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COMBINED WITH PROMENADE

VOL. XXXVII

FEBRUARY, 1940

No. 2 (382)



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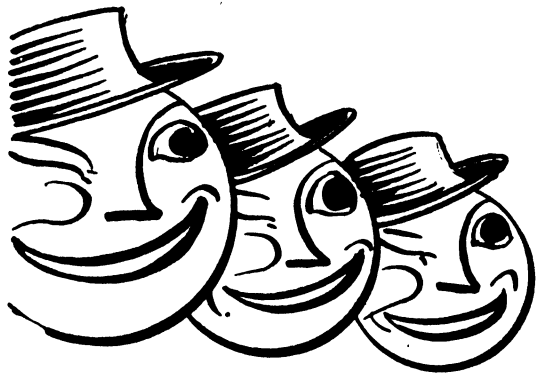
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COMBINED WITH PROMENADE

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



VOL. XXXVII

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



BUSINESS showed the usual seasonal improvement during December, although there were various indications that retail sales were somewhat disappointing, particularly in rural districts. The Government's price fixing program continued to exert a restraining influence on forward sales of many import commodities, since fixed retail prices were at or below replacement cost and the official mechanism of permits for purchases at higher than fixed prices was rather ineffective owing to its slowness and inflexibility. It is believed that eventually a satisfactory procedure will be evolved, but in the meantime business will be slow and uncertain.

Import business has continued at a very low level throughout the fourth, quarter, the principal causes being:

a) A reactional decline from the excessive speculative buying which occurred immediately following the outbreak of war in September.

b) Uncertainty concerning the extent and duration of the European war and of its effect on prices and on local conditions.

c) Dislocation of trade resulting from the establishment of fixed prices for various commodities. Business in commodities not directly affected has been curtailed owing to fears of extension of the price control program.

Under these conditions, it is certain that the volume of December import trade was somewhat below November and substantially less than in December of last year.

Export business showed the usual seasonal contraction during December. Trade was affected also by a very marked reduction in European buying and by a reaction from excessive shipments during previous months of various commodities for which United States import quotas have been established for 1940. A further factor was the continued delay in shipments of sugar to the United States, owing to extremely low prices.

Government finance was featured by further declines in internal revenue collections, although Customs collections for the month were remarkably large and total Government revenue for the year recorded a small but satisfactory increase over 1938.

The banking situation was featured by continued heavy import financing, with the result that loans and discounts reached a new high for the year. General banking conditions were satisfactory and there was a considerable improvement in credits and collections.

The exchange market reflected the continued heavy import financing and the inadequate cover available owing to delay in sales of export sugar. As a result, the dollar showed increasing strength against the peso.

The local securities market showed some improvement on increased volume, average prices recording a net gain of about four per cent during the month.

Investments in new corporations and partnerships during December advanced very materially over the previous month, although the aggregate total showed practically no change from the corresponding month of 1938.

Shipping conditions were generally stable throughout December, although European sailings were somewhat curtailed and rates were very high. Railway tonnage showed a further gain, reaching a new high for the year.

Private building was adversely affected by price restrictions on imported materials, but public building continued active. The building materials market was somewhat unsettled due to official price control measures.

The sugar market was weak and uncertain, with producers refraining from export sales owing to extremely low prices. Prices of domestic sugar declined and trading was light.

The coconut products market was quiet but steady with prices advancing fractionally. Exports fell rather sharply, this being particularly true of coconut oil.

The abaca market showed some recovery from the November decline, with prices irregularly higher and exports increasing substantially.

The rice market was quiet but firm. Arrivals of new crop domestic rice caused prices to decline slightly.

Shipments of both leaf tobacco and cigars fell very sharply during December, this being a result of the abnormally large shipments during the three preceding months, in anticipation of the United States quotas in 1940. The market in general was steady and prices were satisfactory.

The lumber market was seasonally quiet, with export orders falling, although actual shipments showed some increase over November.

Gold production fell owing to the numerous holidays, but the output for the year shows a gain of nearly 15 per cent over 1938.

The textile market showed the usual seasonal improvement in retail sales. Wholesale and indent orders for fancies improved, but staple lines continued very quiet.

