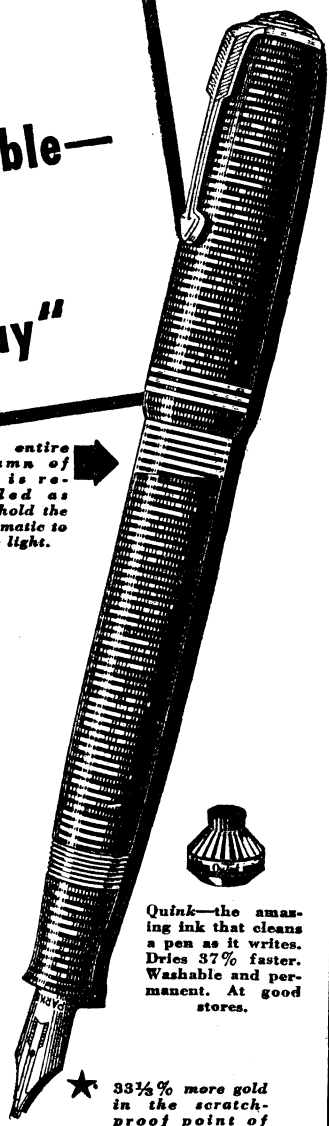
Oct. 13.—Chinese authorities are reported to believe that the Japanese air attack on British Embassy automobiles yesterday was a futile attempt to kill Generali Iwo Chiang Kai-shek who, it is disclosed, is somewhere in the vicinity of Shanghai inspecting the Chinese lines. Chinese troops are reported retreating in North China where the Japanese have advanced 175 miles in the past month and are now 90 miles from the Yellow River; in the Shanghai area, however, the patriotically inspired human wall of Chinese soldiers holds after 60 days of furious Japanese attack. The "Commission for the Maintenance of Order" in Peiping now held by the Japanese issues a proclamation restoring the name Peking and designating it as the "northern capital".

A Dutch naval plane crashes near Surabaya, resulting in the death of nine persons, including the naval air chief of the Netherland Indies.

As a final concession to Mussolini, Britain and France agree to refer the volunteer question to the International Non-Intervention Committee but impose a two-week deadline for the settlement of the problem. Madrid is under intense artillery bombardment causing numerous casualties and great damage.



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Oct. 14.—According to Nanking reports, the Japanese advance toward Taiyuanfu, hitherto almost unchecked, has been halted as a result of Chinese reinforcements, changing the situation greatly in north Shan si. Reported Japanese planes are apparently operating from a base on Hainan I. land, off the coast of South China. In one of the fiercest battles yet experienced around Shanghai, some 40 shells fall inside the International Settlement, killing around 100 people. Two men aboard the U. S. S. *Augusta* are wounded by Japanese fire. According to an Associated Press dispatch quoting a "reliable Vatican source" the Holy See has entrusted its missions in the Orient to cooperate with the Japanese and wherever the bolshevist danger appears active to support without reserve the Japanese action". Prime Minister W. Mackenzie King of Canada states that Canada will participate in the scheduled Nine-Power Pacific Treaty Conference in Brussels to find a solution of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and appeals for close cooperation between the powers as the adoption of individual attitudes might prejudice success.

The Dutch destroyer *Flores* fires on another Japanese fishing boat in territorial waters north of Sumatra when it refused orders to halt, slightly wounding two of the crew.

Revolts in Ethiopia, according to an official Rome statement, resulted in the deaths of 102 Italian officers and men, but the "bandit bands" responsible have been annihilated.

Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Premier and Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia after renewing treaties of friendship in Paris, pro cedes to London.

Oct. 15.—Vatican authorities deny that the Holy See has instructed Catholic prelates in the Far East to support Japan. The Japanese announce the occupation of Kweihua, capital of Suiyuan.

The British representative in Rome is informed that Italy might accept a "symbolic" withdrawal of a certain number of Italian volunteers in Spain provided belligerent rights are given to the rebels. Some 7000 more Italian troops are sent to Libya.

The whole of Palestine is in a turmoil as a result of Arab outbreaks near Bethlehem in which two

British constables were killed.

Oct. 16.—Dr. J.A.B. Scherer, former economic adviser in Japan, states in the United States that Japan is ground under heel by a new fascism, naming Gen. Jiro Minami as a "concealed Mussolini" and the five dominating families greedy for more wealth as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda, and Okura.

Britain and French spokesman state that they would agree a preliminary token withdrawal of volunteers on both sides in the Spanish fighting as a guarantee of sincerity, but that there must be a withdrawal of all foreign combatants in Spain. Mussolini's newspaper, *Popolo d'Italia*, ridicules the speech of President Franklin D. Roosevelt against "international anarchy" and refers to the arms shipments from the United States to various countries.

Oct. 17.—Gen. Chu Teh's former communist army in northern Shan si, now affiliated with Nanking, is reported have won a number of important engagements. Invitations to the Nine-Power Conference issued by Belgium state that the conference will be "to examine the situation in the Far East and study peaceable means of hastening the end of the hostilities". Washington officials state that the United States would quit the conference should it undertake to consider an international military punitive force or other direct measures.

France insists that Franco should demobilize at least four of his mercenaries to every foreign volunteer withdrawn on the government side as that would be proportional to the relative number. Italy sends still more troops to Libya, making around 50,000 sent during the past two weeks.

Strong support for Premier Camille Chautemps and the Popular Front is shown in the run-off elections for members of government councils throughout France.

Oct. 18.—Some 1400 Chinese soldiers stand fast and are killed to the last man with the Japanese capture of Chiapaipalou, in the Woo'ung Creek area north of Shanghai. Chinese officials are reported to be apprehensive that the Nine-Power Conference may seek a solution in compromise rather than in measures to check Japanese aggression.

Oct. 19.—The Japanese intensify their drive on Shanghai apparently in an effort to force the Chinese out of the area before the convening of the Nine-Power Conference. The semi-official *Central Daily News* declares that China must insist on complete withdrawal of Japanese from North China and Shanghai, the abolition of Manchukuo, and the recovery of all lost territories. "China expects definite action, not mediation".

Some 15,000 loyalist troops open a spectacular attack on rebel-held Zaragoza. The rebels are reported to be fortifying the territory along the French border, in preparation of a possible opening of the border by France.

Lord Rutherford, famous British scientist, dies, aged 66.

Oct. 20.—Chinese claim that they have recaptured Paotingfu, former capital of Hopei. The Japanese Ambassador to Russia is reported to have hurriedly left Moscow for Berlin. The Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry tells the press that he doubts that economic sanctions against Japan would be effective. Food is no problem, he states, and substitutes are being found for wool, cotton, and rubber. Iron production has increased in Manchukuo and plans are to obtain oil from coal.

Some 70 persons convicted as spies, wreckers, and "Trotskyites" are executed in Russia, bringing to total "purge" death sentences to over 1000.

Oct. 21.—The Spanish rebels march into Gijon, last government stronghold in the north. Italy and Germany agree to an immediate token withdrawal of volunteers and express their willingness to join a special mission to be sent to Spain to solve the dispute over volunteers. The move is interpreted as a further play for delay by observers.

Oct. 22.—The Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman indicates that Japan will ask for a postponement of the Brussels Conference as the invitation to attend was received too late to leave time for preparation. Italy and Mexico notify Belgium they will attend. The London *Times* states the outlook for the conference is not hopeful as China has waged its struggle for existence with considerable success and would not consider peace except on terms wholly unacceptable to Japan. Y. Suma, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, states in an address at Cleveland that the Western nations will only make matters worse for the Chinese people by interfering with Japan. "It is hoped they will venture upon no such impracticable and misguided course", he declares, predicting a "sati factory and quick settlement if no outside encouragement or assistance is given the Chinese forces and no difficulties are made for us by other countries".

A decree is issued naming Franco dictator of insurgent Spain and establishing a Fascist National Council the members of which he will appoint and may replace as he desires. He is also empowered to name his own successor.

Oct. 23.—The French Minister of Colonies asks for 300,000,000 francs to strengthen defenses in Indo-China.

Russia opposing the equal withdrawal of volunteers from Spain, Italy announces it will make no further concessions. Italy claims there are about 40,000 Italian volunteers in Spain; the Spanish government states there are 310,000.

Oct. 24.—A Japanese airmen swoops down on a party of American and other foreigners out for a horseback ride near the edge of the International Settlement and sprays them deliberately with machine-gun fire, returning to the attack five times, sweeping so low that the riders could see his face plainly in the cockpit. In the last drive he hits a British sentry in the vicinity who later dies. The Japanese news agency *Domei* reports that Japan will decline the Brussels invitation as the Conference was invoked under the auspices of the League of Nations in whose political activities Japan has taken no part for a long time. The statement insists that Japan's actions in China are purely self-defensive and therefore do not violate the Nine-Power Treaty.

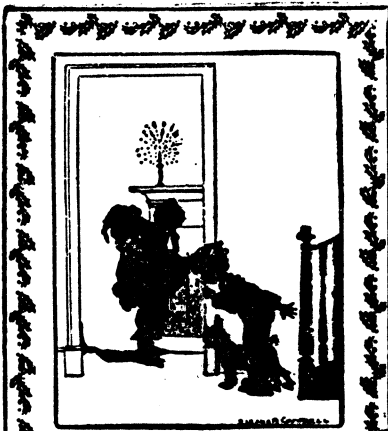
According to Australian reports the British Admiralty plans to send the battleship *Queen Elizabeth* and a number of others to Singapore, supported by a cruiser squadron of 6 ships, an aircraft carrier, 4 or 5 destroyer flotillas, 8 submarines, and a number of mine sweepers, thus making Singapore's naval strength comparable to that of the major stations in the English Channel and the Mediterranean.

Britain rejects a recent secret German proposal that Britain and France loan Italy \$250,000,000 during the next 18 months with subsequent long-term credits in return for Italy's taking part in the international anti-pirate patrol. Chancellor Adolf Hitler had hoped that Germany would then be aided in obtaining colonial concessions, including the return of Togoland, Cameroons, and Ruanda Rundi, together with the creating of an internal territory in Africa for common exploitation by Germany, Italy, Britain, and France. Disappointed, the indications are reported to be, according to observers, that Mussolini may retaliate against Britain by launching a diplomatic offensive by a close tie-up with Japan.

France claims that the fall of Gijon gives the fascists control of 70% of the population and 60% of the territory of Spain.

Oct. 25.—After 6 days and nights of bloody fighting, the Chinese halt the slow Japanese advance in the Shanghai area. London officials state that Britain and America will work together toward inter-

(Continued on page 572)



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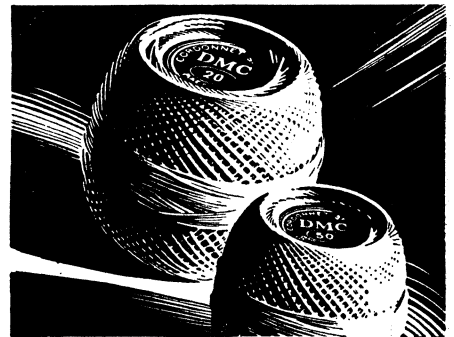
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# Editorials

Discussion of a dominion form of government instead of independence for the Philippines has recently arisen, with no one knowing exactly how it started and with everyone emphasizing it is purely unofficial.

## Dominion Government for the Philippines

As a matter of fact, in connection with the independence program, second thoughts have been occurring to minds on both this and the other side of the Pacific, and, according to an old proverb, Second thoughts are best.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña spoke recently of the "onerous burdens and responsibilities attendant upon the exercise of full sovereignty" and of the fact that "the circumstances in the Far East today, hold grave warning to our people. . . . They should be thankful that time has been given them to put their house in order while the American flag flies over their country in benevolent protection; at the same time they should take heed of the surrounding realities and understand the terrible dilemma that contemporary events present to all nations aspiring to be free. . . ."

President Manuel L. Quezon said in his message to the Assembly a month or so ago: "If we are fearful of the possible threats that complete independence may offer to our national security, and we would rather remain under the protecting wing of the United States, then let us leave the final determination of our future to coming generations and not deceive ourselves with the groundless hope that by 1946 we shall be politically and economically beyond any serious difficulty. . . ."

These quotations are taken out of their context, but their meaning is thus better understood. President Quezon, however, pointed out that under the Tydings-McDuffie Act and the Constitution, the Government of the Commonwealth has been established to prepare the country for complete independence, and that the duty of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government is therefore plain. "Our people alone, by their own choice and direction, can command us to take a different course". "Let me say in all earnestness", he continued, "to those Filipinos who believe in good faith that the security, liberty, prosperity, and peace of our common country lie in some kind of political partnership with the United States rather than in complete independence, they should say so frankly and come out courageously in the open with an alternative plan, instead of merely adopting dilatory tactics in the belief that when the 4th of July, 1946, shall arrive, some unforeseen event will prevent the establishment of the Philippine Republic. They have nothing to fear: there is here freedom of thought and of speech, and one may be as much a patriot advocating some other political status for the Philippines as favoring complete independence so long as in so advocating he is inspired not by selfish motives but by what he honestly believes is for the common weal. As long as the essentials of freedom are not sacrificed—and they must not be sacrificed under any consideration—the



formula for securing and enjoying it may well be debated upon. . . ."

The proposal to establish a dominion form of government may be considered such an alternative plan.

The distinction between a commonwealth and a dominion is rather hazy. We have today the Commonwealth of the Philippines. According to Webster's dictionary, the word "commonwealth" was formerly freely used in a general sense of "state" or "community" irrespective of any special form of government, monarchical or republican, but is now generally, if not always, restricted to those which are considered as free or popular. According to the Encyclopedia Americana, "Owing to the semi-independent position of the States of the American Union, the term 'commonwealth' is of frequent application to the various members of the great Federal government, which itself is spoken of as the National or Federal Commonwealth in contradistinction from its constituent autonomies". Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky are officially commonwealths.

The word "dominion" means both "sovereign or supreme authority, the power of governing and controlling" and "that which is subject to sovereignty or control". According to Webster, "*Dominion* has no technical meaning as used in the names 'Dominion of Canada' and 'Dominion of New Zealand', but the name is popularly taken as implying higher political status than the term *colony*."

The governments of the Commonwealth of Australia and of the Dominion of Canada do not differ greatly from each other. According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, there are among the many communities united under the British Crown, "the self-governing dominions, possessing membership in the League of Nations and therefore a quasi-international status, and, though *de jure* still subject to the supremacy of the British parliament, possessing *de facto* the same independent status as Great Britain with which they are equal members of the Imperial Conference. These are Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Irish Free State". There is also a "self-governing dominion with membership in the Imperial Conference, but without membership in the League of Nations: Newfoundland".

It is true, however, that the self-governing dominions and commonwealths of the British Empire have far greater powers of self-government than has the Commonwealth of the Philippines. In his address to the Assembly, from which I have already quoted, President Quezon stated that one reason why he had proposed an advance in the date of independence is that while the Tydings-McDuffie Law provides for automatic independence in 1946 and the Commonwealth Government is expected to prepare the country for this status, it has been granted only circumscribed powers in such "most important and essential" functions as those affecting tariffs, currency, finance, immigration, etc., and that the Filipino people can not "as-

\* For one interpretation of the real meaning of this proposal, see "The Reductio Ad Absurdum", November *Philippine Magazine*.

sume responsibility for their due preparation for independence with only such limited powers as have been vested in the Commonwealth Government”.

A dominion form of government, therefore, might be considered not only as a form under which American sovereignty might be exercised over the Philippines for a longer period, but as a form under which ultimate independence could be better and more surely prepared for. It would be, in fact, the natural transition form between the present Commonwealth and future independence as it is proving to be among the “vast congeries of communities united under the British Crown.”

President Quezon touched on foreign affairs indirectly in his reference to tariffs and immigration, and in this connection the difference in the foreign policies of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of Canada are interesting, although this difference is more one of expedience and convenience than anything else. In an article by R. T. E. Latham, son of the Chief Justice of Australia, entitled, “How Other ‘Commonwealths’ Conduct their Foreign Affairs”, in the Philippine Magazine for December, 1935, the author stated that while Canada could safely conduct its foreign affairs in an “academic manner” and had appointed Ministers to Washington, Paris, and Tokyo, Australia, in a more exposed position, preferred to sacrifice appearances to the more efficient system of conducting its foreign relations through London and through British missions abroad. “A Dominion diplomatic service”, he wrote, “can never be anything but the service of a small Power, not comparable with that of a Great Power in the skill and specialization of its representatives, or in the prestige which they command in foreign capitals. . . The Australian policy, which makes full use of the British service, proceeds on the basis that it is better to partake in a first-rate show than to run a second-rate show of your own. It flatters the British sense of leadership in the Commonwealth [of the British Empire], and insures that in every step of British policy, Australian views and interests are at least fully present to the mind of the British Government. And when, as nearly always occurs, the British Government adopts and presses the Australian view, it is as if the voice of Australia were many times magnified. . . The system depends on a high degree of confidence by Australia in the straightforwardness and disinterestedness of the British Government, and by Great Britain in the honor and discretion of Australian Ministers. If that trust were ever abused by either side, the system would have to end. But for the present it serves both parties well. It is not for a mere transient visitor to attempt analogies to the Philippine Commonwealth. But it would delight Australians if their experience could afford, whether by way of example or of warning, any assistance to a sister Commonwealth with which they have a natural sympathy.”

The introduction of the topic of the conduct of foreign affairs in a discussion of a possible dominion form of government for the Philippines may appear to be premature and injudicious, but it is a topic that would have to be carefully considered if practical steps in that direction are ever taken. The rather indeterminate policy of Great Britain in this respect with regard to the Dominions would probably not appeal to the United States, yet much is to be said in favor of a policy not fixed beforehand and capable of adjustment

to unforeseen exigency, in comparison to a policy definitely prescribed by hard and fast legislation—as our growing experience with the Tydings-McDuffie Law should make plain to all.

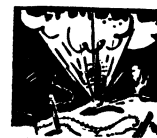
President Quezon’s statement that the Filipino people can not assume responsibility for the due preparation of the Philippines for independence with their present limited powers under the Tydings-McDuffie Act, is both an admission of prospective failure and a charge that the responsibility therefor will lie with the United States if the Law remains unamended. This is from the purely political point of view, without reference to the additional handicaps the Philippines will suffer as soon as the provisions in the Law for the slow economic strangulation of the country go into effect.

It is clear from what the leaders of the country have said, though still in a more or less disguised form, that they consider real independence even in 1946 impossible, for political and administrative reasons, for economic reasons, and for international reasons, and that some more slowly moving and more liberal transitional form must be worked out than that provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

President Quezon has stated that only the people, “by their own choice and direction”, can command the Commonwealth Government “to take a different course” from that laid down in the Tydings-McDuffie Law and the Constitution. But is that true? The Commonwealth Government has not hesitated to seek changes in the economic provisions of the Law. President Quezon has not hesitated, at least to the point of refraining, from proposing a change in the transition period in the sense of shortening it. Why should he feel that he would not be justified in proposing a lengthening of the period if he is convinced that is the wise thing to do?

Our political leaders have for many years led in stimulating and giving form to the people’s aspirations for independence. Is not their own responsibility now all the greater to speak out with the frankness they ask the people to exercise? How much can the people be expected to understand of the political and economic and international problems that face the Philippines today without plain speaking on the part of their leaders? The people may choose a general course, but the leaders should give it direction. Our leaders can not divest themselves of leadership.

Through the news reels shown in the moving picture theaters, all the world has been able to form a fairly clear mental picture of the horrors of modern warfare—of the death and



destruction that, though inflicted on so large a scale, strikes at every home and every individual. All of us have seen the pictures of humble and innocent people, carrying their aged ones and their babies, fleeing panic-stricken from their homes, yet not knowing where they could go. We have seen pictures of wounded children creeping amidst war’s wreckage and seeking the breasts of dead mothers.

Well may the mind go back to the olden legends of the race which tell of the time when “God saw that the wicked-

ness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth and it grieved him at his heart. And the Lord said, I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth; both man, and beast, and the creeping thing, and the fowls of the air; for it repenteth me that I have made them. . . The earth also was corrupt before God, and the earth was filled with violence. . . And God said unto Noah, The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is filled with violence through them and behold, I will destroy them with the earth. . . I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life, from under heaven; and everything that is in the earth shall die. . .”

To others, different ideas occur—their minds run to art, to the fine arts; they look for beauty and would create by-products of the slaughter according to aesthetic principles, the theory and practice of good taste, works of literature and music.

Vittorio Mussolini, offspring of the great Italian empire builder, has just published a book, according to a United Press dispatch from Rome, about the Ethiopian campaign in which he and his brother Bruno took such heroic part. He writes of bombing from the air as being “magnificent sport”, but he is more than just a sportsman; he has the soul of an artist. He saw beauty which, in one instance, he could only express by means of an apt horticultural simile. While bombing cavalry, he states, “one group of horsemen gave me the impression of a budding rose as bombs fell in their midst”. Surely nothing could be prettier.

Then there is the Japanese composer, Keizo Horiuchi, recently returned to Tokyo from Shanghai, where he had gone to gather “phonetic data”. He told an Associated Press representative that “war makes good music”. “But there’s the problem of finding instruments, or perhaps combinations of instruments, to portray the new sounds that come from the new types of weapons. An attempt to solve this problem would be worth while. The soprano of rifles and machine guns, the contralto of trench-mortars, the baritone of anti-aircraft rifles, and the bass of heavy cannon, intermingled with the ‘shouas’ of bayonet charges—all these make a splendid natural symphony in themselves. . . Inventors of musical instruments may have to match, to some extent, the strides of those who devise new war implements. They haven’t kept pace,” he concluded with a smile.

With all credit to the artist’s sense of detachment, one wonders whether Composer Horiuchi would talk and smile in just that way if his own loved ones (one supposes he must have them) had been blown into dog-meat by some base-drum of a Chinese airman. Still there is the problem of new musical instruments. One mustn’t let go of that. Although, of course, there is also the thought that this splendid natural symphony might play on until there were neither musicians nor music-hall audiences to play and listen appreciatively to orchestral imitations of the raging of war.

Such phenomena of human nature are not alone exhibitions of a loss of all moral sense, nor are they merely a display of a morbid cynicism and a callous brutality. They are symptoms of the hysteria and insanity that appears

today in both the leaders and among the people of many lands. And fanatics, including “State” philosophers, religious, and artists, preach a new evangel, the fascist glorification of war, contempt for all individual values, indifference to death. And of all these ministers, the artists are the most insidious.

A writer on art has written that “all ages owe a debt to Greece for the simple beauty, the sanity, the healthfulness of the ideal element which that nation introduced into art, making it for the first time in history a true exponent of the human spirit”. But the human spirit appears in many diverse manifestations.

Baudelaire (and he knew) wrote: “The intoxication of art is surer than all others to veil the terrors of the gulf”. The same poet’s “Dance of Death” ends with the following stanza:

“In every clime and under every sun,  
Death laughs at ye, mad mortals, as ye run;  
And oft perfumes herself with myrrh, like ye;  
And mingles with your madness, irony!”

The beautiful Christmas time is approaching, that holy day observed in commemoration of the birth of Christ, the Savior, an observance based upon much older pagan festivals the world over connected with the winter solstice when the sun reaches the point farthest north in the ecliptic and the days cease to become shorter and shorter and once more begin to lengthen.



Yet after so many generations of man on the earth—“even as are the generations of leaves such are those likewise of men”, said Homer; “the leaves that be the wind scattereth on the earth, and the forest buddeth and putteth forth more again, when the season of spring is at hand; so of the generations of men one putteth forth and another ceaseth”—yet after so many generations, the weight of human suffering in all parts of the world today, of men and women and children, impoverished and starving in countries where economic depression rules, and sitting in pools of blood, amidst the wreckage of their homes, groaning in pain and terror, where the hell of war rages, is beyond any man’s conception.

“Nought feebler doth the earth nurture than man, of all the creatures that breathe and move upon the face of the earth,” said the ancient Greek bard. “Methinketh there is nothing more piteous than man among all things that breathe and creep upon the earth”.

Yet, though Homer sang ever of Fate—“Destiny”, said Hector, “I ween no man hath escaped when once he hath been born”—the great poet, and that was three thousand years ago, told of how Almighty Zeus said to the other gods of Olympus: “Lo you now, how vainly mortal men do blame the gods! For of us they say comes evil, whereas they even of themselves, through the blindness of their own hearts, have sorrows beyond that which is ordained”.

When, indeed, will mankind be truly saved? When will the dark days end and the light come? When will joy ring through the world?

Not until, again in the words of the master of all poets, we have a “blameless king, one that fears the gods and reigns among many men and mighty, *maintaining the right*”

—in other words, not until the present anarchy between the nations has been ended and a true government, of, by, and for the people of all the world, shall have been established—“and the black earth bears wheat and barley, and the trees are laden with fruit, and the sheep bring forth and fail not, and the sea gives store of fish, and all out of his good guidance, and the people prosper under him. . . .”

The powerful article, “America and the Postponed World War”, especially written for the Philippine Magazine and published in this issue, which analyzes America and Fascism and War with cool incisiveness the general political and military situation of the world, will cause many a reader to shudder.

Though written with special reference to Europe, the author reveals the connections between the situation in Europe and the recent developments in the Far East, and, besides making certain startling allegations not yet known to the general public as to the German war plans, makes a forecast of future possibilities that we may well anticipate with horror. He states among other things that the same con-

ditions that have led to fascism in Europe are operative in the United States, and that “social tension in the United States might increase to the point at which the leaders of the country might consider it advisable to turn the attention of the workers to an enemy outside the boundaries of America, even if there were no other reasons to make war appear the necessary final resort”. To these other reasons, the writer of the article gives some space, but they will not be discussed here. I desire to point out only that the writer, who is a European, may not realize the full strength of the century-old ideals and practices of individual liberty in the United States. As for deliberate war-making on the part of American leaders, it may be recalled that President Roosevelt said recently: “The nation knows that I hate war, and I know that the nation hates war”. But Mr. Borghese might reply that the people of every country hate war, that humane and responsible leaders everywhere hate war, but that, nevertheless, wars break out. And, in this article, he points clearly to the war-makers, enemies of mankind, whatever their race or nationality.

# America and the Postponed World War

By Francesco Borghese

NOT so long ago, it was the unanimous opinion in the United States that a new European war would have to be fought without American participation. But as it seems probable that such a war would again become a world war, with scenes of battle both in the Far East and the Near East, doubt has arisen as to whether America could stay out of such a war, even if it desired to do so, and whether, in fact, it might not be compelled to fight. In such a case, the population of the United States could not possibly be again convinced that it would have to fight for democracy or any other ideal, but strictly on behalf of its own interests and for the return of favorable economic and trade conditions within the country and in world trade. A few years ago, leading American economists believed that, as the foreign trade of the country amounted to but a small per cent of its total trade, the United States could stand the destruction of its entire foreign trade without much hardship, but it has become evident that this is not true. It has been clearly demonstrated that American economic conditions boom together with a world boom and that America suffers with the whole world in time of depression.

The increasing number of strikes and the growing strength of the labor unions in the United States are creating conditions more and more similar to those in European countries and are having the same effects: certain groups in the population will become more and more inclined to discard democratic ideals and to substitute a dictatorship, whether it be called fascist or otherwise, and these same groups consider war a solution for all internal troubles—exactly



as Mussolini and Hitler do. Nationalistic and militaristic ideas are spreading among the members of the younger generation of the American middle and upper classes as rapidly as socialistic ideas are spreading among the members of the working class. It is not hard to foresee that a few more years of economic difficulties and of mass unemployment will create in the United States the same serious political conditions that have shaken European countries since 1930. *And these conditions are the real causes of fascism and the war danger in Europe and are bound to have the same effects upon the peaceful population of the United States.*

Quite a number of formerly more or less democratic countries in Europe have done away with democracy and are now ruled by dictators. What happened was always the same: the possessing classes, bankers, manufacturers, and big landowners, organized civil groups under idealistic-sounding slogans, to fight the have-nots, and after their victory dissolved the labor unions or reorganized them in such a way as to place them under the absolute control of the fascist leaders—that is, the bankers, manufacturers, and big landowners. The job was quickly done in Italy, where there was little resistance; in Hungary after a cruel fight; in Austria after a short, but bloody civil war; in Germany by a “legal” act followed by uncounted violations of the law and barbaric acts of revenge never to be explained by “political necessity”. The same development is proceeding at the present time in Spain.

I shall not try to foretell the outcome of the civil war in Spain, but the United States as well as all of Europe are

concerned in the outcome. The Spanish people elected by their free vote a leftist parliament and, consequently, a leftist government. Spanish fascism, having suffered severe set-backs under Primo de Rivera, was much too weak to fight the compact majority of the population and therefore had to look abroad for help. It was soon discovered that the army could do nothing against the workers' forces and that, too, the Spanish foreign legion and the Moor organizations in Morocco were weak. Trained forces from Italy and Germany were therefore called in, and thus the Spanish insurrection developed into a European problem, and, finally, into a world problem.

For Italy, it became an opportunity to seize control of the Mediterranean Sea and to destroy British predominance in that region as well as French influence in North Africa. Huge Italian contingents were therefore dispatched to Africa and from there to Spain to fight the Spanish people. Germany saw in the situation not only an opportunity to secure ore and other raw materials from a friendly Spanish fascist government, should this be established, but also a prime opportunity to test the efficiency of the new war machines of the *Reichswehr*. The belief often expressed that Germany wanted an ally on the southern frontier of France, should not be given much weight. Apart from German technical officers and a number of airmen, no regular German troops were sent to Spain. It is known in informed circles that the German General Staff did not wish to fight in Spain. Some thirty or forty thousand storm troopers (*Sturm-Truppen*) were sent, however, to fight the Spanish workers, and in explanation it may be said that ever since the early part of 1933, the German army has wanted to get rid of this private Hitler army and had no objection to sending it to foreign battlefields. But German airplanes, German tanks, and German guns had to be tested, so General Franco received substantial German supplies of this nature and the necessary technical staff.

The Italian and German participation in the fighting in Spain provoked the attention of Britain and France, and that is when the danger of a new world war arose. Gibraltar and Malta are of vital importance to Britain, and the Balearic Islands to France. Neither Britain nor France could stand Italian incursions into these strategic spots, as their loss would cut them off from their overseas possessions. They probably have no very serious objections to a dictatorship in Spain, as they had none against the earlier appearance of dictatorships in Italy and Germany and elsewhere. They would certainly prefer a fascist system in any European country to a socialistic system which would only bring the danger of revolution closer to their own doors. But they do object to Italian and German expansion as soon as such a movement touches their own vital interests.

Britain is at present engaged in a feverish effort to re-arm. From a military viewpoint, the Empire was in a hopeless condition after MacDonald's long premiership. The navy and the army had been neglected, for reasons not necessary to enter into. The fact that the British Government had to take a long series of beatings from Italy ever since the beginning of the Ethiopian war and especially during the past year, has not been entirely understood by the British people, and the Government advertised the

theory that "a war postponed may be a war averted". But the Government is quite sure that a war will come and played only for more time, wanting the armed forces in first-class condition before it strikes. It wanted to take no chances. Furthermore, the British Government wanted the United States to be prepared to join the party! It is today trying hard to pilot America into European political waters. With the kind assistance of Japan and in view of the continuing internal troubles in the United States, the British Government may succeed in reaching this objective.

France can not answer the German and Italian provocations without being sure of British help, so these two powers believe they may dare do anything so long as they know Britain does not feel itself strong enough to enforce its opposition.

It may be thought that Italy and Germany could have started or could start a war, just as Japan has done, but there are reasons why they have not and probably will not for some time to come. Both want territory; why don't they take it?

The reason, in so far as Italy is concerned, is that Italy would need Germany's help, and the German General Staff has learned a lesson in Spain.

It is known that the German General Staff found its new weapons imperfect. It may be recalled that quite some time ago much of the German war material in Spain was withdrawn. They had an anti-aircraft gun, made after a Japanese model, which was found very efficient. They also had an anti-tank gun, of their own construction, which was found satisfactory. But their artillery and especially their warplanes were proved to be inferior to the French and Russian types. The German fliers, pride of Minister Goering, failed completely. So everybody was called home and the General Staff in Berlin has refused even to consider a war for the time being. Thus Hitler has been forced to bargain with Britain for colonies instead of setting out on the adventure of taking them by force.

German observers in Spain also learned that the Italian troops showed a decided inferiority. They could fight the bare-footed hordes of Ethiopians with the help of large divisions of African native troops in the Abyssinian theater of war, but they were pitifully beaten even by the untrained and poorly armed Spanish workers who faced them in defense of their homes. Italian troops mutinied more than once in Spain, and German officers have gone so far as to state they would rather have the Italians for enemies than friends!

Furthermore, European political development during the past few years has not been along the lines Hitler expected. He tried hard to separate France from Russia, but without success. He tried hard to separate Britain from France, also without success. And so, with poor weapons and even poorer allies, and with its lack of raw materials and of purchasing power (gold), Germany would face a certain defeat if it began a war now.

But Britain has undoubtedly over-estimated the strength of the German-Italian bloc, and France feels itself as weak, so that there is no danger, for the present, that Germany will have a war forced upon it. France is suffering from

continuous internal difficulties, what with its twenty parties in Parliament, its endless labor troubles, the fearful inflation of its finances, and the constant threat of revolution by the semi-militarized rightists. France is in no condition to take a strong attitude. The experiment of a Socialist Premier proved a failure and had the same fateful results as in Germany, proving that socialists should not take over the responsibility of government if they can not exert full control.

The foregoing are some of the reasons for the postponement of the European war, the time for which had been set by the German Government for the summer of 1937, according to informed opinion.

The Japanese, highly dissatisfied with the way things were going with their European allies, decided to strike alone, still hoping they might start a big fire in Europe with their fire in Shanghai. They knew of the down-heartedness of Britain and also understood how their own power is over-estimated in Europe as in America as well. They took advantage of all this and, wisely—from the viewpoint of power-politics—decided not to wait until Britain has

re-armed and American public opinion has been sufficiently influenced toward participation in a new world war.

It may be gathered from what has been written, that the writer believes a European war to be unavoidable, although it is true that the present threat to the peace of the world may possibly be eliminated by the collapse of the fascist powers.

The ultimate American attitude will depend upon internal conditions and also, to a very high degree, on the further course of Japan, as it might very well happen that Japan, after swallowing a huge part of China, as seems probable at present, may forget its pact with Germany if the time does not seem propitious for it to attack Russia in Siberia, France in Indo-China, and Britain in Hongkong and Singapore. But even should Japan remain quiet, social tension in the United States might increase to the point at which the leaders of the country might consider it advisable to turn the attention of the workers to an enemy outside the boundaries of America, even if there were no other reasons to make war appear the necessary final resort.

London, October, 1937.

## China Letter

By Lin Yu

Shanghai, November 15, 1937.

Dear Friends,

LET us first review very briefly, the military situation during the past month and look ahead, if possible, to what is in store for the future.



In Shanghai the Japanese scored a success in the capture of Tazang, a village town near the western border of the International Settlement. The capture of this village threatened to bottle up the Chinese troops in Chapei and Kiangwan, and forced them to retreat. The northwestern sector of the Chinese line from Liuho to Kwangfu, southwest of Liuhan, however, remained intact. From Kwangfu the new Chinese line of defence ran directly south through Kiangchiao to the northern bank of Soochow Creek, opposite Yaochiachai, from which point the Chinese defended the southern bank of the Creek, to the western border of the International Settlement. The last sector of the Chinese line was inadequately prepared and the Japanese were able in twelve days to force the Chinese back to defend Nantao, where they made their last stand in the defence of Greater Shanghai for three to four days. The Japanese success was due, however, partly to their successful landing near Chapoo on the southeastern coast of Kiangsu north of the Hangchow Bay.

At the time of writing, the Chinese line west of Shanghai zigzags from the southern bank of the Yangtze to the west of Liuho to Chuankungting on the northeastern coast of Chekiang Province, the general direction running almost vertically from north to south, with the following places defining the important points of the line: Liuho, Kwangfu, Hwangtu (on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway), Szeching,

Sungkiang (on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway), Fengching (on the Kiangsu-Chekiang border), Pinghu and Chuankungting. It is very likely that the Japanese will, in the northern sector, press on along the railway to Quinsan, Soochow, Wusih, and on to Nanking. At the southern end of the line they will probably try first to capture Sungkiang; and then either follow the railway to Fengching, Kasha, Kashing and on to Hangchow, or cut across the railway and march in a northwesterly direction to Chingpu and, cooperating with the invading forces at the northern end of the line, to close in upon Soochow, or both. At present fighting seems heaviest at the southern end of the line; but the important battle is to be fought along the northern, rather than along the southern, route, and the fighting will become fiercer and fiercer as the Japanese draw nearer and nearer the Chinese capital.

The Japanese troops that landed on the southeastern coast of Kiangsu were taken from the Tsin-Pu line. On this front, the Japanese, after capturing Tehchow, pushed on to Pingyuan, North Shantung, and there they were held by the Chinese, who continue to operate in southern Hopei, having successfully captured some six districts from the Japanese. One of the Chinese mobile units even succeeded in reaching as far north as Machang, about 30 miles south of Tientsin to harrass the Japanese. For a time the Japanese were lying low and using bandit and guerilla tactics to hold back the Chinese, but with their capture of Tiayuan, the provincial capital of Shansi, they have been taking a more vigorous stand now, perhaps presaging another offensive on this front with the object of ousting the Chinese from Shangtung Province.

On the Ping-Han line, the Japanese after taking Chengting, the juncture of the Chengting-Taiyuan Railway and the Ping-Han line, pushed on to Shihchiachwang and farther southward. They even crossed the Chang River in North Honan, but did not make much headway. True, Changteh (also known as Anyang) was taken by them, but the city was soon recaptured by the Chinese, who had also been able to send some troops into South Hopai and recaptured several districts from the Japanese there.

The Japanese, following the Cheng-Tai Railway westward, met strong resistance at Niangtzekwan (Woman's Gate), the gateway to East Shansi. Unable to take it by storm after several weeks' of repeated attempts, the Japanese took part of their troops away to reinforce their attacks on Chiukwan (Old Gate). The fall of this old gate forced the Chinese defenders of Niangtzekwan to retreat, since they were then exposed to Japanese attack from the rear. Still they put up stiff resistance at Pingting; and their mobile units continued to harrass the Japanese rear at Shihchiachwang and even Paoting, and finally were able to wrest Tinghsien, between the two last named cities, from the Japanese. However, the Japanese were successful in breaking through the Chinese defences at Pingting; and, cooperating with their compatriots in the northern part of the province, they swooped down upon Taiyuan in a pincer-like fashion and took it by storm.

This is a serious blow to the Chinese, for they had been successfully holding the Japanese invaders in North Shansi at Yuanping and Hsinkow, while in the northeastern part of the province they had been even more successful. Operating from Pingyingkwan (also spelled Pingshingkwan), the Chinese forces recaptured Kwangling, northeastern Shansi, Laiyuan, and Tsechingkwan, northern Hopei, and Weihsien, southern Chahar, from the Japanese, seriously threatening their line of communications from southern Chahar to northern Shansi. Even Yenmenkwan, directly north of Taiyuan and the most important point in the Japanese line of communications, passed into Chinese hands several times. But finally with the arrival of new reinforcements, the Japanese broke through the Chinese line at Hsinkow, and in cooperation with the invading forces from the east captured Taiyuan after bloody street

fighting. This is a serious setback to the Chinese, because it means that they had to abandon the ground already dearly bought. However, the Japanese rear is once more being harrassed and their line of communications in East Shansi attacked by the Chinese, who are now resorting to guerilla war tactics.

The Chinese forces in Suiyuan, after making a final stand at Paotow, the western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, were forced to abandon it, leaving the Japanese master of practically the whole province. The Japanese have even organized a puppet state of the Inner Mongolians at Kweisui, the provincial capital of Suiyuan. However, the Japanese victory is not as complete as it may seem. Several banners [tribes] of the Mongolians in Suiyuan refused to be cowed by the Japanese prowess and preferred to remain loyal to the Chinese Government, while Chinese troops were reported to be planning a counter-attack. Though it may take them long to prepare the attack, weather conditions are becoming more and more advantageous to the Chinese who are as used to the extreme cold winter of the Mongolian plateau as the Japanese are not used to it.

The Japanese navy landed some marines on the undefended island of Quemoy, just outside Amoy harbor. Later they attempted landing more marines at Changpoo, on the southeastern coast of Fukien, without doubt trying to stir up trouble in the hinterland of Amoy before launching a frontal attack on the port of South Fukien. But so far, they are without success.

A few general observations may be made here. The Japanese in North China have advanced too fast to consolidate their rear. In many places they merely hold the main trunk line of communications and the immediate environs. If they don't pause to consolidate their positions as they advance farther and farther inland, this may prove a great disadvantage to them, if not a fatal weakness in the end.

Guerilla war tactics are being more and more employed by the Chinese to the great disadvantage of the Japanese. Also the people's militias are being thrown into the scale against them. The future is none too bright for Japan, in spite of its apparent military successes at present. That

*(Continued on page 564)*

## Fronds against the Sky

By Irene LaWall

**A** PALM branch flung against the sky,  
Exultant, free, midst verdant neighbor trees,  
Breathing unstinted from on high  
The pure ethereal breeze!

Remember little pots of stunted plants,  
A palm, a dwarfed pine?

Poor, twisted, cruelly tortured sport  
Of minds to age-long pain injured!

So are there nations cramped like pine or palm,  
Mistaken in the worth of gains secured,

Proud of their beauty,—tight in little pots,—  
Which glory in their gnarled and twisted sort.