Sales of automotive vehicles during December were very satisfactory, with dealers anticipating continued good business during the coming year.

Domestic demand for all varieties of foodstuffs was quite active, this being a result principally of seasonal factors. The price fixing program affected forward business in flour, canned fish and canned milk, but orders for fresh fruits and vegetables continued at a high level.

Net radio registrations during December show an increase of eight per cent over the previous month and 51 per cent over the same month of last year. The total for the year increased 81 per cent over 1938.

News Summary

The Philippines



Dec. 25.—Viscount T. Inouye, member of House of Peers and director of Nippon Steel Works, former President of South Manchurian Railway and Cabinet member, arrives in Manila for 2 weeks visit.

Jan. 1.—Quotas in American exports to United States go into effect; cigars, 200,000,000 units; scrap tobacco, 4,500,000 lbs.; Coconut oil, 200,000 long tons; pearl or shell buttons, 850,000 gross. Exports above these quotas will pay full duties. Quotas will shrink 5% annually until January, 1946, after which each quota will become one-half of corresponding 1945 quotas until July 4, 1946, date of independence. Export taxes on other Philippine products sent to United States will begin in 1941.

Industries upon which diminishing quotas have been imposed represent aggregate investment of ₱43,400,000, and employ directly 34,700 people, but millions are indirectly affected.

President Manuel L. Quezon issues executive order creating Traffic Commission with A. D. Williams, Malacañan technical adviser on public works, as chairman.

Charges are filed in Davao against sailors or *Takao Maru* who, in alleged attempt to smuggle sake (Japanese wine) ashore, resisted arrest, disarmed a customs officer, and threatened to throw him overboard.

Jan. 2.—Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas tells press duties of Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde have been enlarged to include Philippine purchases, tobacco propaganda, supervision of Philippine students in United States, and all public relations of Filipinos residing there and in Hawaii.

Jan. 3.—Teofilo Mendoza is elected President of the Municipal Board of Manila at ceremonies in the new City Hall. The old City Hall, built by U. S. Army engineers 1901-03, of Oregon pine, as a military hospital, will be torn down. Acting Mayor Alejo Aquino asks audience to observe one minute's silent prayer for Mayor Juan Posadas, reported very ill.

Mayor Posadas dies, of a heart ailment. He was appointed Mayor by then Governor-General Frank Murphy in 1934, reappointed in 1937; priorly Collector of Internal Revenue from 1924; began his career as deputy treasurer in Iba, Zambales.

President Quezon orders all cockpits in chartered cities closed on expiration of present licenses.

Jan. 4.—President Quezon issues executive order authorizing creation of ₱5,000,000 National Trading Corporation to bolster government's program of nationalization of retail trade and price-fixing. He approves study trip abroad for Manila Chief of Police Antonio Torres and appoints Maj. M. Turingan acting Chief.

Jan. 5.—President Quezon designates Benito Razon as head of National Trading Corporation.

Malacañan announces receipt of reply from President Ismet Inonu of Turkey expressing appreciation of President Quezon's telegram of sympathy in connection with earthquake disaster.

Jan. 5.—Reported from San Fernando, Pampanga, that strike of 15,000 field workers will be called tomorrow; strikers demand increase in wages, abolition of tonnage system, removal of Gov. S. Baluyot, "enemy of President Quezon's social justice program", and disbandment of *Cawaling Capayapaan* (Baluyot-sponsored organization) and of special police organization of Pampanga Sugar Development Company.

Jan. 6.—Meeting of Department of Labor officials with Pampanga strike leaders in Manila results in agreement to postpone threatened strike pending presentation of grievances to President Quezon, but strike is called against Pampanga Sugar Development Company because leaders could not be informed of agreement in time.

Jan. 7.—One Cawal leader is killed and 3 other persons are wounded in fight between Cawals and workers union members in Mexico, Pampanga.

Jan. 8.—President Quezon appoints former Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources Eulogio Rodriguez Mayor of Manila; he is expected to resign as National Campaign Manager of the Nationalista Party and also as General Manager of the Cebu Portland Cement Company. President appoints Prof. Jayme C. de Veyra full-time head of National Language Institute.