Give them the open spaces freed from greed,  
Air pure from human hate,

The strength of common brotherhood,  
Inspired as trees in forests vast

To live at one, yet individual live,

Nor hamper life today with patterned past,

That misinterprets maladjusted greed's

Exotic beauty as a human good;

And like the stately royal palm,

They'll straighten tall, all ills defy,

Lifting in confidence and calm

Their fronds against the sky.

# Alias Basing Samac

By C. V. Pedroche



**D**ON BASILIO RAMALES is a village gentleman and although he drinks *basi* in fair weather or foul he never gets drunk. It may only be a manner of speaking, but it is said that Don Basilio, alias Basing Samac, even drinks *basi*, not water, after his meals. Be that as it may, Don Basing has never, in his fifty-five odd years, known an hour of complete intoxication—a fact attested to by the good people of Botbotones and, indeed, by those of all the neighboring hillsides, throughout which he enjoys a popularity, nay, a renown, not only for his gargantuan appetites but also for his short, funny stub of an arm which dangles quite hopelessly from a bony shoulder.

Botbotones is a good many miles from Santa Ignacia where I am a deputy from the office of the Provincial Treasurer of Tarlac, *vice* Mr. Mauricio Dayao who is away on extended leave of absence. I went to this barrio one day with a clerk and a policeman to brand large cattle, and, although we started early, the sun was already high and warm when we reached the *tenancia*, situated on top of a hill.

Around fifty carabaos were already gathered under the huge mango trees and the barrio lieutenant was still blowing his horn to summon other cattle owners who wished to have their animals branded. The sound of the horn floated high and sharp, and soon more carabaos came thumping darkly from behind clumps of bamboo, raising the dust beneath their hooves.

In all my born years I had never seen how cattle are branded and I was only too anxious to begin as soon as possible. The people of Botbotones were curiously regarding their new municipal treasurer, and it was all I could do to keep silent and not look too stupid, for despite my college education I still am deficient in the Ilocano dialect. I sat self-consciously enough under a tree, looking far away but listening intently to all the talk behind me.

"Who is he?" asked one voice.

"What is his name?" asked another. "He looks young."

"I hope he drinks *basi*," said a third. This sounded to me as if the owner of the voice had no teeth. Somehow I could not resist the temptation of looking around, and when I did so, the man met my gaze with a rich, toothless smile.

"Hullo!" I said warmly.

"*Al-lo!*" he crinkled, extending his hand. He was half naked and glistening with beads of *basi*-smelling perspiration, and I saw that he had only one arm.

"My name is Don Basilio Rames," he said winking enormously. "People here call me *Basi-ong Samac*." The emphasis on *Basi* was intended and I laughed aloud. But *Samac* I did not understand and so he hastened to explain that *samac* is the name of that mysterious herb which is used to flavor and enrich the taste of *basi*. Now, I said to myself, here is a man with a splendid sense of humor and with literary inclinations.

"Do you drink *basi*?" he asked.

"Well," I said in broken Iloco, "I can not say I do, compared to you people."

"Oh," he said, smacking his lips, "I do not know how one can exist without *basi*."

My police escort informed me that Don Basing is the best *basi* drinker in Botbotones.

"So you are the champion *basi*-bibber in all the world?" I asked.

"*Shor!*" he exclaimed in what struck me was an Ilocanized version of the King's English, "*Me, sampion endi wor!*" The sweeping gesture of his arm left no doubt in my mind that he was only too completely aware of the extent of the universe. When he lifted his arm and made that wide semi-circle over his head the stub of his left arm swung passionately up as if to punctuate the exclamation but it fell suddenly, jerking back and forth like a nervous pendulum.

Meanwhile a fire had been started and the twigs were crackling merrily beneath the roaring tongues of flame. Additional brands were being fed into the fire.

Then suddenly a young carabao fell with a dull, heavy thud upon the ground. I did not know how it happened, it was so sudden. I only saw men sitting upon the animal, pinning its young horns to the ground, tying its legs with big ropes, and shouting good-naturedly at each other to do this and do that, and *sal-it! it's getting loose, son of the devil what are you doing there, why don't you get the bamboo?* Someone took a long bamboo pole and with it pressed the legs and head of the animal down.

I did not know at first that branding is an art in itself and that one has to possess both proficiency and calmness of mind to practice it. Now, when it was brought to me, I seized the red hot branding iron set in a wooden handle and thrust it determinedly onto the tough hide of the snorting animal. Imagine my consternation when the carabao, frightened with the suddenness of the searing pain, threw its whole weight against the implement in such a way that I lost my hold on it and all those on top of the beast were tossed about in all directions. My clerk, who is a veteran in the game, then instructed me how to handle the branding iron more tenderly, so to say.

The next time I did it there was only a sizzle—*z-z-z-z-z*—the smell of burned hide, the pitiful *moo-mooo-moooo* of the carabao, and it was over. By one o'clock we were through with over fifty cattle branded, and because we were all hot and hungry we went up the *teniente's* house, Don Basilio leading the sweating crowd.

We burst into the dining room like a pack of hungry wolves.

"What, no *basi*?" Don Basing at once demanded dramatically, and forthwith the huge *tapayan* was carried forward. The jar was brimming with rich red *basi*, warm with the warmth of the deep-delved earth in which it had been kept for years.



Don Basing dipped a coconut shell into the tapayan and filled our glasses with the smiling drink. I wonder now where Don Basing put all the basi he drank, for he did not stop with the first three glasses: he drank much more than I could imagine would fill his inside. He drank glass after glass—and he did not have to be goaded. He drank out for the hell of it, not even to impress me, but apparently out of the genuine thirst of every pulsing cell of his body. As he drank, beads of dank, clammy, basi-smelling perspiration would suddenly burst forth from the pores of his skin. He would wipe them off and drink again.

"Well now," I said when I saw him getting red around the ears, "Well now, Don Basing, I do believe you are the champion basi-drinker in all the world."

"*Sampion endi worl!*" he shouted, lifting his glass and throwing his head back proudly.

When the table was ready we sat down to eat. I was surprised to find tiny live shrimps jumping from a plate in the middle of the table

"What is this?" I asked.

It was Don Basing who supplied the answer by picking a handful of the shrimps and eating them raw and alive!

"You don't eat *curos*?" he asked.

"Well," I said, "Shouldn't they be cooked first?"

Everyone began to laugh at me. *Curos* should be eaten not only raw but alive, they told me, without a trace of doubt in their voices, as if they had received the injunction from no one but the Almighty himself. I sat there wondering how I could accomplish the feat without damage to my civilization and dignity. But they stared at me and waited.

"At least there must be something to take them with," I said.

"Of course," they exclaimed, and someone brought a green mango and cut off some thin slices.

"It tastes better with salt," Don Basing commented.

I took one shrimp experimentally between thumb and forefinger, but before I knew it the crustacean had wriggled loose, and, describing an irregular zig-zag in the air, plunged away out of sight.

"He, he, he!" laughed Don Basing. I laughed with him and made a more determined pass at the plate of *curos* in front of me.

I imbedded a few of the leaping shrimps within a handful of rice together with a slice of mango. And all the time I was saying within me: Steady there now, deputy; steady there now! Then, closing my eyes, I raised the morsel to my mouth, prepared to swallow the whole thing right

off without chewing, but something warm and sweet and sour and salty—something palatable in other words—stayed my will and as I began hesitatingly to chew I became conscious of a delicious swelling of my taste buds and a trickling of warm digestive juices, and suddenly I exclaimed to myself: As I live, there is not a more delicious dish in all Christendom!

They must have seen the twinkle of delight in my eyes for the people around the table all joined together in one shout of surprise and said: "See, *Apo Tesorero, cayat yo gayam!*—You like *curos*, after all!"

"Well," I confessed, "I think I will try another bite."

Suddenly Don Basing raised his glass and bowing slightly proposed a toast to the *curos*-eating deputy, which I acknowledged with a smile and duly returned to the champion basi-drinker in all the world.

"*Endi worl!*" exclaimed Don Basing, raising his glass higher.

He had become considerably more loose-tongued and was glistening with sweat, and all the time kept repeating he was not drunk, positively not, had never been in all his life, not even now.

"Of course, of course," they assured him, "you are not drunk."

"I know you believe me," he said, "but I just want you to know that Don Basing *Samac es di sampion endi worl!*"

The meal came to a close with Don Basing still boisterously drinking. We gathered under the cool shade of the mango trees and someone suddenly asked: "How did you lose your arm, Don Basing?"

It was the very question I had wanted to ask. The people there must have heard the answer more than once, but all seemed willing to listen to the story again.

The smooth coconut shell filled with basi was passed around, and Don Basing, after another deep swig, looked at us one by one slowly, made a gurgling sound in his throat, and spat wetly upon the ground.

"When I was young I would swim across the wildest river to visit my lady love," he began. "I loved adventure and romance," this with a flourish of his arm.

"Once I was courting a lovely *balasang*, and the very devil was my rival. He was a terrible man but I knew no fear. The girl liked me and I had all but won her when, one day, I received word from my enemy to stay away from her or I would meet sudden death. But I was not a coward and went on visiting the girl.

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## Forgetfulness

By Luis Dato

Will you forgive?  
Bright drops of dew  
Around hurt petals balsam weave,  
Will you?

Can I forget?  
A nightwing flutters by,  
And whispers softly, "No, not yet!"

# The Mystic Lure of Mount Banahao

By Eufronio M. Alip

COUNTLESS tales and legends have been woven about Mount Banahao, on the eastern border of Laguna. Rising to more than 7000 feet above sea level, this mountain overlooks the surrounding towns of Dolores, Tiaong, Candelaria, Sariaya, Sampalok, Lukban, and Mauban in Tayabas, and Nagcarlan, Lilio, Majayjay, and San Pablo in Laguna. It is the source of many rivers, rivulets, and springs that are of great economic importance to the people living in most of these towns. From the mountain also come lumber, rattan, and medicinal plants. It is, besides, a place for game, for to this day hunters go there to shoot wild chickens, wild pigs, and deer.

For many years I had heard of the great "mystic treasures" that the Mount Banahao holds; so during the last Holy Week, upon the invitation of Mr. Wenceslaw G. Palad, Chief of Police of Dolores, Tayabas, I decided to go and visit the region with a number of friends.

I was told that the many interesting places could be reached most easily by way of Dolores, so our company took that route. Dolores, which is about a hundred kilometers from Manila, is connected with the principal towns of Luzon by first class roads. San Pablo to the west and Tiaong to the south are its nearest neighboring towns.

After an hour's walk from the *poblacion* of Dolores over a narrow path through the cogon, we came to the first *santong lugar* or holy place of the Kolorum sect of the region. This place is called the "Santa Lucía" and is situated in a ravine of considerable depth and surrounded by a thick forest. In one of the rocky walls we noticed a number of small holes from a few inches to a foot in diameter. We inquired how deep the holes were, but nobody knew, nor apparently wanted to know, for according to some Kolorums that we met, there was once a young "unbeliever" who inserted a stick into one of them to measure its depth and was immediately taken sick and soon



A group of "Kolorums" praying at the spring "Kinabuhayan"—place of the Resurrection.

**AUTHOR'S NOTE:**—The origin of the Kolorum sect in the vicinity of Banahao Mountain is as mysterious as its beliefs and ceremonies. Even its present leader, Agripino Lontok, does not know exactly how it came about, but from the meager information which the present writer was able to gather from various sources, it is possible that it started during the early years of the nineteenth century, and antedated the founding of such other mysterious societies as the "Cofradia de San Jose" of Hermano Puli, "La Santa Iglesia" of Felipe Salvador, and the "Guardias de Honor" of Salvador de la Cruz. But it was not until the years immediately preceding the Philippine Revolution against Spain that the Kolorum movement assumed large proportions under the leadership of one Sebastian Caneo, of the barrio of San Cristobal, San Pablo, Laguna. Adherents followed him with blind faith, believing that he directly communed with God and was their intermediary. By making use of the art of ventriloquism, this Caneo and some of the leaders who came after him convinced their followers that God really spoke with them.

died. We were told that the Kolorums believe that the spirits of men enter these holes after death. We saw lighted candles burning in front of some of the holes and a number of men and women kneeling before them and singing *dalits* (hymns) and reciting prayers. We noticed that these people greeted each other with: "Ave Maria Purissima", to which the answer was "Sin pecado concebida."

On the opposite wall of the ravine we saw a small waterfall where the Kolorums bathed as they sang *dalits* and

recited prayers. We were told that anyone who tries to make fun of the place or who becomes too inquisitive is punished by some unknown force, either being hit by stones or other objects or confronted with fearful apparitions of giants or monstrous snakes.

From Santa Lucía, we were led to other holy places only a kilometer or so away. The first is known as "Inang Awá" (Mother of Mercy) which is a cave of considerable size where we found some pictures and images of Catholic Christian saints. This place is the center of the religious activities of the Kolorums. These people, we were informed, are not engaged in revolutionary political activities like their namesakes in Pangasinan and in other places, but constitute a religious sect which holds that the Banahao Mountain is the place where Jesus Christ lived and died. Though they maintain they are Catholics, they hold the Mountain as sacred and require a visit to the holy places once a year for the purpose of offering prayers, singing hymns, and doing penance there. According to a pamphlet, published by the Kolorums in 1912, which came into our possession, inability on the part of the Kolorums to visit the Mountain at least once a year reduces their saintliness.

At Inang Awá lives Agripino Lontok, the aged Kolorum chief who is at the same time the chief of the "Veteranos de la Revolucion" and a political leader in that locality.

Adherents of the sect came specially from the region of Laguna de Bay, and also Cavite, Batangas, Tayabas and even Mindoro. When they came to visit their leader, they invariably brought with them gifts contained in earthen vessels, Caneo in this manner amassing considerable wealth. During the Revolution Caneo headed his legions first against the Spaniards, later against the Americans.

After his death, two men who lived in the neighboring barrio of Bulakin (in Dolores, Tayabas) came to the fore, each with his own followers. They were Jacinto Maliksi and Lorenzo Mendoza, but their sway over the people was less than that exercised by Caneo, because, it is said, they lived too immoral and licentious a life. There were besides other petty leaders who brought dissension among the rank and file of the Kolorum sect. But with the ascendancy of the present leader, Agripino Lontok, who lives right in the heart of their "sacred mountain", its homogeneity has once more been restored. Among the young people who have gone to the schools, however, the sect is losing influence.

He is a heavily built, shrewd-looking man and possesses a charming personality and pleasing manners.

Quite near to Iná ng Awá are the holy places known as "Kweba ng Anghelitos" (Cave of the Angels), "Juzgado" (Court), "Peresintahan" (Registering Place), "Santissima Trinidad" (Holy Trinity), "Balon ni Jacob" (Jacob's Bath), and "San Isidro" (a spring). As the religious fanatic arrives at the Peresintahan, he shouts his name to make formal announcement of his presence, presumably addressing some spirits. The Kweba ng Anghelitos is cave-like hole covered with iron roofing and located a hundred and fifty meters to the right below the Ina ng Awá. The devotees believe that this cave is the place where the souls of dead children attend mass. At the Juzgado, according to these people, God sits in judgment over the people. The Balon ni Jacob is a pool of water covered almost entirely by a stone of tremendous size except for a small opening through which those who want to take a bath enter. The pool appears to have no outlet, and the water is dirty; nevertheless, these people bathe in it, believing that to omit this ceremony is sacrilege.

About half a kilometer from the places I have described is a low mountain, some 1,000 feet high. Practically devoid of vegetation except for some mosses and straggling shrubs, it is covered with big sharp-edged stones. This low mountain is known in the locality as "Kalbario" or Calvary. Tenaciously clinging to the belief that this was the very place where Jesus Christ was made to carry the cross, these people consider the place most holy. During the Easter Season, they climb the mountain barefooted, reciting the story of Christ's crucifixion. It is a common sight on Holy Thursday and Good Friday to see men and women climbing the mountain carrying crosses in imitation of the Savior. To climb the mountain at all is trying enough, but to do so during the early afternoon hours when the slope comes under the stinging rays of the sun and when the sharp stones wax burning hot, is considered most pleasing to God.

As we further ascended Banahao Mountain, we came to other holy places. These are, for instance, the "San Roque", the "Santa Isabel", the "Santa Helena", the "Kwebang Kiling" and the "Santong Kolehio". All these are holy places to the mountain fanatics, but the Santong Kolehio is the only place of much interest as it is a large, natural swimming pool of ever fresh, ever cool water, free from the dirt and foul odors which characterize the pool of Jacob below. The water is several meters deep and along the two sides of the pool there are places from which one can dive. Because of this, hundreds of young men and some young girls from the nearby towns come to spend the week-end there during the hot season.

To the northwest of the Santong Kolehio are three more holy places, approximately a hundred meters apart. The first of them is a big solid stone, flat on top, which is be-

lieved to have been the place where Jesus Christ fell, face downward, while he was carrying the heavy cross of redemption; hence its name "Kinaparap-an". The second is stream of water which originates at the foot of a large stone. This is called "Kinabuhayan" which means "the place where one re-lives". The Kolorums believe that this was the place of Christ's resurrection. This stream serves both for bathing and drinking purposes. In front of the big stone, the people burn their candles, recite their prayers, and sing their hymns. The water has a mineralized taste.

On the bank of the stream are some houses built a year or so ago by a separate fanatical sect known as "Kapisanang PPP Solo Dios" which means Society of Three Divine Persons and One True God. The society is popularly known as "Illustrisimo" a name taken from its founder and leader, Agapito Illustrisimo, of Cebu. At the time of our arrival at this place (Holy Saturday) we found about two hundred people there, some of whom were followers of Illustrisimo while the rest were Kolorums and visitors like ourselves. Unfortunately for us, we did not see the "Maestro" Illustrisimo in person because he had gone to the lowlands to win more men and women over to his sect. Those whom he had left at the Kinabuhayan consisted of some twenty-five "colonists"—half-starving, sickly, and queer-looking men, women, and children. When we entered some of their huts, we noticed young girls and babies lying on the floor covered with dirty rags, their faces clearly indicating hunger. Some of the men wore long beards in imitation of the hermits of olden times. Upon the request of Chief of Police Palad, they agreed to pose before our camera. From Bartolome Prieto, who was clothed in a long red robe and carried a cane bearing a cross, appointed "superintendent" of Kinabuhayan by Illustrisimo, and known among his people as "Manuel Salvador del Mundo", we learned that the society was founded by Illustrisimo about three years ago, and that last year, through the efforts of one Tomas Martinez of Ca-

loocan, Rizal, it obtained government registry. The society has its own board of directors. The prayers are couched in Tagalog, Spanish, and Latin phrases. The society venerates Filipino heroes like Rizal and Bonifacio and puts them in the category of the Christian saints and even of Christ Himself. To the three divine persons recognized by the Catholic Church, the society adds God the Mother and God the Infinite. In one of the houses, I saw some pictures of Christ, Mary, and Joseph, a fact which shows that they venerate these personages.

Old man Prieto could or would not tell me why the society had established its center at Kinabuhayan and why the people there had dug tunnels under their houses, nor what connection, if any, there is between their religion and the country's independence which they pray for, and the life they lead which is almost communistic. His only answer to

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Four of the minor chiefs of the "Illustrisimo" sect. "Manuel Salvador del Mundo" stands second from the left.

# Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo, Poet of the Brush

By Pilar S. Gramonte

**T**HE writing of a satisfactory biographical account of Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo, is a task of rare difficulty though he died but a little over twenty years ago. He was reserved and modest of nature and lived a life of reclusion, most of it abroad. However tangible are his legacies to us in the form of his great paintings, concrete information about him personally is meagre. Even his relatives can not claim an intimate knowledge of his life as most of his years, from early youth until his death, were spent in France except for a brief sojourn in the Philippines in 1909. This fact accounts for the belief of some that he was not a Filipino; but he was as much a Filipino as any of us born in the Philippines of Filipino parents, and indeed was aroused when his race or nationality was questioned. He chose to live in a foreign land not because of a lack of patriotism but for the sake of his art.

This great Filipino painter was possessed, correspondingly in his pictorial art, of the reflective seriousness of Wordsworth, the subtle phantasy of Coleridge, and the delicate finish of Keats. Looking at his pictures, especially those depicting the seas (mostly at Brittany) we can not but conclude that his was a poetic imagination, tender and sensitive. A poet said of his "*Las Marinas*" (pictures of the sea by Hidalgo are referred to by that name): "... they compare aptly with the poesies of Victor Hugo".

Attempts have been made to compare Hidalgo with the other great Filipino painter of the past century, Juan Luna, but comparison of the two is impossible. Each has his own greatness. The impetuosity of Luna is sharply distinguished from the serenity of Hidalgo. The brusque and violent temperament of Luna is not unakin to that of Beethoven, while Hidalgo evinces a certain femininity as does Chopin. The two lived in different intellectual spheres, although they were the best of friends. Luna was the master of the brush, but Hidalgo was its poet.

Felix Eduardo Resurrección Hidalgo y Padilla was born in Manila on February 21, 1853, the son of a landed proprietor. His circumstances were favorable to the career that attracted him from earliest childhood and there are no such familiar stories about him as those concern-

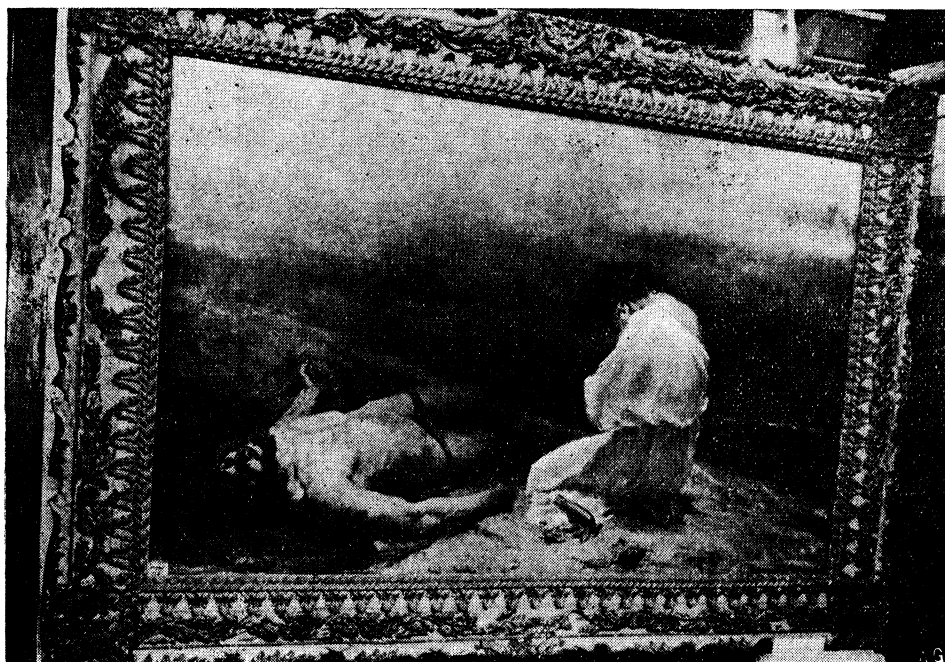
ing young geniuses discouraged by unsympathizing elders or having to combat adversity. His family had a taste for the arts and was appreciative of them, and young Felix met with nothing but encouragement within the circle of his home.

Manila in those days was perhaps a better seat for the art of painting than it is today. An academy for the study of painting that had been established in 1820 by the first Filipino painter, Damian Domingo, was forced to close, but in 1849, the Council of Commerce authorized the establishment of a new academy which so flourished that in 1856 fellowships were opened in Spain, the first to profit by this opportunity being Miguel Zaragoza and Marcelo Navarro. However, to please his elders, Hidalgo took up the study of law, for though they were not unsympathetic to the arts, they were practically inclined, and the father, Eduardo R. Hidalgo, had considerable properties in the city. His mother was Maria Barbara Padilla y Flores. She bore seven children, Felix being the third. A brother of Doña Maria, Sabino by name, was a Catholic priest, and the entire family was devoutly religious. The painter came to hold a great love and reverence for this uncle and later painted a portrait of him from a small photograph and partly from memory. Of the seven children, Narciso, Rafaela, Rosario, Dolores, and Felix himself, never married. Only the artist's brother Jose and sister Pilar married, the former being the father of Felipe R. Hidalgo, and the latter the mother of Eduardo and Rosario de la Paz.

Though the youth complied with the wish of his parents that he study law, he proposed to continue the early studies of painting which he had undertaken with Father Sabater of the University of Santo Tomas and to make painting his real career. It was as impossible for him to dissociate

his imagination from the pictures of Le Brun, Murillo, Rembrandt, Raphael, and others, as it was for him to set his thoughts entirely on the *corpus juris*. He therefore proceeded with his studies of painting in the *Escuela de Dibujo* which was then directed by Agustin Saez.

A good part of his time was then employed in the painting of *picturettes* (my word) of Philip-



Oedipus and Antigone—Hidalgo

pine landscapes which he exhibited in the *Teatro-Circo de Bilibid* and which were later shown in the International Exposition of Philadelphia in 1879. His works were well received in Manila and orders began to come in.

Like all true artists, his love of art was not confined to one branch alone, but embraced others. He had a passion for literature and a feeling of lesser intensity for music. Very early in his youth he studied the violin under the Filipino teacher Morales and later, by self-study, he became an accomplished violinist. Artist though he was, he did not show the temperamental outbursts usual in artistic dispositions. His nature was placid and he was seldom aroused to anger.

It was no desire for glory but the wish to give satisfaction to his artistic soul that urged Hidalgo to go to foreign lands. His mother was much opposed to this, but young man was firm. Though his work had awakened mild interest in

Manila, he felt that the proper environment and real moral encouragement was wanting. "I can not stay here with you and do nothing", he told his mother, adding with rare vehemence, "I might as well go blind!"

Don Sebastian Vidal, a well known mining engineer, was keenly interested at the time in the "Flora" of Father Manuel Blanco, and in 1877 opened a contest through which to select the best picture for the cover of this famous work. The first prize was conferred on Agustin Saez, the second on Hidalgo, but it was a triumph for the latter in view of the fact that the first-prize winner was no less a person than the director of the *Escuela de Dibujo*.

Some time later there was offered and Hidalgo obtained a government scholarship to the *Academia de San Fernando*, in Spain, and so he left his country. In 1881, a Royal Order was issued commending him for his achieve-

! (Continued on page 558)

## The Little General of the Slum

By Felipe B. Ong

THE rain that has been falling for days is showing no signs of abating, and the houses crowded close together in the congested slum where we have taken rooms, looks more forlorn than ever. It is always dark here, but with the dilapidated windows and shutters closed against the weather, the place becomes darker still.

José, Bienvenido, and I rented a room in this part of the city because it was the cheapest we were able to find. We receive our letters addressed "Interior K". We found that our neighbors were from different parts of the Islands, but that they have all learned to speak Tagalog. There is one old woman who can speak Spanish. José says that she must have worked as a maid in a Spanish family in her younger days. Once we were surprised to hear her speaking our own dialect, Pampango. Most of our neighbors take in washing for a living and we give our clothes to one of them because the charge is very low. Sometimes, though, they smell far from clean and fresh when we get them back.

Our room is far from the University and the walk back and forth is very tiring, especially going home after hours of military drill on the campus. But our weariness would pass when we would catch sight of Peter sitting on the stairs waiting for us.

Peter lived in the neighborhood and although he was only eight years old, he was already in the third grade. He spoke English surprisingly well, although it was not always very grammatical. As we neared the house, wearing our military uniforms, Peter would stand up straight and give us a salute.

Usually he would follow us into our room. We told him we were colonels and generals, showing him our chevrons and insignias, but in truth we were only privates and corporals. But Peter never knew better. From us came his dream to become a general. Sometimes, when he thought we were not looking, he would stick his chest out like Napoleon.

We hardly knew why we became so fond of Peter. Perhaps it was because we were lonely in this cheerless place. One day we bought a tin saber for him that cost us thirty centavos in a Japanese bazaar. Peter was overjoyed, and a little later his mother came to our room, a thin, pale woman, who looks much older than her years. She said we should not buy such things for the boy because times are hard. We said that it was nothing and that we were Peter's friends.

Then began the rain and it has rained for days, with a chilling wind. Last Sunday we heard some children shouting in front of the house, and looking out, we saw a group of boys playing marbles in the rain. Peter was among them. They were half naked, and when we told Peter he should not play in the rain, he said he wanted to take a bath. . .

What we know now is that Peter is among the children that have become little angels in heaven. His mother came crying to our room a few days ago and told us that Peter was dead, and soon there were tears in all of our eyes. We had not known that the two days he had not come to see us he was ill with pneumonia, a sickness that has no mercy on children.

We saw him in his coffin. The chubbiness of his cheeks was still there. There was a faint smile on his lips as if he were only sleeping. We went with the funeral cortege to the cemetery where they buried him under the ground. There were no bugle taps to bid our departed "Little General" farewell.

Now when we come home from the University after our drill and look at the stairs that lead to our room, we feel very tired. We feel that Peter should still be there. Today we looked for the house where Peter lived and found his mother there washing dirty clothes. The grief in her face seemed already to have faded. Why should the struggle for existence eclipse so soon the sorrow of death, especially the death of Peter?

# Return To Old Haunts

By Wilfrid Turnbull

**B**ACK again at Dipintin I tried to get Negrito *cargadores* for a trip to the main range of the Sierra Madre, but as everyone told me most of the nearby little black people ran away at sight of Filipinos and all would do so from a white man, I gave up the idea. Although more expensive and less satisfactory, local Christian Filipinos were the only carriers available, the local Ilongot male not measuring up to the requirements of a *cargador*. The Negrito carries the full Filipino load, besides which he dives into the river to bring out your dinner, climbs a tree and comes down loaded with honey, and, taking your gun in the evening, returns with a deer or wild pig. If his woman accompanies him, a few beads or a little brightly-colored cloth insures a steady supply of fruit, eggs, roots, and greens. The local Christian has none of these accomplishments and everything he is to eat must be taken along, as also tinned goods for oneself, materially increasing both the cost of transportation and of living. Some of these men were only willing to go with me if accompanied by Ilongots as guides and protectors against the "savage mountain Negritos".

I recognized one of the Ilongots who wished to go along but balked at carrying a load, as the individual who, when I was in Dumabato nearly thirty years ago, carried on a one-sided (?) conversation with God at the top of his voice on the night his father died. Eventually I found two young Ilocanos willing to go without impedimenta, but as we were to pass the first night in a Negrito settlement they asked that a third man be sent ahead to notify these people so they would not run away. However, the man of their choice refused to go alone but agreed to accompany us until near the settlement and then to run ahead. This he evidently "forgot" to do, for suddenly coming to a small clearing in the forest we found ourselves among the wild men's lean-to's. None of the people even looked like wanting to run.

The *cargadores* dropped their packs, forgetting them and me in their urge to greet the black people, so I sat down and tried to reconcile the stories told me with what I saw. We were not in a Negrito camp but with Dumagats speaking the same dialect used on the East coast north of Baler. A young Dumagat woman with a familiar face and an armful of kids squatted down in front of me grinning, and asked what I was doing there. I told her I was resting and watching the love-feast between wild blacks and native "puti" and wondering how many would be killed. She claimed to have recognized me when I came into the clearing, but her husband had said it could not be as I was dead. She then called other East coast people to inspect the ghost. One old fellow grabbed my leg looking for the scar of an Ilongot spear wound and finding it cinched the identification. I spent the evening reminiscing with these people and asking after old friends, a high percentage of whom they reported dead, some shot by the Constabulary, some in Bilibid, and others in hiding from the authorities.



We were objects of curiosity to the Filipinos and local Dumagats who had never seen a white man and wild blacks on intimate terms. That my old friends derived as much pleasure from the meeting as I did, is unlikely, for to some I was a reminder of time spent in jail and on the "chain-gang". However, I am one of a very few remaining links with their past and especially with that period of change from a life in which the killing of and being killed by Christians was the favorite amusement, to one in which each went his way unafraid of the other. The old tribal chief, Tomamug, to whom the credit for the new régime was due, doubtless had a vision of to-day with Christians occupying his favorite haunts and of the change in his people necessary to meet the new conditions. I was sorry to learn that his son is serving sentence for the killing of a Christian. If my information is correct this man was convicted upon the circumstantial evidence of having been seen near the place of the tragedy which was close to the home of his father-in-law and other relatives. As a rule the Dumagat kills far from home.

Although the East coast people I was with, were among the wilder ones of the tribe, there was a marked difference between them and their not-distant local relations and they had more polish than the local Christians with whom these latter fraternize. They are nevertheless wild people but with this polish and with manners for special occasions which really are remarkable—in great part veneer, I admit, but very pleasing to meet with in the wilds. When I first went to their country in 1911, my Filipino cook not being able to get over the idea that they would take our heads some night, I had to let him go home. After this the young men and women did his work and were soon making hot cakes, mayonnaise, omelettes, biscuits, etc.

Before going to sleep that night I told the *cargadores* to hang up food and cooking utensils out of reach of the dogs, but next morning when I wanted coffee and some eggs my Dipintin host's little daughter had provided, neither pot nor eggs could be found. The Dumagat dog has a very disagreeable habit of carrying off any kind of cooking utensil even if it does not contain food. The *cargadores* had "forgotten" to hang anything up, but had not failed to provide against theft of the rice, in which they were personally interested, by sleeping on the cargos.

The following day the entire camp moved up river to a deep pool and there some forty men and boys, wearing goggles and armed with heavy, eighteen-inch-long sharpened wires and with a catapult arrangement on the fingers of one hand, went after the fish. Within a short time enough had been caught to feed the crowd, the fishermen also killing a five-foot crocodile. My luncheon that day consisted of biscuits, butter, Lipton's tea, and a fifteen-inch *lolong* (mullet?) roasted on a bamboo spit by one of the dusky ladies. I noticed a small boy of perhaps eight swim

across the river—fifty meters—with a firebrand in one hand, and although his head was under water half the time, the fire arrived safely. The children are regular little water-rats.

The local Dumagat *Presidente* approached me with the information that he knew of a “minas”, and that if I cared to pay for the fatigue its discovery had caused him, he would be pleased to show it to me. I reminded him that “all is not gold that glitters” and told him that I would make him a substantial present if the assay of samples should prove satisfactory. His face did not register any degree of pleasure, but after some thought he agreed to the proposal. We left early next morning, and after several hours in the mountains, during which the guide kept changing direction, I concluded he was just walking to have an excuse to collect wages for the day or on the chance of coming across some likely prospect, but was not taking me to the “mine”. I told him I was tired and would continue the search some other day, and we returned to the river. In the afternoon he and his companion each brought in a deer, and as his daughter was to be married in a few days, I let the men keep the deer to exchange in town for gin, rice, and other essentials to a Dumagat wedding.

The Filipino *cargadores* had not been easy in their minds nor happy except at meal times, so I decided to replace them by Dumagats. They were unaccustomed to carrying a load but how they could stow away fish and meat while I looked on with admiration and envy! They urged me to try some of their *papaít*, an Ilocano delicacy consisting of meat, guts, bile, and sugar, but although I have a habit of trying practically everything, this *papaít* was too much even for me. It is a fact much to be regretted that in spite of the much-vaunted but purely imaginary “high standard of living”, the average Filipino is but poorly nourished—chiefly on a diet of rice and corn—and given the rare opportunity to eat meat or real fish he is apt to overdo it and to become ill. The *cargadores* left pleased at the prospect of being reunited with their families but regretting the farewell to fish, other than *bagoong*, and to *papaít*.

My telling some of the coast people of my experience with the *Presidente*, caused much amusement. They pointed to a small stream on the edge of the camp, saying this led to the “minas” which, although necessitating a steep climb, was quite close. Later they talked to the Dumagat official, vouching for my reliability regarding the payment under conditions specified, and he said he would take me there. The *Presidente* kept his word and led me to the place, which was up one thousand feet, the only approach being on a steep land slide, and he more than earned his pay cutting steps on the up-trip and clearing a way through the jungle coming down, for I could not have returned the way I went. It was a H... of a climb but there was a beautiful view from the top!

That afternoon I was surprised by a crowd of Dumagats coming down stream, led by a young German. He stopped to chat, told me he was prospecting on the coast but now on his way to the wedding of one of his boys. This was the wedding I have already referred to, so the *Presidente* joined the party. This left me with only two men, the rest of the males and all the women being in the settlement anxiously awaiting their share of the free drinks. These

people had hardly left, when a large party visited us in quest of rice and tobacco, in exchange for which they donated game and honey. Before going on to the wedding, some of the women turned their money and valuables over to me for safekeeping. At weddings and other such festivities, the Dumagat ladies are apt to indulge in strong drink until they “pass out,” waking up later to find they have been “touched” for everything valuable. This was the reason for leaving “jewelry,” etc. with me. My two men looked so disconsolately after the retreating visitors, that I told them to catch up with the party and go to the wedding also, which they did on the jump, forgetting to leave me firewood or even a bolo.

For the next few days I was tied to the neighborhood of the camp lest some wandering mountaineer make off with my outfit. I had neither light nor reading matter. I saw no one, but that is not to say none saw me, for hiding and watching people is one of the pet diversions of the wild man, who likes then upon some future occasion, to tell them what he saw.

Some days later three angry women, a girl, and a boy returned from the wedding, complaining of the quality and quantity of food and of the impotency of the booze, the latter leading to the belief that most of it had come from the river. They said there were several *frascos* of gin on hand but this was not for the general run of guests. The groom wanted the bride to accompany him to the coast, but as this was not the real wedding but the *Presenta*, at which formal request is made for the lady’s hand, and the parents of the girl being old-fashioned, it would require considerable gin to blunt their sensibilities to the point of consenting to such unusual and improper proceedings. The real wedding would take place eight days later at the home of the groom on the coast.

My guests were hungry, so the youngsters cooked while the women gave me the society news and scandal of fourteen years. I remembered meeting one of these women some fifteen years previously when she was fleeing from an enraged and, as he thought, an aggrieved husband. Not catching up with his wife, he vented his anger on her father and then fled to the mountains. The wild people spoke of him as the “bird man”, believing that he had the power of flight, and feared that he might alight in their respective bailiwicks. The woman had a fifteen-year old daughter with her, and as I did not remember her having a baby when I was on the coast—for I was usually called upon to provide the layette—I asked who her present husband is. She told me the same one I knew; that he had got over his absurd suspicion and jealousy and that they had made up years ago. When I smiled she winked. The women took the valuables left in my care, and having eaten, asked for enough rice to tide them over the journey home. I was petty lonely and thought of inviting them to remain until the arrival of the rest of the crowd, but they were without chaperon and the situation might have become delicate.

When the others arrived from the wedding and stopped to “touch” me for tobacco, the bride and groom were with them, indicating that the contents of the *frascos* had been of the requisite potency. Several of the “wanted” men were present. One of these, probably the shyest Dumagat I

(Continued on page 557)

# Tobacco Culture in the Cagayan Valley

By Mariano D. Manawis

SOMETIME in August or the early part of September, hardly after Adoy, the Cagayan Valley peasant, has sold his previous harvest, perhaps before, he begins sowing again. December is the month for transplanting, and if the seedlings are not ready it would mean a poor crop and plenty of embarrassment for him.

The sowing is done generally in the morning. At sunrise, or thereabout, the whole family migrates to the clearing where Adoy has prepared five or six long, narrow, deeply plowed, and thoroughly pulverized seedbeds, with Aneng, his wife, carrying the seeds, and the children a basketful of ashes and an old plow point. On the way, Adoy cuts down a *maratuba* (*tawatawa* in Ilocano) branch and takes it along. Upon reaching the field, Adoy, in the presence of everyone, plants the *maratuba*, together with the plow point, where he wants the sowing to start, explaining to the children, who must learn their father's occupation, that the *maratuba*, being a fast-growing tree, induces the seeds to germinate on time, and causes the seedlings, later, to grow fast. Aneng and her older daughters then mix the seeds with plenty of ashes to protect them from the ravages of ants when they are sown, and expressing aloud her wish that the seedlings will sprout soon and grow well, she flings the first handful of seeds where Adoy has planted the *maratuba*; and the actual sowing begins. With all the grown-up children helping, in one or two hours the whole work is done, with nothing else for Adoy to do, if he has already built a fence around the clearing to prevent the seedbeds from being trampled upon by stray animals, than to see to it that during the whole day the family eats nothing but boiled ground corn and salt, believing, as he and his Aneng do, that if anyone in the family eats vegetables on this particular day, likewise would the insects feast on the seeds the family has sown.

In two or three days, under favorable circumstances, the seeds germinate; and in one week, maybe a little more, when the seedlings are already distinguishable from the weeds, the weeding begins and continues every day or every other day until the plants are big enough to take care of themselves. Meanwhile, Adoy plows the field proper, and when it is almost time to transplant, Aneng, accompanied by her daughters, goes to town to get, on credit, from Doña Maria, the wife of the landlord, a quantity of cacao, *panocha* (brown sugar), *sotangjon*, two or three *frascos*

of wine, and perhaps as many cans of salmon or sardines.

At dawn the following morning, or the next, Adoy's neighbors, with their plows, their carabaos, and their wives, some twenty-five or thirty of them, gather on Adoy's farm. He has announced that he will do his planting on this day, and they have come to help him, and of course, partake of the delicacies Aneng has brought home from the *pueblo*.



Cagayan Homestead

After the field has been plowed anew, at least once, by all the farmers present, the *eras* (deep furrows more or less three-fourths of a meter from each other) are drawn across the field, first from east to west, and then from north to south, thus dividing the entire area into blocks of around three-fourths meter square each. For the proper drawing of the *eras*, whoever begins the work drives straight to a post fixed by Adoy on the opposite side of the field; and should the initial furrow run crooked,

no efforts should be made to draw it over again, just as the farmer drawing it should not turn his face around after he has started, because to the Cagayan Valley peasant, repetition and the turning of one's face back at this time would mark a very bad beginning.