Commissioner Elizalde leaves for United States on *California Clipper*.

Malacañan issues statement in reply to remarks attributed to P. A. Meyer, President of Baguio Gold Mines and former President of American Chamber of Commerce, declaring: "In a Sunday newspaper, reviewing prospects of mining industry for current year, Mr. Meyer was quoted as lamenting trend of public policies of Commonwealth 'solely to inform laborers of their rights but not of their responsibilities'. He was quoted further: 'Comparisons are made with highly industrialized countries where wages are considerably higher, but where laborer has to give value for money received. If this can be accomplished in Philippines through government influence, there is bright future for mining industry; otherwise only question is how soon development of natural resources must cease. On account of uncertainty of further government impositions, thousands of claims had to be abandoned as operating companies, in interest of their stockholders, can not safely and prudently engage in development of new properties'. If this statement, attributed to Mr.



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Meyer, represents attitude of mining companies in Philippines, it is well for them to know that tax and labor policies of government of Commonwealth will not be dictated by them, but by best interests of country at large. This government would not be interested in development of gold mines and other natural resources of Philippines if such development would only mean high salaries for mine executives and other officials and large dividends for a few stockholders. Unless development of our natural resources will result in greater income for government and better living conditions and better wages for laborers, natural resources might well remain undeveloped until such time as public spirited citizens undertake this task. Natural resources of country are peculiarly patrimony of nation and people must be main beneficiaries of their use. If private companies are unwilling to undertake development of gold mines and other natural resources in accordance with such policies as government of Philippines may deem fit, the government itself will do it."

Jan. 9.—Pampanga Sugar Development Company and strike leaders agree to adjudication of strike by Secretary of Labor Jose Avelino. Larger questions at issue will be submitted to decision of President Quezon.

U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre goes on 2-day visit to Corregidor.

Jan. 10.—Ayala & Company is reported to have bought 6-story National City Bank Building, Manila, from J. L. Aranceta for P2,000,000; Building is assessed at P1,000,000 and land (2,118 sq. M.) at P341,182.

Three cabarets within jurisdiction of new Quezon City, near Manila, are given until June to move out; cockpits have also been required to close.

Clash between followers of late Sultan Mastura and of former Assemblyman Sinsuat Balabaran in Cotabato results in death of 3 datus and wounding of 5 other Moros.

Jan. 11.—Reported that Philippine citizenship is now being sought by 62 Chinese, 28 Germans, 16 Spaniards, 6 Englishmen, 2 Russians, 5 Japanese, 1 Frenchman, and 1 Italian, the majority merchants; under present law citizenship privilege is extended to all Orientals, formerly only to American citizens and foreigners eligible to American citizenship.

Four union members are arrested for shooting of 1 and wounding of 2 other strike breakers from Panga-

sinan at Magalang, Pampanga. Other acts of violence and sabotage are reported.

Quirino Lizardo and his nephew, Ferdinand Marcos, who won highest honors in 1939 bar examinations and is son of former Assemblyman Mariano Marcos, are convicted of murder of Julio Nalundasan, assemblyman-elect, in 1935. Mariano Marcos and his brother Pio are acquitted. Lizardo was sentenced to life and Marcos to from 10 to 17 years in view of fact he was under age at time of crime.

Emilio Lopez de Leon, his brother Delfin, and Cenon Almadin are sentenced to life imprisonment for murder of Mayor Julio Antiporda of Biñan, Laguna, in April, 1938.

Jan. 12.—High Commissioner Sayre tells press he has not changed his attitude toward carrying out provisions of Independence Act unless and until Filipinos ask it be changed, in which case Congress would decide issue. "World conditions may be so changed in 1946 that I do not believe it wise for anyone to try to decide now course of action either for United States or Philippines". He states he was much impressed by strength of Corregidor and that one can not set foot on island without feeling sense of security. "I was impressed not only with plan of defense, but with way it has been kept up. Fortifications are so strong as virtually to preclude possibility of attack". He expresses full agreement with Paul V. McNutt's Jackson Day speech, and praises President Roosevelt's message to Congress as embodying high statesmanship.