As the farmers wait for the seedlings—the drawing of the *eras* has been done by this time—which their wives have gone to carry back in big baskets from the seedbeds, they drink chocolate or wine, after which Adoy buries in one corner of the field a few seeds of cacao, a coin, and a small quantity of *laya* (ginger), perhaps as an offering to the goddess of planting, sticking a pair of scissors, point down, on the spot so that the insects may not destroy the plants. Follows the transplanting, a part of the work which, just like the drawing of the *eras*, has to be commenced by a single individual who covers the initial *eras* as fast as he can, always managing to finish the work with extra seedlings remaining in his hand so that Adoy's supply of seedlings may turn out to be more than enough to cover the entire field.

When it is time to join in the transplanting, almost all present, women, men, children, distribute themselves on one side of the field, and all working in the same direction, plant a seedling wherever the *eras* meet, which means on every corner of every block formed by the *eras*, first on their right and then on their left, alternately, but always beginning with the right. If the field is not extraordinarily large, the work may be finished in one morning. Very often, however, because the planters, especially the women



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CHICKEN-GUMBO  
CLAM CHOWDER  
CONSOMME  
JULIENNE  
MOCK TURTLE  
MULLIGATAWNY  
MUSHROOM (Cream of)  
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PEA  
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PRINTANIER  
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# Campbell's SOUPS

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taking advantage of their being together, spend some of the time conversing—planting is a sort of a social affair to them—the work lasts the whole day. In which case, Adoy gives them a little party under a big mango tree at lunch time, the workers resuming the planting after a brief rest, drinking chocolate or wine again toward sunset when the work is done.

During the next few days, Adoy and the members of his family return the *ijue-t*, which means the coöperation, by going out to help plant for those who have assisted them. Then when it is time for the *mattammag*, they go back to their own farm once more to replace the destroyed or withered seedlings in the field. This work is done systematically, row by row; and so that the new seedling may not meet the fate of that which it replaces, Adoy uproots the destroyed plant, cuts its tip off, and replants it upside down, planting the new one by its side! If he observes that the principal cause of the destruction is too much sunshine, he shelters the seedlings by putting large clods of earth around them. But should too much rain or insects, especially crickets, be the trouble, all he can do is to repeat the *mattammag* day after day until perhaps all the seedlings remaining in his seedbeds have been exhausted.

One or two more weeks pass, and another important stage of the work begins: the *mal-lamun*, or cultivation by plowing in between the rows of the tobacco plants. This process is repeated three or four times at intervals of one week, after which the cultivation is done by hand by the women. Meanwhile, the shoot of each plant is removed so that the plant may grow branches, and then every leaf is searched for the *arabat* and other worms that feed on the leaves.

At about this time, Adoy and his sons repair the *camarin*, and build the *ag-garayan*, a sort of a bamboo shed. Finally, February comes, and with it, the beginning of harvest! The crop is harvested three times, commencing with the lower leaves, then the middle ones, and finally the smallest, at intervals of one or two weeks, depending upon how fast the leaves mature.

On the day set for the first harvest, Adoy crawls into the heart of the field, surreptitiously breaks off a choice leaf, and leaving three small stones at the base of the plant from which he has taken the leaf, crawls out in the opposite

direction, and runs homeward before he is detected or seen by anyone. Once at home, he ties a piece of black cloth to the leaf, and hangs it in his house, confident that the whole ceremony, successfully performed, will protect the harvest from the *jucjuc*, tiny insects that attack the leaves when they are already dry.

A little later, he and all the members of his family join his neighbors in the field, who have come again to help him. In huge bamboo baskets and in *tancals* (sleds) the gathered leaves are carried to the *camarin*, where they are classified and assorted, the *entero* (leaves untouched by worms) being put together in one pile, and those partly damaged by insects, called *inulag*, in another. While this is being done, some of the women, squatting side by side in a circle in the *camarin*, do the *mattubo* or the putting together of the leaves on *palillos* (bamboo sticks about one and a half meters long) by simply passing the stick, with the help of a removable brass point, through the base of the midrib of each leaf in such a way that the leaves—there are from two to four hundred leaves on every *palillo*—hang with their midribs neatly arranged on one side, and the edges of their carefully folded blades on the opposite side. The *palillos* of leaves are then hung up, the tips of the leaves down, in the *aggarayan*, where they are left for nine days and nine nights before they are piled in the house for one and one-half days, and then removed again to the *camarin* to hang there until they are completely dry, only to be carried to the house once more, and piled finally one on top of another in one big *mandala*.

Exactly the same thing is done with the second set of leaves gathered; and when only the *pasuñgay* (smallest salable leaves) remain in the field, Adoy plows again, and plants corn in between the tobacco stalks. Then when the *pasuñgay* have been harvested and cured similarly, and the women in the household begin dividing each *palillo* of dried leaves into *manos*, each *mano* containing one hundred leaves, Adoy and his sons, to give room to the fast growing corn plants, remove the denuded tobacco stalks from the field. Adoy recalls having heard that soap can be manufactured from these stalks; but neither he nor Doña Maria knows how this is done. So, he cuts them down one by one, saving only the biggest and fattest, to yield the seeds which he will, in one or two weeks, gather, and sow again when the next season comes.

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## Galatea

By Mary Medina Clark

YOU fashioned me so surely from my clay,  
Your subtle artist hands' experiment!  
Not leaving me my immobility,  
In stony stillness though I was content.

For your own joy you have created me  
A living, breathing woman. Is it meet  
That I should question? I the handiwork  
Of one whose gift of life has made love sweet.

The ears you shaped are tuned but to your voice,  
These eyes reflect from yours their passioned light.  
Your kisses were the moulding of my mouth,  
My body you awakened to delight.

Beloved Pygmalion, never turn aside  
From me, or there will not be any I!  
You gave me life—sweet gift that gave me you—  
I live while love lives, when it dies, I die.

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# 1938

# PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION

February 12 to 27

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# 1938 Philippine Exposition

# Kinship Terms among the Aklanon

By Romeo R. Tuason

**A**RTICLES have been published in this magazine dealing with kinship terms in different dialects. Visayan is regarded as spoken by the biggest group in the Philippines, but there are a number of sub-divisions, the two largest of which are the Cebuano and Ilongo. Capiz, one of the Visayan provinces, boasts of two dialects in spite of its size. In the Ilayan region the Ilongo dialect is spoken with slight modifications. In the Aklan region, what is known as Aklanon is the speech of the people.

The term used for parents by the Aklanon is *magueang*.

*Tatay* and *ama* are the two terms used for father. *Tatay* is commonly shortened to *itay* and *tay* by the children.

*Nanay* and *ina* are the main terms for mother. *Inay* and *nay* are the abbreviations.

*Oñga* is the Aklanon term for child generally. To indicate sexes the term *bayi* or *babayi* (female) and *laki* (male) is used. A daughter is called *oñga ñga bayi* and a son, *oñga ñga laki*.

*Pañganay* and *camagoangan* are the terms used for first-born child. For youngest child, *hinipo* and *camanghoran* are used. For an only child the terms are *bogtong*, *sambato*, or *solo*. An illegitimate child is called *onon*.

*Magmamghod* and *igmanghod* are the terms for sibling generally. To indicate sex *laki* or *bayi* are added to mean brothers or sisters respectively. To indicate age

*manghod* is used to refer to younger members and *magolang* to elders. *Manong* and *manang*, derived from the Spanish *hermano* and *hermana*, brother and sister, are used to mean elder brother and elder sister respectively.

*Tio* is the term used for uncle whether on the mother's or the father's side. *Tio* is a Spanish word. *Tia* is applied to aunts.

*Tata* is the equivalent of Mr. in English. It is sometimes used for uncle and as a sign of respect to old men.

*Manang* which connotes love and respect is used in some places. It is applied to an aunt whether by affinity or by consanguinity. It also carries the added significance of the social use of *señora*.

*Gomancon* is the term for niece or nephew. To distinguish sex *bayi* and *laki* are added. The sons and daughters of first cousins are called *gomancon sa igcampod*.

The Aklanon term for cousin is *igcampod*. The term added to *laki* refers to a male cousin and added to *bayi*, a female cousin. For a first cousin the term is *igcampod it makeisa-ea*, and for a second cousin, *igcampod it makay-wa*. Both are applicable to old and young.

The terms for grandparent used by the Aklanon are *Oyo* or *Lolo*.

*Lolo* and *Oyo* are used for grandfather. *Lolo* is more commonly used than *Oyo*. *Tata* is also used, but rarely.

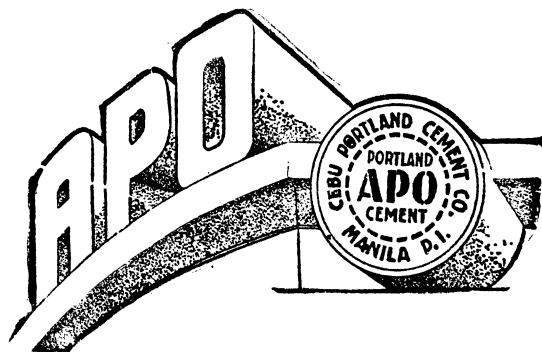
(Continued on page 571)

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# With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

"Those confirmed Saturday were Vicente Fragante, Director of Public works; Florencio Tamesis, Director of Forestry: . . . and Salvador ABADO Santos, Assistant solicitor general, ₱6,000."

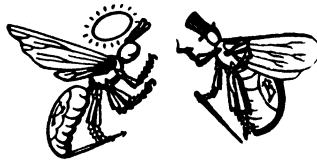
—Morning daily.

This is an instance of what, we suppose, the Popular Front leaders would call "the fascist tendencies" of the present administration. If this tendency continues we shall soon be reading about the exploits of Quezono or Big Quezo, McNutt, Emanuele Roxo or Rojo, Giuseppe Alessandrino, Giuseppe Posado (or pasado), Camilo Oso, Rogers Tio, Ramono Torro, and even Abramo Hartendorpo. As for Elpidio Quirino, Emanuele Nieto, Emilio Aguinaldo and Quirico Abeto, they are already fascist in name—and not in name only!

"Apparently receiving only scant response to its first offer to award \$1.00 Mex. to each surrendering Chinese soldier, the Japanese air corps during the day dropped showers of leaflets raising the ante to \$5.00 Mex. As on previous occasions, the leaflets pictured a contended well-fed Chinese soldier surrounded by smiling Japanese soldiers. American observers predicted if any of the \$5.00 notices fell among \$1.00 Chinese soldiers already in Japanese prison camps there might be a sit-down strike."

—Associated Press.

We shouldn't be surprised if some enterprising Japanese soldiers surrender to themselves, collect the \$5.00 Mex. and set up a bazaar on Rizal Avenue.



"The Japanese press was highly perturbed over reports from Shansi province, China, that battalions of beautiful girls are accompanying Chinese troops 'encouraging' the soldiers. The girls, it was reported, kiss the men prior to an attack."

—Associated Press.

The Japanese press is not perturbed without reason. For here is one thing that even the Japanese cannot imitate. Japanese girls do not kiss. The Japanese are a matter-of-fact people.

"The Mayor also disclosed that the stand of President Manuel L. Quezon on social justice is not recent, it having been revealed to him ever since 1918 when Mayor Posadas, then secretary-treasurer of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, brought to the President's attention the defective living conditions of recruited laborers in Davao."

—Morning daily.

We wonder what Assemblyman Buencamino, the official recipient of Malacañan revelations, thinks of the Mayor's revelation.

"Rev. Silvestre Sancho, O. P. Santo Tomas Rector, the other speaker at the banquet, said that while he was in the United States he acted as special diplomatic representative of General Franco's government."

—Morning daily.

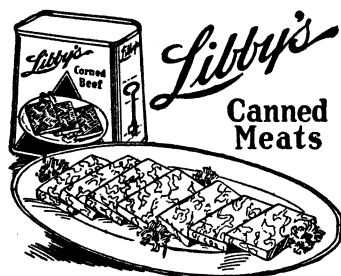
If we were he, we should certainly not brag about it.

"The cedula tax is the only link connecting the laboring class with the government. The tax is a reminder to our governing body of men that the poor are entitled to the same privileges as the rich. It is also

## This Tasty Meat Satisfies Hearty Appetites

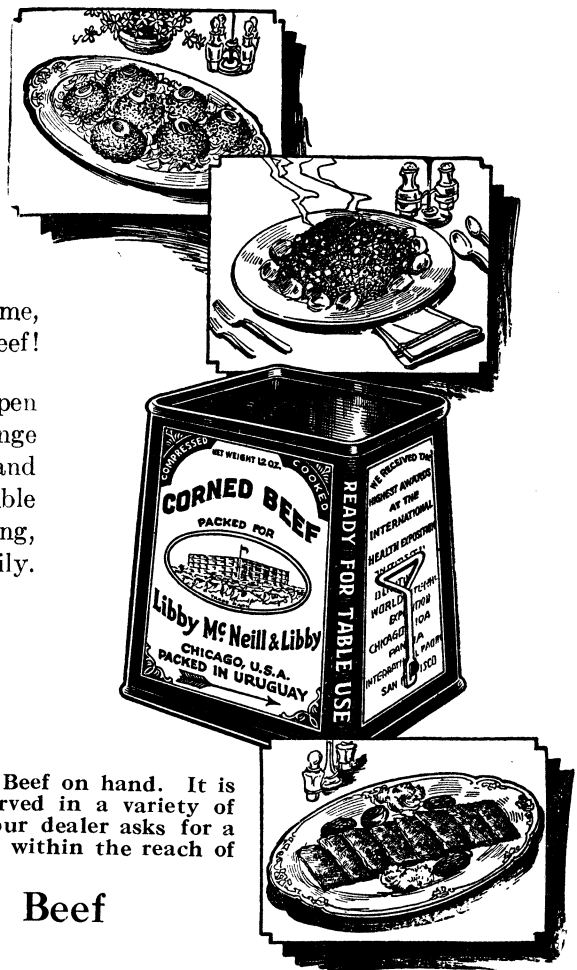
HERE'S the meat that every one likes—tasty, wholesome, appetizing and inexpensive—LIBBY'S Cooked Corned Beef!

Think of the time saved in cooking and preparation! Open a tin of Libby's Corned Beef. Cut it in thin slices. Arrange it attractively on a platter with your favorite garnishing, and you have a dish to please an epicure. It is simply no trouble at all, and you can be sure that this wholesome, nourishing, lean beef will be enjoyed by every member of your family. They'll ask for it again and again.



Keep a supply of Libby's Corned Beef on hand. It is excellent for sandwiches—may be served in a variety of tempting ways. The modest price your dealer asks for a tin of Libby's Corned Beef brings it within the reach of every home.

Libby's Corned Beef  
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A Statement

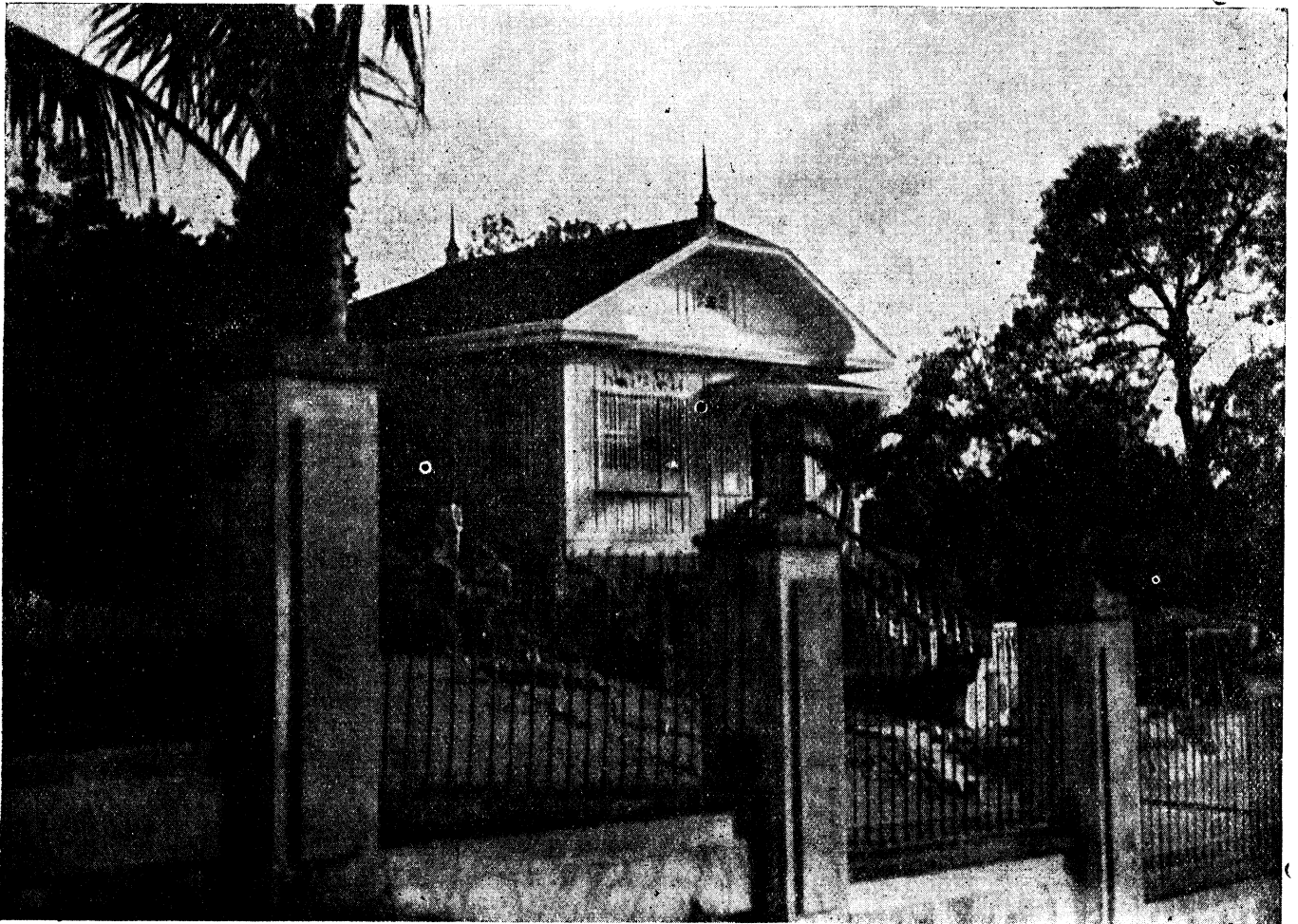
From a Friend

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reminder to the poor of their responsibilities to the government. The abolition of the tax will make it appear to the masses that they no longer are entitled to the protection by the government of their rights because they do not contribute to the support of that government."

—Assemblyman Fausto.

As a politician Assemblyman Fausto ought to know that the cedula tax is not a link connecting the laboring class with the government. It is rather a link connecting the laboring classes with the non-laboring class. It was after all the politicians who had to pay the cedula tax of their voters—the laboring class.

## Return to Old Haunts

(Continued from page 548)

have known, who rarely came near civilization but had often been my hunting companion, came over to talk to me. He was much aged and looked as if his last friend had died. In order to buck him up and make him look less woebegone, I asked how many women's heads he had taken since I last saw him. He replied that I knew him and Dumagat custom well enough not to take the accusation seriously. This man had been arrested—though he had promptly escaped—for the killing and taking the heads of two Tagalog girls. The arrest was made within a few days of the killing, which took place near his camp, and he was not in hiding. Furthermore, the Dumagat does not take the head of his kill.

After all these social calls and the attendant entertainment, life on the river was dull, and the rice and tobacco even my own supplies, very low. I sent for new supplies and prospected until these were used up, and then the Dumagats took me into Pinappagan. There I rented

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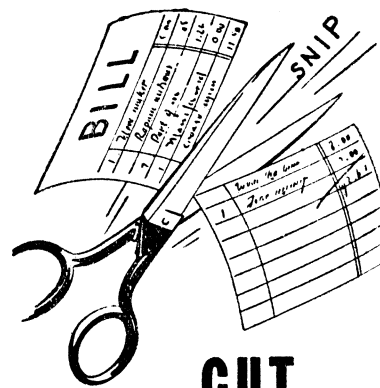
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a house intending to make it my headquarters, as being more central than Dipintin. After paying off the Dumagats I walked to Dipintin to pay the Ilocano cargadores—which hurt me sorely, to pay for the supplies I had sent for, and to get what effects I had left there. After the fifteen-mile hike to Pinappagan and the five miles on to Dipintin in the hot sun, I was glad to return to my new abode riding in a *tankal* (a sort of sledge), the local substitute for the automobile.

## Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo

(Continued from page 545)

ments and excellent behavior while in this institution. Pictures which he had brought with him from the Philippines—typical Philippine scenes, elicited no little praise in Spain, especially one entitled “*La Siesta*”, the *Ilustracion Española y Americana* commending it for its vivid realism and exquisite simplicity.

After his studies in Spain, Hidalgo established himself in Paris in a studio apartment furnished with the simple elegance natural to his tastes. He occupied this throughout his residence in France and returned to it after his visit to the Philippines in 1909.

Hidalgo did not count with numerous friends. Like the French, he chose his friends carefully and his natural reserve was rarely relaxed except with a few intimates

among whom was the other great Filipino painter, Luna. He never was a Bohemian.

In the 1884 *Exposicion Nacional de Bellas Artes*, Hidalgo entered his “*Las Virgenes Cristianas Expuestas al Populacho*”, which obtained the silver medal, Luna winning the first prize with his famous “*Spoliarium*”. To celebrate this triumph of the two artists, the Filipinos in Madrid tendered them a banquet in the *Cafe Ingles* on June 25, 1884. Hidalgo, who was in Paris, was not able to attend the banquet because of a slight illness, but sent the following telegram:

“Paris June 24

“I send this to be read at banquet. Will write details through friend Lejenne. At present due to sudden illness unable to attend banquet organized there and express personal gratitude for unmerited honor you pay me uniting my humble name with that of already famous fellow countryman and old friend Luna. Should have liked to be present on this august occasion to unite my enthusiasm with yours for the triumph of genius. Kindly extend my excuses to distinguished persons taking part and give my regards.

“Hidalgo.”

At this banquet, Dr. Jose Rizal made a speech during the course of which he said of Hidalgo:

“In the picture of Hidalgo throbs the purest sentiment, the ideal expression of melancholy—beauty and weakness victims of brutal force. . . Hidalgo was born under the brilliant azure of that sky (of the land we love), amidst the tranquility of its lakes, the poesy of its valleys, the majestic harmony of its mountain ranges. . . Hidalgo is all light, color, harmony, feeling, clearness, as those calm, moonlight nights in the Philippines, where the horizons invite contemplation and the infinite lies beyond. . .”

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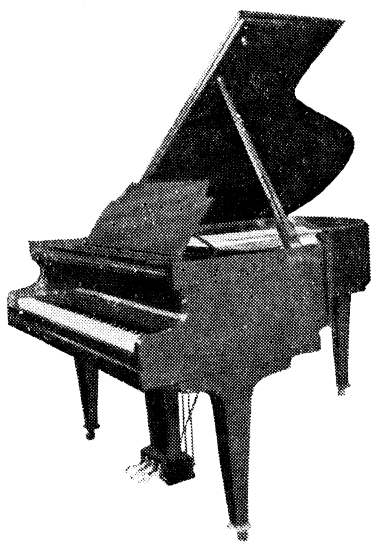
Hidalgo may be said to have reached the culmination of his career in the painting "La Barca de Aqueronte" which obtained the gold medal at the 1887 *La Exposicion Filipina en Madrid*. His "La Laguna Estigia" and other works of that period were also exhibited there. There was now more decision, certainty, and virility in his paintings, and they bore the stamp of mature experience.

Friends of the painter are inclined to hold that the "Aqueronte" is Hidalgo's masterpiece. It may indeed be said that it embodies the maximum of artistic intent, perfection of art, perfection in itself. Its naturalness, the light effects, the faultlessness of the details are the bases for the universal admiration it has aroused. It was again exhibited in the 1892 International Exposition of the Fine Arts in Madrid and it again won the gold medal. Professor Jaime C. de Veyra wrote of it:

"The fateful figure of Charon stands out, lit by the sinister glow of the infernal fires. Around crowd the souls that struggle convulsively together as they attempt to climb into the boat. The entire scene is somber and terrible, a perfect depiction of the terrifying concepts we hold of the place of eternal sufferings..."

After Hidalgo had completed his studies in the Academia de San Fernando, he was recommended by the Academy to the Overseas Ministry for another scholarship in Rome. He resided there for some time and then went to Galicia where he met Don Miguel Iriarte who, as the artist's family in Manila had suffered financial reverses just before and during the Revolution, helped him to establish himself in Paris.

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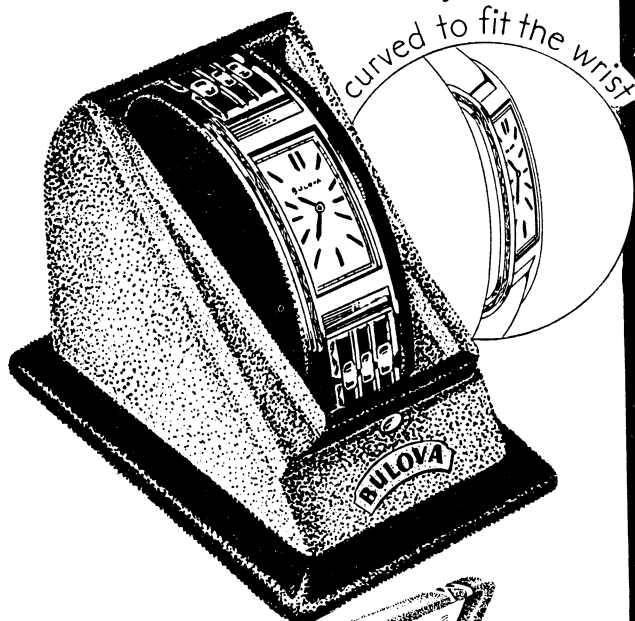
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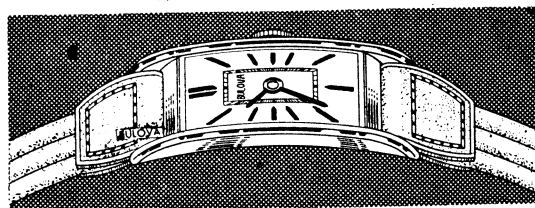
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By this time, Hidalgo's fame had spread, and having been awarded prizes in international expositions, his works were sought and well paid for. But success did not slow him up. He worked hard and his inspiration seems to have been continuous and not fitfull. He usually sketched his landscapes in pencil, noting the colors in the margins. He always studied what he wanted to paint, in various positions and with a varying background. His aim was to reproduce nature as closely as possible, without mutilation. He was prolific and by 1895 the total of his paintings, excluding studies and sketches, was sixty-eight definite works.

The political disturbances in the Philippines at the time, affected him deeply for he naturally came in contact with many of the Filipino patriots in Europe. His output suffered during this period of turmoil, although his only direct connection with political affairs was his collaboration with Abarca, Agoncillo, Luna, and Vergel de Dios on a Philippine committee when the Treaty of Paris was negotiated.

In 1909 he decided to visit his family in the Philippines. Almost a stranger in the land of his birth, he was warmly welcomed by his family and by those who knew him. He was much interested in the new order of things in the country and took down copious notes. During his brief stay he spent most of his time in a summer house of the family on the outskirts of Manila, living in the utmost simplicity. Instead of riding in the family car, he would take a streetcar or walk. He did not wish to be waited on by servants and usually carried his lunchbox with him. Getting off the streetcar at Santa Cruz one day, he dropped the box, and the man who had gained the admiration of two conti-

nents was seen picking up his scattered lunch and putting it back into the box. When the family learned of this, they remonstrated and begged that he allow himself the company of a servant, but he exclaimed he wanted no servant to follow him about in his comings and goings. He was not devoid of humor.

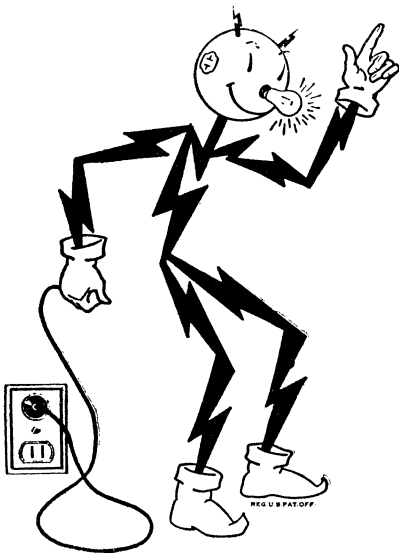
He decided to return to Paris after some months but sailed first for Japan where he remained for some weeks sketching and acquiring various curios, for he was an inveterate collector.

He died in Barcelona on March 12, 1913. His remains were brought to the Philippines and are interred in the family vault in the Cementerio del Norte.

Hidalgo died a bachelor, and although he is not known to have had any serious romantic affairs, he was not a woman-hater. He loved womanhood as he loved his art, and this is plainly evident in his paintings, for they breathe with romance and love. Though a man of the world, he was not hardened by life. As Pedro A. Paterno wrote in his "*Al Arte Filipino*": "His paintings were always characterized by the sweetness and finesse of his palette".

His choice of colors is of such exquisiteness as always to be deeply satisfying. His knowledge of music, perhaps, gave his pictures their delicate finish. They are like some of the nocturnes of Chopin, languid, almost ethereal. It is not impossible that he knew that great poet of the piano personally for there is evidence that he was once invited by George Sand to a theater-box party.

It is indeed not much that we know about him except what he has given us in his paintings. But this is also true of the lives of many other artists.



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Mount Banahao . . .

(Continued from page 543)

all these questions was "Because our Maestro told us to do so". From my conversation with him, I gathered that the followers believe that this Maestro Illustrisimo is a sort of twentieth century Jesus Christ, born to redeem the sins of modern times.

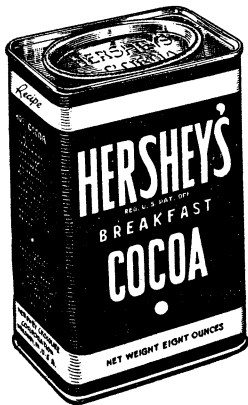
One of the tunnels mentioned which had taken six months of continuous toil, we entered, accompanied by two "Illustrisimo" guides. The entrance was about three fourths of a meter in diameter but as we proceeded further, the tunnel became bigger, and at its end the diameter was about two meters. I do not know exactly how long the tunnel was, but it took us about fifteen minutes to get back to the entrance. Inside we found three wells containing water. Although the old man Prieto refused to tell us the reason for its construction, I suspect the tunnel was dug to serve as a place to baptize new members of the sect. As we moved farther into the tunnel the light of our candle began to flicker and to dim, which our guides explained was caused by the *anitos* (spirits) of the place, although, of course, it was due to the lack of air.

A little farther to the northwest from Kinabuhayan is another big rock, about five meters in circumference, and one and a half meters high. This is known as "*Pinaggapusan*"; that is, the place where Jesus was tied up by the Jews, according to the people. On this stone we found

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what looked like a big, but blurred footprint and a blurred line which, according to the belief, is the mark of the rope which the Jews used. Candles were burning in front of the place and a group of about twenty persons, men, women and children, were kneeling there praying fervently. Bartolome Prieto told us that the stone was the place where Noah tied his boat (ark) during the Deluge.

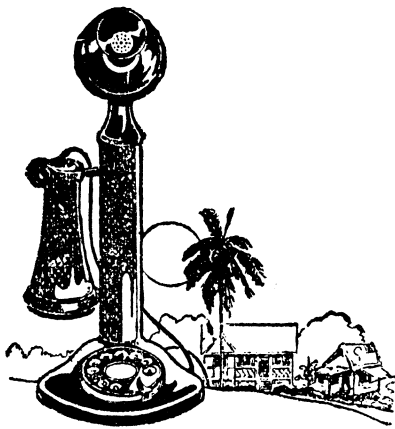
As one continues the climb of Banahao he comes to still a number of other holy places. The "*Suplina*" which is a high waterfall, and the "*Cristalino*" which is another, besides being good places where to take a bath, are considered by the people as sacred, for they remind them of the scourgings administered to Christ by the Jews. The "*Pinagburulan*" is another big stone, flat on top, and is held to be the place where the body of Jesus was laid. The "*Salaming Bubug*" is still another big stone from underneath which may be heard a continuous roaring sound as of sea waves. The "*Kweba ng Dios Ama*" (Cave of God the Father) is considered the place where God communes with His creatures. The "*Tatlong Tangke*" (Three Tanks), which are one above the other, are holy places for bathing to free one from his sins.

The summit of the mountain is called "*Durungawan*", from where one can see many of the surrounding towns and villages. But reaching this summit does not complete the pilgrimage of the devotee; he must descend to the other side to visit still other holy places. The way is exceedingly steep and dangerous, and not a few of the visiting pilgrims fall and hurt themselves. But despite the hardship, hundreds, nay thousands, of them come every year.

At the bottom of this Durungawan one finds the "*Panalanginan*" (Place for Worship), "*Tubig ni San Juan*" (Water of Saint John), "*Kwebang Usa*" (Deer's Cave), "*Tubig ng Santa Misericordia*" (Water of Mercy), "*Tubig ng Cedron*" (Water of Cedron) and "*Ilog ng Jordan*" (River Jordan). In the River Jordan which is a small but clear stream, according to the belief, John baptized Jesus. The Water of Cedron which is contained in three pools is of three kinds: one which is milky in color, another which is bloody, and the third which is natural water. According to a story told by an old man of San Cristobal, San Pablo, Laguna, in one of these pools, he saw many years ago a quantity of human nails. Accordingly, it is the belief that man deposits his nails here after his death. In the Kwebang Usa lived the deer which used to be taken care of by the Lord. The Panalanginan was the place where Jesus used to pray to His Father. The Tubig ng Santa Misericordia cleans man of his sins.

There is, besides, a place called "*Halamanan*" (Garden) where there are no big trees but abundant moss and grass. It is supposed to have been the place where Jesus and His disciples used to meet. An interesting feature is the presence of some gnarled trees which resemble persons kneeling in prayer. The place is also noted for its thunder-showers.

These are the salient mystic features of Banahao Mountain. Today, as no doubt of older times, thousands of people are lured on by them, and now, as then, there must also be quite a number of shrewd men who profit by the circumstances and prey upon the ignorance and fanaticism of ignorant and gullible people.



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### Alias Basing Samac

(Continued from page 541)

"Not long after, we were seated by the window of the low-built nipa house of the girl, I with my left arm hanging out of the window, when suddenly I saw the flash of a bolo describing a quick arc, just missing my neck but cutting my arm clean through. The bite of the blade was so sharp and quick that I did not feel the pain at once. I looked out of the window and there was my arm on the ground spitting red, and when I looked at my side the stump of what was once my arm was like a fountain of blood.

"I did not lose my presence of mind. I jumped out of the window and picked up my arm by the wrist and dashed after my fleeing rival. I caught him against the trunk of a tree and there made him feel the weight of my bloody club, hitting him over the head with it until he fell down stunned".

He paused dramatically and looked at us one by one. We were all silent and open-mouthed with amazement.

"And what, Don Basing," I said, at last breaking the silence, "did you do with your arm?"

"I buried it under the trees and after a year I exhumed the bones, which I now keep in my *Iacasa* [trunk] at home."

"What do you do with the bones?" I asked, greatly intrigued.

"I use them as charms against the *anitos*, and when it thunders and lightning flashes I cut off a piece from one of my bones and feed it into the fire in the stove, and the sky can split wide open for all I care, for I know I am safe."

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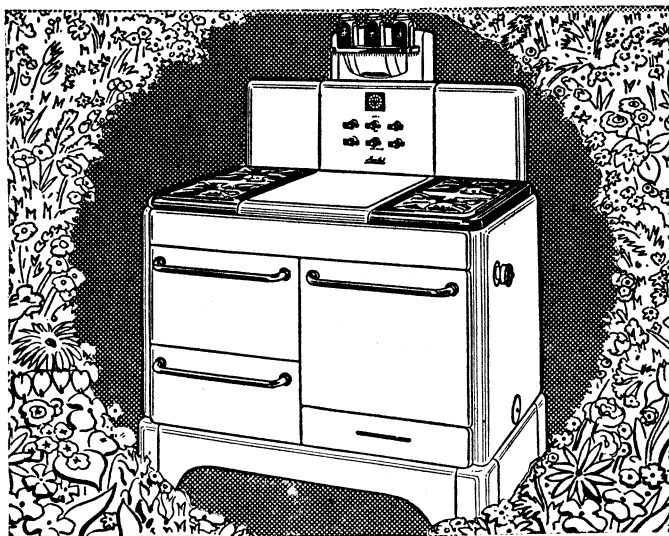
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"And did you marry the girl at last?" someone wanted to know.

"When I lost my arm," said Don Basing sadly, "I lost the girl." Then regaining his humor: "Maybe she thought I would not make a good husband with only one arm to wrap around her shoulders!"

This was superb humor and the laughter of the rustic villagers was long and loud, echoing distantly and far away...

"I don't know whether the story is true or is only the imagination of a basi-soaked brain," I said, when we were returning home at twilight.

"You don't know Don Basing," my clerk said, "he is an expert weaver of tales."

"Why," said the policeman, "the first time I heard the story, Don Basing married the girl, and another time he said that when he sought to exhume his arm after a year he found there a huge tapayan of basi instead of bones!"

"Well, anyway," I said, "I think curos is a phenomenal discovery and Don Basing Samac, whatever you say against him, is the *sampion* basi-drinker *endi wor!*"

### China Letter...

(Continued from page 539)

is why Germany and Italy, both Japan's allies, have been trying to mediate for peace between China and Japan. This is the most hopeful sign in the present conflict from the Chinese point of view.

The Japanese successes are due not so much in the quality of the individual Japanese soldiers as fighters or to their morale, as to the superiority of their mechanized units, heavy ordnance, and air force. The Chinese air force was not very active in either Shanghai or North China, and this had a telling effect on Chinese troops. It is not inferior to the Japanese air force in either the quality of the planes or the personnel. In fact, the Chinese air force is superior to the Japanese in these two aspects, but is greatly outnumbered by the Japanese. Still it might have put up a better fight than it has; and the reason for its comparative inactivity is perhaps to be sought in the fact that the Chinese Government is planning for a protracted resistance and realizes that as war goes on it will become increasingly hard for it to get planes from abroad, and so it is holding them for the last round of the fight. This is, perhaps, also largely true as regards the fieldpieces.

In the early days of the Shanghai hostilities, the Japanese military spokesman loudly proclaimed that at the rate the Chinese planes and hangars were being destroyed, the Chinese air force would be gone in six weeks' time; some time later, the same Japanese military spokesman complained that the Chinese had been using *papier mâché* planes and disguising wooden logs as cannons to attract the Japanese bombers' attention and waste Japanese bombs. So that explains why the Chinese air force is still intact.

Naturally you want to hear something about the lone Chinese battalion defending a godown in Chapei. But in all likelihood you have been given an account of their exploit already, so I will tell you how Shanghai felt towards these gallant defenders of the last piece of Chinese territory in Chapei. The Chinese people could not feel prouder of any of their compatriots. These soldiers refused to

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evacuate because they had received no orders to do so, but they did evacuate when the order was secretly transmitted to them. And in spite of the intense Japanese machine-gun fire they lost only two lives in the evacuation, while the total casualties during the four days of the defence of that lone godown amounted to only ten. No less glamorous was the exploit of Girl Scout No. 41, who smuggled in a big Chinese flag during the first night of the siege. During those four days, when the lone battalion was in the godown, thousands upon thousands of Chinese and foreigners sought to get a glimpse of this stronghold, the Chinese flag flying defiantly amidst a sea of Japanese flags, and, better still, of a few of the brave soldiers on duty. Partly because of the bullets flying thick and fast near the bank of the Soochow Creek opposite the godown and partly to keep the crowd away, the police had to rope off several blocks to prevent hero-worshippers from getting too near the danger zone. Still hundreds of them thronged the street, and some of them by a detour managed to get to the bank of the Creek several blocks off, saw what they came to see, and went away with the same feeling as a Hadji after visiting Mecca, but also with a feeling of sorrow for the doomed men. If Shanghai's civilian population could have exchanged their lives for those in the beleaguered godown, ten or even a hundred lives could easily have been found to exchange for each one of them, and I am sure among these there would have been foreigners as well.

Perhaps, you would like to know, too, why an important pass on the gateway of East Shansi should be called Women's Gate. Here is the story of the gate. It was built some 1,300 years ago by a woman, daughter of a general and commander of the famous Niangtzechun, or Woman's



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Army. It was a time of trouble and turmoil, as China had just passed through some three centuries of one of the most chaotic periods in its history, and the rule of the Sui Dynasty had been, as yet, too short to bring peace and prosperity to the country; on the other hand the Emperor, Yangti, led a riotous life and was plunging the country into unrest and chaos again. As Yangti left his capital Changan, the city of eternal peace (now known as Sian), for the southern country where he made Yangchow famous for his debaucheries, one of his generals, Li Yuan, plotted against the Emperor in Taiyuan. Li had a daughter married to Tsai Shao, and they were living in the capital; so to save their lives he sent his couriers to Changan to fetch them. She urged her husband to join her father but stated she preferred to remain behind. Said she:

"My dear husband, go and join my father and brothers; it is not safe for you to remain here in the capital. As for me, being an unknown woman, I can easily seek for myself a place of safety."

Knowing that his wife was brave, Tsai left her behind. When the plot hatched, Tsai led a cavalry unit to Changan to rescue her. But his wife was at the head of another army, known as Niangtzechun, and she actually captured the city before her husband reached it! Intoxicated with a warrior's life, she refused to retire to her "embroidered chamber," but led her Niangtzechun into Honan and there conducted a successful campaign against her father's foes. When she returned to Shansi, she realized the danger lurking in Hopei and Shantung, where remained the remnants of the loyal Sui generals; and so she built the wall and the pass at the gateway

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## PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

P. O. Box 2466

Manila, P. I.

of East Shansi, ever since known as Niangtzekwan, or Woman's Gate. Though her father became the founder of the famous T'ang Dynasty and she herself was made Princess of Pingyuan, she is better known to posterity as the commander of the Niangtzechun than as the princess.

The most touchingly human, or rather inhuman, aspect of the hostilities in and around Shanghai is, of course, the situation of the refugees, which is truly pathetic. Even before the hostilities started, thousands upon thousands of Chinese people, with the 1932 fighting still vivid in their memory, fled from Chapei, Hongkew, and Yangtzepoo to the International Settlement south of the Soochow Creek and to the French Concession. When Chinese troops withdrew from Chapei and Kiangwan, there came another rush from the west to the foreign-controlled area for safety and when the defenders of Greater Shanghai took up their positions in Nantao a third influx into the foreign settlements from the south set in.

Without counting the number involved in the last movement of refugees from Chinese territory to the foreign-controlled areas, of which even a general estimate is impossible for the present, and after deducting the number of those who have been sent to their home towns in the interior, the number of refugees accommodated by the foreign settlements is generally placed at 700,000. Of this number, only about one-seventh is being taken care of by the public and charity organizations, the rest of them either having enough savings to support themselves or having friends and relations who take them into their families. But even as regards this fraction of the total number of refugees, the problem of feeding and housing them is not easy to solve.

The philanthropists of this city have been doing their best and the resources of the people have already been taxed almost to the limit; and now more refugees have to be taken care of. Winter is drawing near, and they are badly in need of warm clothing and blankets. The need is great; every contribution, however small, helps. The Catholic Mission and Father R. P. Jacquinot figure prominently in the relief work. Would you help?

With season's greetings!

Yours sincerely,

Lin Yu.

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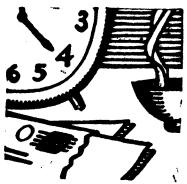
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# Four O'clock in the Editor's Office



**A**BOUT the keen, instructive, and disturbing article, "America and the Postponed World War", readers will find a note in the editorial columns.

Because of the taking of Chinese Shanghai by the Japanese, I had feared there would be no "China Letter" in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, but the letter arrived only a week delayed. It

was dated November 15, a few days after the Japanese occupied Nantao, and therefore does not make extensive reference to the events that have transpired there subsequently. Mr. Lin Yu is one of the editors of the *China Critic* and a brother of Lin Yutang, the author of the famous book, "My Country and My People". A short biographical note concerning Lin Yu was published in this column last month.

C. V. Pedroche's short story, "Alias Basing Samac", makes a good Yule-tide story although he sent it to me several months ago with the following note: "Here is the first story I have written since I became deputy Provincial Treasurer in this municipality (Santa Ignacia, Tarlac). Needless to say, it is the product of my experiences branding cattle in the hinterland. Basing Samac, the hero, is a real character, and, in fact, is here in my office now. He came to bring me a bottle of *basi* as a present." Mr. Borje's story, "The Beetle", published in the April issue of the Magazine, was reprinted in the *The Living Age* for August under the by-line, "We offer an unusual story about life and death among the Philippine peons". The *Living Age* is one of the oldest and most respected magazines published in the United States

founded in 1844. It is given over chiefly to the reprint of important articles taken from the world press, and rarely reprints a story. The editor, Robert Lee Baker, wrote me in part: "One of our functions is to introduce little known but able writers to the reading public in the United States as soon as a market is created for their material. . . As a number of American editors and publishers will have seen 'The Beetle', Mr. Borje might refer to it in trying to place his stories in this country". As I wrote in this column some time ago, Mr. Borje has already been approached by Simon & Schuster about a book.

Dr. Eufronio M. Alip is Professor of History at the University of Santo Tomas. His article on the strange Kolorum sect, including his description of the "holy places" on Mount Banahao where these people believe Christ lived and died, is interesting, especially during this holiday season, although the article is based on the author's visit there during Holy Week, earlier in the year. Considerable more information about the origin of the Kolorum than is contained in Dr. Alip's note was contained in two articles by Robert G. Woods, then Chief Clerk of the Philippine Constabulary, published in the December, 1929, and January, 1930, Philippine Magazine.

Pilar S. Gramonte, author of the biographical sketch, "Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo, Poet of the Brush", was born in 1912 and graduated from the University of the Philippines in 1935. She was connected with the *Woman's World* for some time and was also assistant managing editor of the *Lawyers' Journal*. She is deeply interested in music as well as the other arts and to the March issue of last year she contributed an article on Nicanor Abelardo, the late Filipino composer. The appellation, "Poet of the brush", for Hidalgo, is well chosen. Of the reproduction of the painter's "Oedipus and Antigone", Prof. Ignacio Manlapaz wrote in the June, 1928, issue of this Magazine: "It was inspired by Sophocles' 'Oedipus at Colonus'. It represents Antigone weeping by the side of her dead father, Oedipus. The style contrasts strikingly with Luna's. There is an atmospheric softness about the picture, a soft melting quality that reminds you of the vaporous effect of Carriere and Murillo's later canvases. The gradations of tones are exquisitely delicate. . . . And what rare luminosity! The canvas has a musical suggestiveness. . ."

The short story, "The Little General of the Slum", is a "true story". The author, Felipe B. Ong, is a nineteen-year old University student, born in Mabalacat, Pampanga. He states in a letter that he had read the Philippine Magazine ever since his elementary school days when his aunts, who are teachers, were subscribers.

Major Wilfrid Turnbull continues his "Return to Old Haunts" in this issue, and readers will certainly not miss the humor in his reference to "the society news and scandal of fourteen years" among the wild blacks of the east coast of Luzon, to the fact that in the old days he was usually "called upon to provide the layette", the delicacy of the situation he found himself in because there was no "chaperon", etc. The Major has not written much for the Magazine of late years, but those who are interested in his inimitable descriptions of his earlier life among some of the pagan peoples of the Philippines should read the following: "The Dumagats of North-east Luzon", August and September, 1929; "Among the Ilongots Twenty Years Ago", October, November, and December, 1929; "Bringing a Wild Tribe under Government Control", May, 1930; "Hunting with the Wild Tribes of Luzon", June, July, and August, 1931; "Early Days in the Philippine Constabulary", January, February, and March, 1932; "Early Days in the Mountain Province," May, 1932. Enough material for an outstanding book. What

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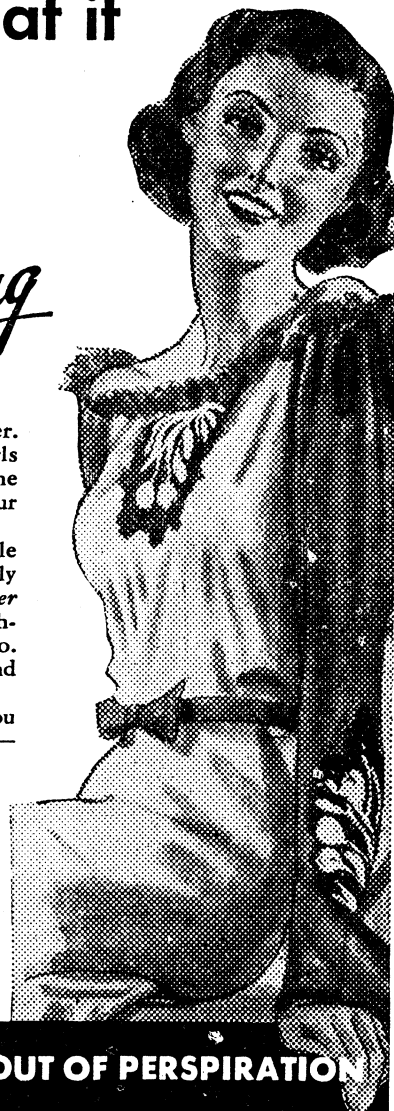
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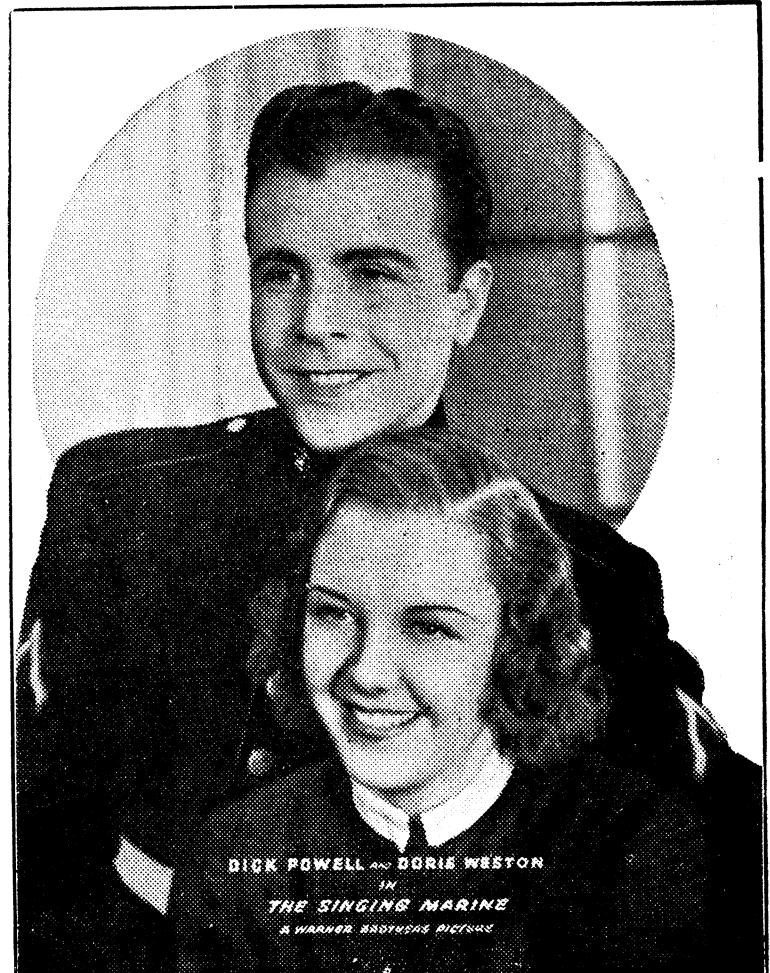
is the matter with our book publishers that they did not snatch this material up?

"Tobacco Culture in the Cagayan Valley" by Mariano D. Manawis is a continuation of his series on the life of the Cagayan peasant. No finer and completer study of a Christian group in the Philippines has ever been made. His next article will deal with Aday's relations with the tobacco dealers in the Valley. He told me in a recent letter: "One of my two sisters (the other one is in Cagayan and wrote me some time ago that the price of tobacco is discouragingly low this year) is showing an interest in my articles now whereas before she was indifferent to my scribblings. She comes to my house to read the published ones, even the first ones which appeared worthless to her when I was just beginning, and she has even suggested that I go to Cagayan and collect samples of all the things I mention, such as a Cagayan saddle, Aday's spear, flute, *cinco-cinco*, etc."

Romeo R. Tuason is another writer whose work is not highly appreciated at home, judging by a letter I received from him. He is a Manila high school student and patterned his article on kinship terms in the Aklan District of Capiz on similar articles published in this Magazine or other regions. "With the help of my mother, who was here last February to attend the Eucharistic Congress and gave me some of the terms I did not know, I prepared the first draft of the article and then sent it to my sister in Capiz for correction. She made a few corrections, but sent it back with the following note: 'This article will bring you nothing. It is of no importance to you at all. Writing good stories is better. So I don't want to receive anything more from you like this. You will only waste your energy. Doing things of no value is a sin...!'"

Among reprints from the Philippine Magazine that have come to my notice this past month are Mariano D. Manawis's "The Cagayan Peasant as a Farmer" (May issue), reprinted in the *Fact Digest* for October; and *The Digest* (formerly the *Review of Reviews* and the *Literary Digest*) reprinted in two successive issues, for October 16 and October 23, parts of Alberto Crespillo's article, "Ifugao Love Potions and Charms" (July issue) and Marc T. Greene's "'White' Russians on the China Coast" (June issue). These excerpt were printed under the general *Digest* heading: "A Weekly Digest of the Best in Print". Regarding Mr. Greene's article on the "White" Russians, readers may

remember Percy Warner Tinan's letter reprinted in the August Four O'Clock column, declaring that "the only girls in the only worth while cabarets in Shanghai today are still Russians, at least ninety-five percent". Mr. Greene read this remark reflecting on the accuracy of his article, and came back as follows in a letter to me just received: "I fear the gentleman who takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Russian cabaret girls of Shanghai is wrong. Mind you, I am the last person to suggest that Chinese women or any others outdo the Russians in charm. I know the latter too well for that. But inasmuch as it is a good while since the Russian revolution, it naturally



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THE SINGING MARINE  
A WARNER BROTHERS PICTURE

Christmas

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follows that if there are many Russians in the Shanghai cabarets today, they must be of the generation since the revolution. That would make them rather young, would it not? and besides I don't think the second generation of Russians is going in for the cabaret business. As for the Chinese girls speaking English, I think that has become quite common by now..."

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Still another interesting letter came from our old friend, Sydney Tomholt, Sydney, Australia. "Yes, at last I am writing to you. I am forced to write now as I want to inclose a ₱5.00 check for dividends on my Baguio Gold stock to be cashed by you towards my subscription for those Philippine Magazines that never fail to arrive, thanks to your generosity.... Now I am assistant film critic on the Sydney Morning Herald.... My book was a big success from a literary and press aspect, but the Australian public—well, the usual author's lament. 'Anoki the Blind' was chosen last year as one of the best twelve and published in Merriott's famous series, the 'Best One Act Plays of 1936', brought out by Harraps, London, as usual. A great honor for an Australian writer and the first time an Australian play was included. So I got some prestige by that, though the production of the play by the big Independent Theater here, the largest repertory concern in Sydney, was a horrible flop due to careless rehearsing and bad casting. But I was included with Bernard Shaw and Lord Dunsany on the programme, so at least died in good company, though the others, of course, lived. The press was splendid and reminded the public that even the bad acting could not spoil the play—even such disabilities could not entirely obscure the stark strength of the drama' (Sydney Bulletin). The Morning Herald spoke of its 'grim power' and referred to it as 'developing as embittered and anguished realism, the play ends on a note of Oedipus-like tragic horror, as the blind Anoli, and not the young lover, emerges from the room of death'.... I am pleased to see new young blood in the stories coming into the Magazine. It would, of course, with you at its helm. What a booster you are for the Philippine author, and how good some of them are!... I was terribly upset to hear about poor Hill's shocking end! What irony! He did so much for the Philippines! Things like that remain with me for years...."

Editorially also, we seem to have hit the bull's-eye. In the editorials in the recent issues I have given quite a lot of attention to the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, analyzing and criticizing and prognosticating. I also sent all of the members of the Committee complimentary copies each month while they were here. On the day before the American members of the Committee departed for the United States, I received the following letter from Dr. Ben Dorfman: "I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your kindness in sending me recent copies of the Philippine Magazine. May I congratulate you on the excellence of the publication? The articles average high in quality and are selected with evident good taste, and the editorials are particularly timely and keen. With kind personal regards and with best wishes for the continued success of your magazine, I am, Yours very truly, (sgd.) Ben Dorfman." I humbly call attention to the word "keen", not in a spirit of boastfulness (far be that from me!), but as possibly indicating that the editorials in question hit pretty close to the mark.

Some months ago, I received a letter from Dr. R. F. Barton, an American ethnologist who was here years ago and who wrote several books about Ifugao law, customs, and religion. It ran: "Please send the Magazine to me at Kiangan. I am located at Bitu, between Anao and Hingyon and Piwong. I have to confess I have not accomplished much so far. My informant Himingale had the misfortune to have his throat cut and be robbed of ten pesos while lying drunk in the road three years ago. This was a severe blow, as I caught Himingale—a man having an exceptional memory and a command of vivid imaginative figures of speech—young, and trained him so that he would talk slowly and leave nothing, or at least very much, out. The priests here are all



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old, and, apparently, nearly all rich (or have industrious wives), so I have no informant yet worthy of the name. I have, however, done quite a bit in anthropology—I mean physical anthropology—and in linguistics. Any time you can get away and feel like roughing it, I suggest that you make for the mountains and come to see me. And if you come soon, bring a half pound of red dental baseplate wax and a little haywire, 3 meters of any medium-sized wire. I want to see if I can teach the Hapao metal casters a new trick in casting. Wire about 9-gauge. Also about 5 pounds of dental casting plaster and a 20-cent jar of Vaseline. I know of three double thumbs, accessory thumbs, and want to make impression. Also I should like to make some casts of faces. . . .” Unfortunately, I was unable to join him in the mountains, much as I should like to have done so, but I print his letter here to show how many interesting things there are in this world that have nothing to do with just making money. Later, Doctor Barton made several trips to Manila and back to Ifugao, but he has now left the Philippines and is on his way to Europe. When he came to say goodbye to me, he told me the following story: “A month or two ago, I attended a canyao in Anaao District, Ifugao. The *cabecilla* (headman) of the place introduced himself and showed me his various documents and *nombamientos*, some of which dated from the days of Governor Gallman. One of his ‘documents’ was a campaign letter of the Coalition, bespeaking his support in the Commonwealth election. We then talked over old times, and he told me what had been happening in the country since I left it many years ago. ‘For some reason that I don’t know, all the Americans have gone back to America’, he said, ‘except one—Quezon. I don’t think he will ever go back’! That is a “good one” on the President, and we can all laugh over it now that he is recovering from the illness that came very near to taking his valuable life.

**Aklan Kinship Terms**

(Continued from page 552)

*Lola* and *Oya* are the terms used for grandmother. *Lola* is more common. *Manang* is another term but also infrequent.

*Apo* is the term used by the Aklanon folk for grandchild, regardless of sex. For grandson *apo co ñga laki* and for granddaughter *apo co ñga bayi* are used.

The degree of relationship to one’s grandchild are expressed as follows: great grandchild, *icaywang apo*; grandchild of 3rd degree, *katlong apo*; grandchild of 4th degree, *kap-at ñga apo*; and grandchild of 5th degree, *kalima ñga apo*.

*Panogagan* is parent-in-law. Father-in-law:—*Panogangan ñga laki*. *Laki* is added to *panogagan* to distinguish the sex.

*Panogangan ñga bayi* is mother-in-law.

*Omagod ñga laki* is the term for son-in-law.

*Omagod ñga bayi* for daughter-in-law.

*Bayw* is the term used for brothers of either the husband or the wife. *Hipag* is the Aklanon equivalent of sister-in-law.

Aklanon  
*bilas*  
*asawa*  
*balay*  
  
*ina-anak*  
  
*maninoy*  
*maninay*  
*egso-on*

*alila*  
*balo*  
*manak*  
*oñga sa bonyag*  
*oñga sa pirma*  
*Oñga sa casal*

**Other Terms**

English

husband or wife of a sibling-in-law.  
spouse generally.  
the term used between two persons whose children were married, when they address each other.  
god-child (baptism, confirmation and marriage)  
god-father.  
god-mother.  
term used by god-child and children of the god-parents when they address each other.  
adopted child.  
widow or widower.  
half-brother or half-sister.  
god-child in baptism.  
god-child in confirmation.  
gold-child at marriage.

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### News Summary

(Continued from page 531)

national action "through mediation" and will resist any angry and excited demands. They state they will oppose any action antagonizing the Japanese.

An unidentified "pirate" airplane bombs and sinks the French ship *Oued Mellah* 50 miles east of the Balearic Islands while on the way to Port Vendres with a cargo of grain. The crew is rescued by two French destroyers. An unidentified German steamer is reported sunk off Cartagena by a pirate torpedo attack. According to French reports, the German government has notified the parents of the crewmen of the German submarine U-24 that the craft sank during maneuvers. It is thought this was the pirate submarine believed to have been sunk by the British destroyer *Basilisk* recently.

Premier Paul Van Zeeland and his Cabinet resign to facilitate the investigation of charges that the Premier accepted unwarranted payments from the National Bank.

Oct. 26.—After a terrific aerial and artillery bombardment, the Japanese occupy Chapei and take the North Station stronghold, driving the still fighting Chinese defenders across the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad, the latter again digging in along the southern bank of Soochow Creek to force the Japanese into another major engagement. Chapei is on fire in the worst conflagration in the Far East since the Tokyo fire of 1923, the fire running eight miles across.

A gray seaplane, with a black cross painted on the wings, machine-guns the airmail base of the Air Force on Minorca Island. There are no casualties. A French destroyer squadron is already on the way.

Oct. 27.—The British fire on a Japanese plane which attacks a British outpost near Jessfield Park. Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, authorizes U. S. Marines defending a sector of the International Settlement to fire on any airplane of any nationality which attacks their positions. The Belgian government, in agreement with the other powers, invites Russia and Germany to attend the Nine-Power Conference. Japan formally declines the invitation stating that the League which inspired the Conference "would put serious obstacles in the path of a just and proper solution of the Sino-Japanese warfare".

The powers agree to cancel the token withdrawal plan and to withdraw all volunteers, but only after a study by a neutral committee of the Spanish battlefronts, including the taking of a census which may take many months. In the mean time the Non-Intervention Committee will discuss the granting of full belligerent rights to both sides. Russia threatens to withdraw, claiming the whole business is "camouflage", and observers state France may withdraw from its diplomatic alliance with Britain and side with Russia.

Oct. 28.—A new Japanese protectorate, "The

Autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia", is formally established at Kweihua, capital of Suiyuan, with Prince Teh Wan at its head. Japan hurls a new naval bombardment at Pootung. Manchukuoan troops fire on Soviet border guards along the Amur where both Japan and Russia have been concentrating troops. A Japanese official in Paris states that though Japan has refused to participate in the Brussels Conference, this does not mean it would not accept friendly conversations with the principal powers interested, particularly the United States, looking toward the eventual restoration of peace. The Conference, he states, "might give these powers a mandate to open negotiations at Tokyo. U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and British Ambassador Robert Craigie might talk with Japanese Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and then the two might sound out the Chinese government at Nanking".

French troops take control of the streets in Morocco's chief cities following riots allegedly inspired by Italy.

Mussolini states in a mass meeting in Rome that bolshevism must be eradicated in Europe and colonies must be given to Germany if peace is to be preserved.

Oct. 29.—During the Japanese shelling of Hungjao, a number of shells drop in Jessfield Park and three British soldiers are killed and several more wounded while on guard duty in the British sector. Madame Chiang Kai-shek is reported injured in an automobile accident last Saturday, sustaining a broken rib and bad bruises. Russia accepts the invitation to the Brussels Conference. Germany declines on the grounds that it is not a signatory to the Nine-Power Treaty, but expresses willingness to participate in "practical" measures for the solution of the Far Eastern dispute. The Tokyo spokesman states Japan would negotiate to end hostilities if China proposes such a course directly to Japan. He states that since Japan was condemned in advance, it is unlikely that those who condemned Japan would make suitable mediators.

An Italian air mission leaves Italy for Peru to reorganize that country's air force.

Oct. 30.—A "non-political" group in Tokyo, composed of leading members of various parties in the Diet and industrialists and business men, charge Britain with activities "improper for a third power", including the securing of the convocation of the Nine-Power Conference, and adopts a resolution favoring the severance of diplomatic relations. German Foreign Minister Baron Konstantine von Neurath predicts the failure of the Conference "if it is conducted in the spirit of Geneva".

The Spanish government moves from Valencia to Barcelona. Franco announces a "starvation blockade" of the east coast by air and navy. The British steamer *James Weems*, loaded with wheat and condensed milk, on the way from Marseilles to Barcelona, is bombed and sunk by an unidentified plane

16 miles off the Catalonian coast. The crew is saved. The men state the plane bore a black skull-and-crossbones, and looked like a modern Italian bomber. It gave them five minutes to clear the ship in life-boats.

Oct. 31.—The "doomed battalion" of 500 Chinese soldiers evacuates its stronghold in Chapei on the edge of the International Settlement on orders from Chiang-Kai-shek, the Japanese making every effort to annihilate the withdrawing men, but most of them reaching the British lines where they turn over their weapons, and the wounded are rushed to the British military hospital. They had previously refused all offers of sanctuary and their stubborn resistance and bravery for four days thrilled the world. The Chinese spokesman states the government flatly rejects any proposal for an armistice either at Shanghai or elsewhere. "The issue is national", he states, "and no local settlement anywhere is possible. There can be no question of peace so long as Japanese remain in occupation of our territory." According to "unofficial sources" in Brussels, Japan is willing to accept the United States as mediator if the Chinese will agree first to open direct negotiations with Japan.

Nov. 1.—Some 7000 Japanese shock troops cross Soochow Creek in the face of withering Chinese fire. The Japanese Foreign Office announces the amicable settlement of the incident involving the firing on the British Embassy cars last month.

The anti-piracy patrol of the Mediterranean is strengthened by Turkish gunboats and seaplanes. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden states in the House of Commons that any action that can be taken in the Far Eastern conflict depends upon the cooperation of the United States. "There will be no enduring peace until all nations accept to be bound—as we accept to be bound—by international law and until the force against any potential aggressor is overwhelming. . . We believe in settlement of disputes by peaceful means. While we recognize that the League is at present seriously handicapped by its incomplete membership, we believe it still provides the best means for obtaining the general observance of that principle. . . We will join in no anti-communist and no anti-fascist blocs. We offer our cooperation to all, but will accept dictation from none". He intimates that the initiative in calling the Brussels Conference came from the United States and not Britain and points out that on the Geneva Advisory Committee the United States was present only as an observer. He criticizes Mussolini for championing German colonial claims stating, "we do not admit the rights of any government to call upon us for a contribution when there is no evidence to show that government is prepared to make contributions on its own part".

Nov. 2.—Reported that Japanese government powers are being concentrated into the hands of six men, including Premier Fuminaro Konoye, War Minister H. Sugiyama, Navy Minister M. Yoano,

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and Foreign Minister Hirota. Observers state that Japan is near financial collapse. According to Japanese newspaper reports, Hans Luther, former German Ambassador to the United States, now in Tientsin, stated that "Germany will work in close cooperation with Japan to realize the economic development of North China". China announces at Brussels it will fight to the finish unless the Conference establishes a peace based on treaty principles. French troops with Japanese and American, British, and French military and naval commanders, occupy Chiaoting University in Chinese territory, China's foremost engineering school, and hoist the French flag there. The Japanese had threatened to destroy the institution because of alleged Chinese troop concentrations there.

German officials deny charges of the existence of a military understanding with Italy.

Nov. 3.—Norman Davis, head of the American delegation, opens the Brussels Conference, attended by all the signatories of the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty except Japan and by representatives of eleven non-signatory nations, with an offer of full American cooperation to which Britain and France announce their support. He appeals for an "equitable adjustment" and warns that nations engaged in policies directed toward economic self-sufficiency forego the benefits of international trade and financial relations and are creating conditions conducive to threats to peace. He states the United States is prepared to share in common efforts for a peaceful solution of the Oriental conflict but will make no commitments except those already made in signing the Treaty. "Our present interest, however, would be real even if there were no such treaty. The hostilities now waged in the Far East are our serious concern, not only for China and Japan, but for the whole world." He declares that when the Treaty was signed, "the signatories believed that the Chinese had the capacity to establish a new order and that the elapsing years have seen China make rapid progress along the course which tends to confirm the faith in which the Treaty was founded. We believe cooperation between Japan and China is essential to the best interests of those two countries and that this must be developed by friendship, fair-play, and reciprocal confidence. The problems underlying Sino-Japanese relations must be solved on a basis fair to each and acceptable to both". Secretary Eden expresses regret at the absence of Japan and states Britain is in full agreement with every word uttered by Davis. Ivon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, praises President Roosevelt's efforts for peace, emphasizes respect for the sanctity of treaties, and states that the success of the Conference would be a "signal hope to the entire world". Italy sounds the only note of discord, its representative stating there can not be any question of direct or indirect coercive measures to "quarantine" Japan and that the absence of that nation "makes the discussions appear useless". America, Britain, and France decides to ask the Conference to send Japan another invitation to participate.

France tells the newspapers that the "war is won". Reported unofficially from London that Britain will shortly recognize the Franco régime. Hostilities on the Aragon front continue unabated.

Nov. 4.—Young Chinese soldiers, inferiorly equipped, launch a furious attack against the Japanese veterans making their position on the south bank of Soochow Creek almost untenable, according to observers who state further, "The world can no longer be little the fighting qualities of the Chinese. For sheer heroism, the Chinese soldier is a match for any soldier in the world". Davis sounds the key-note at Brussels in proposing direct negotiations with Japan and China, and it is agreed to ask the

two nations to state their terms for calling an armistice. The speakers refrain from arraigining Japan. The general atmosphere of the meeting is reported to be gloomy and Britain is said to be preparing the way for a possible collapse of the Conference in the action of the British Ambassador to Belgium inquiring of the Japanese Ambassador whether Japan would attend a "future conference" to discuss the situation on a "broader basis", this to "save Japan's face" and sidestep consideration of coercive measures at this time. Dr. Wellington Koo, head of the Chinese delegation, states China will fight "until Japan halts its aggression". M. Litvinov, the Russian representative, subscribes to the hopes expressed by Davis, but states that the peace must bind the hands of the aggressors now and in the future in all parts of the world.

The German Embassy at Rome announces that Germany, Italy, and Japan will sign an "anti-communist pact", identical with that signed by Germany and Japan last year. Chancellor Hitler refuses to accept the resignation of Hjalmar Schacht, the Minister of Economics, and Germany's financial genius.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain tells the House of Commons that Britain is negotiating with the Spanish insurgents for the appointment of commercial agents in Spain, but that these would have no diplomatic status and their appointment would not mean de facto diplomatic recognition. Indicated at Paris that France will follow the British lead in compromising with the Spanish fascists as the "domination of Italy and Germany over Nationalist Spain will become less tyrannical when both Spanish camps are on an even footing".

Nov. 5.—The Brussels Conference rejects the Italian claim that the Conference is without a right to intervene and agrees to offer its aid to Japan and China in bringing about peace, while there is talk of excluding Italy from the negotiations. Observers suggest that President Roosevelt may be using the Conference as a testing ground for close American cooperation with Britain and France against the fascist bloc. A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that Japan is "unable to accept any mediation whatsoever". Reporter that Chancellor Hitler is considering the advisability of direct German efforts at mediation.

Two French steamers are attacked by pirate airplanes off the eastern coast of Spain but the planes are driven off by French warships.

Nov. 6.—The Japanese take Taiyuanfu, deserted capital of Shansi. Nineteen nations send a note to Japan asking it to meet a small committee of nations to discuss the Sino-Japanese hostilities, after bitterly wrangling over the wording of the note which is said to have revealed that Davis is fighting almost single-handed efforts to bury the Conference. He succeeded in blocking the appointment of a mediation committee on which Italy was anxious to be represented and the Italian representative walked out before the session adjourned. France opposed Davis's suggestion that the Conference reconvene on Monday but the American diplomat's curt reply was that a great amount of work remained to be done and was supported by the small powers, it thereupon being agreed to reconvene on Tuesday. The note asks Japan to establish contact with the Conference to "facilitate settlement of the conflict", and points out that the Far Eastern hostilities concern the Nine-Power Treaty are entitled to the rights the Treaty confers. Berlin officials point out that Germany has is in a favorable position to mediate because it has no concessions in China and fewer large material interests than most other powers. The Chinese at Brussels state that the report that Hitler desires to act as mediator is circulated by propagandists with ulterior motives and that it may confuse the

opinion of the delegates and impede their work.

The "anti-communist" pact is signed in Rome, and Premier Konoye in Tokyo gives a banquet in celebration of the event. Washington is reported to feel that it represents a consolidation of the principal fascist governments against democracies and that it will aggravate instead of relieve world tension.

The Duke of Windsor decides to postpone his projected visit to the United States to study labor conditions, it is believed because of criticism of Baltimore labor elements that objected to the Duke's guide, Charles Bedaux, originator of the industrial "speed-up" system and also pointed out that the Duchess "while a resident here, never showed the slightest concern for the problems of labor or of the poor". The Duke cables his regrets to President Roosevelt and others, stating that misconceptions have arisen regarding his motives and the purposes of his tour. Reported that his decision followed a telephone conversation with his brother, King George, who pointed out that a bad reception in America might provoke a wave of anti-American sentiment in Britain and harm Anglo-American relations.

Nov. 7.—Italian press rejoices at Italy's adherence to the German-Japanese anti-communist pact and proclaims Japan's "naval supremacy" in the Pacific. Fascist leaders disclose that Mussolini signed the agreement largely because of the sentiment revealed in Brussels against the totalitarian powers and because Roosevelt's Chicago speech showed that the United States is abandoning its isolationist policy. It is predicted a drive will be begun to enlist further adherents, possibly in Latin America where rightist sentiment is strong. It is claimed there are no "hidden aims", but British opinion is there are secret military clauses and Moscow officials state the pact means unqualified support to Japan's campaign in China.

Russia celebrates the twentieth anniversary of the Revolution.

Nov. 8.—The Japanese make a rapid advance toward Pootung, crossing the Whangpoo. Earlier in the day, they brought a large artillery piece (a "Big Bertha") into action, which fired huge projectiles at intervals of two or three minutes. General Chiang Kai-shek tells the press that China would not favor direct negotiations with Japan as this would give Japan only another opportunity to press terms unacceptable to China and to the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty as well.

The Russian Ambassador in Rome protests against the tripartite anti-communist agreement and states that Italian adherence is "contrary to the agreement of 1933 and not friendly toward the Soviet". Stated in Berlin that Germany may try to induce China to join the agreement and to make this a condition to German mediation. The Manchester *Guardian* states that the pact is directed not so much against Russia as against Britain and France, communism being only a convenient bogey. The German "pocket battleship" *Deutschland* and several destroyers arrive of Gaeta, Italy, for combined naval maneuvers with the Italian fleet.

Nov. 9.—After holding out against the combined Japanese army, navy, and air force for 88 days, Chinese troops in the Shanghai area, shortly after midnight, begin a quiet retreat from the region, enabling the Japanese to throw a ring of steel around China's greatest port and bottling up 3,000,000 Chinese residents, 1,000,000 refugees, and many thousands of Americans and other foreigners. Chiang Kai-shek announces the operations are purely local and do not form a vital part in the nation's chief defenses which are in the Yellow River region where China has several "Hindenburg" lines. However some 10,000 Chinese soldiers are trapped in Nantao just south of the French Concession. The Japanese force Chinese in Peiping to parade in "celebration"

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of the fall of Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi, many of them weeping in humiliation at being prevented from dispersing by a strong police escort. The Japanese "Pacification and Soothing Bureau" held all school principals responsible for the success of the parade and one principal was arrested for suggesting that grade one and two pupils be excused because of the length of the walk. Later, a police "spontaneity squad" escorts students to a mass meeting. Reported that the British Consul-General in Shanghai has been instructed to file claims for compensation for damages to British property with the Chinese and Japanese authorities.

Litvinov leaves Brussels for Moscow stating he may return "if the situation warrants", after a wrangle as to the make-up of the mediation committee. Davis originally wanted the committee to consist of Britain, Belgium, and the United States, but when France insisted on Joining, Italy made a similar demand, and Litvinov hinted that Russia might withdraw from the Conference if Italy were included in the committee and Russia omitted. Many appeals from all parts of the world to take a stronger stand are being received by the Conference. There is talk Litvinov's return to Moscow has some connection with the Soviet "purge".

The Catalonian parliament re-elects Luis Companys to the Presidency. Rebel headquarters announces that wholesale withdrawals of Italian volunteers from Spain and Majorca have begun in accordance with an agreement with Mussolini. Franco warns that 165 miles of the Spanish east coast waters will be mined in connection with the recently announced starvation blockade.

J. Ramay MacDonal, former British Prime Minister, dies of a heart attack aboard a liner while on his way to South America for a vacation.

Nov. 10.—Japan launches an attack on the Nantao district to wipe out the "doomed battalion". According to information from Tokyo, the reply to the second invitation to join the Brussels conference will be "no". Reported from Brussels that plans are being discussed to furnish China with arms, munitions, and credit if Japan refuses to make peace. France is reported to be sending four more cruisers to Indo-China.

Rome officials say that Russia has already broken the Italo-Soviet friendship treaty by signing an agreement with France and supporting the League's sanctions against Italy during the Ethiopian campaign, and that Mussolini may formally renounce the treaty.

Gen. Iwane Matsui announces in effect that he is master of Shanghai and feels free to take any steps dictated by military necessity. He says he prefers not to interfere with the right of foreign countries to protect their interests within the Settlement boundaries, but complains of "lack of cooperation" on the part of Settlement authorities, intimating they are pro-Chinese, and warns of possible drastic action in the event "cooperation" could not be secured. Military needs may include Japanese control of the maritime customs and of censorship, he states.

Apogee on the 31st at..... 2:00 a.m.

Eclipse

On December 2nd and 3rd, an annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible in the Philippines. The belt of the eclipse is confined to the Pacific Ocean. The belt begins in the Haha Jima Group of I-lands and runs through the islands of North Marshall, Washington, Fanning and ends off the coast of Lower California.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 7:47 a. m. and sets at 6:53 p. m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Sagittarius.

VENUS rises at 5:23 a. m. and sets at 4:35 p. m. Just before sunrise, the planet may be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Scorpius near the bright star Antares.

MARS rises at 10:28 a. m. and sets at 9:58 p. m. At 7:00 p. m. the planet will be found about 25° above the western horizon in the constellation of Capricorn.

JUPITER rises at 8:50 a. m. and sets at 8:04 p. m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found about 40° above the western horizon between the constellations of Capricorn and Sagittarius.

SATURN rises at 12:23 p. m. and sets at 12:17 a. m. on the 16th. At 9:00 p. m. the planet may be

found a little to the south of the constellation of Pisces and about 40° west of the meridian.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith  
Castor and Pollux in Gemini  
Capella in Auriga  
Aldebaran in Taurus  
Deneb in Cygnus

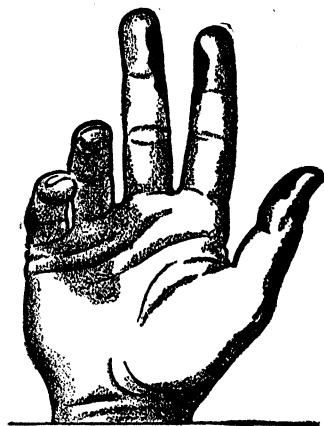
South of the Zenith  
Sirius in Canis Major  
Canopus in Argo  
Procyon in Canis Minor  
Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion  
Achernar in Eridanus  
Formalhaut in Piscis Australis

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Astronomical Data for  
December, 1937  
By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset  
(Upper Limb)

	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 Solstice on the 22nd at 2:22 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset  
(Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
December 1.....	4:28 a.m.	4:09 p.m.
December 2.....	5:18 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
December 3.....	6:08 a.m.	5:42 p.m.
December 4.....	6:56 a.m.	6:31 p.m.
December 5.....	7:44 a.m.	7:21 p.m.
December 6.....	8:29 a.m.	8:11 p.m.
December 7.....	9:12 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
December 8.....	9:53 a.m.	9:49 p.m.
December 9.....	10:34 a.m.	10:39 p.m.
December 10.....	11:13 a.m.	11:29 p.m.
December 11.....	11:53 a.m.	
December 12.....	12:35 p.m.	12:21 a.m.
December 13.....	1:20 p.m.	1:14 a.m.
December 14.....	2:09 p.m.	2:11 a.m.
December 15.....	3:02 p.m.	3:11 a.m.
December 16.....	4:01 p.m.	4:15 a.m.
December 17.....	5:04 p.m.	5:20 a.m.
December 18.....	6:10 p.m.	6:24 a.m.
December 19.....	7:14 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
December 20.....	8:17 p.m.	8:21 a.m.
December 21.....	9:16 p.m.	9:12 a.m.
December 22.....	10:12 p.m.	9:58 a.m.
December 23.....	11:05 p.m.	10:41 a.m.
December 24.....	11:56 p.m.	11:22 a.m.
December 25.....		12:03 p.m.
December 26.....	12:46 a.m.	12:43 p.m.
December 27.....	1:35 a.m.	1:24 p.m.
December 28.....	2:25 a.m.	2:07 p.m.
December 29.....	3:15 a.m.	2:52 p.m.
December 30.....	4:04 a.m.	3:39 p.m.
December 31.....	4:53 a.m.	4:27 p.m.

Phases of the Moon

New Moon	on the 3rd at.....	7:11 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 11th at.....	9:12 a.m.
Full Moon	on the 18th at.....	2:52 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 24th at.....	10:20 p.m.
Apogee	on the 4th at.....	1:00 a.m.
Perigee	on the 17th at.....	10:00 p.m.



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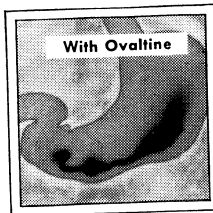
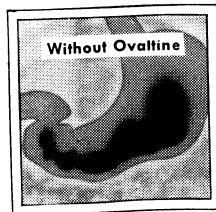
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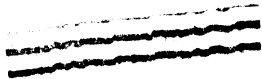


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