President Quezon appoints Assistant Director Eulogio B. Rodriguez Director of the National Library to succeed Teodoro M. Kalaw, recently resigned, and Mrs. Rosa Abriol Assistant Director; Mrs. Abriol was chief of the Circulating Division for many years.

Jan. 14.—Degree of "Doctor of Laws for Humanitarian Service, Honoris Causa" is conferred on Mrs. Aurora Aragon de Quezon on occasion of 20th anniversary of Philippine Women's College; she received L.D. some years ago from Marygrove College, Detroit.

Jan. 15.—President Quezon after administering oath of office to Mayor Rodriguez states it is high time government take hand in housing situation, mentioning Tondo and Sampaloc slums "where people live like animals, not human beings". He states large privately owned haciendas around Manila have benefitted by increasing values, but have done nothing to improve situation. Rodriguez promises a business-like administration and states he will not be an officer, but a street-mayor and servant of people.

Pampanga strikers issue statement that they agreed to abide by Secretary of Labor's decision, but that this could not mean acceptance of death blow to whole labor movement. "Decision is wholly unacceptable. It not only does not grant striking workers any relief but punishes them for having gone on strike. Decision contains no word favorable to labor, but is full of condemnations and threats... We fight decision because it seeks to establish policy that would suppress whole labor movement by denying workers their only weapon—right to strike. Department of Labor is supposed to look after interests of labor, but now it appears to protect solely interests of capital. Decision is far from consistent with so-called social justice program of government and pronouncement of President Quezon that human rights are above property rights. Workers did not expect from official of capitalist government decision that would wholly satisfy their demands, yet they did expect fairer decision."

Jan. 16.—Pedro Abad Santos, Pampanga Socialist leader, informs Avelino that unless he meets majority of demands, including dismissal of J. M. Tapia, manager of Pampanga Sugar Development Company, strike will be called on Friday; dismissal of manager was denied by Secretary as constituting undue interference with management. Avelino states he does not recognize Santos clique which turned down his decision.

National Traffic Commission announces Plaza Goite and Santa Cruz Bridge will be closed to horse drawn vehicles for one week, beginning Monday, as experiment.

Following number of deaths from infantile paralysis in Manila, public swimming pools are ordered drained. La Salle college was closed for week last Monday and American School closes today for week.

Jan. 17.—High Commissioner Sayre goes to Olongapo to witness naval maneuvers.

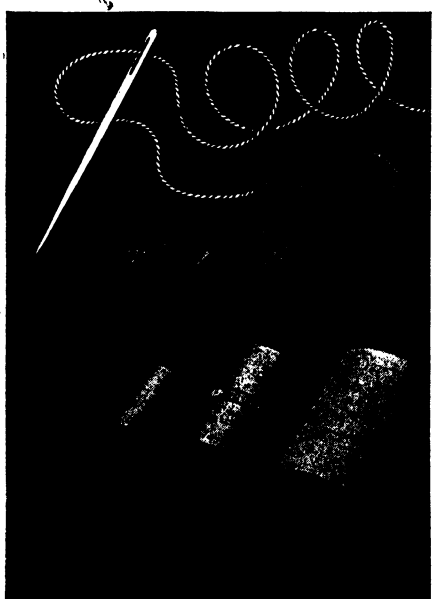
Reported that National Footwear Corporation, subsidiary of National Development Company, will extend facilities to National Footwear Cooperative Association created in Marikina last Sunday. Corporation will purchase equipment and raw material to be resold at low profit to members of Association, aim being to take famous Marikina shoemakers out of grasp of alleged Chinese capitalists in control.

Avelino announces temporary truce has been arranged to discuss Pasudeco strike anew. Strikers ask him to reconsider his decision.

Archbishop M. O'Doherty, at annual conference of Catholic bishops in Manila, announces that "religious instruction is essential in these times of strife. We find cause of present world ill is not malice or ill will, but ignorance of fundamental principles of morality and Christian civilization".

Jan. 18.—President Quezon issues executive order creating decoration to be known as "Medal of Honor" for acts of "extraordinary heroism or for notable meritorious services of singular value to State while performing functions of private or public nature of non-military character". Heads of executive departments are empowered to make recommendations and Philippine Army is charged with details of procurement and presentation.

Avelino announces that request for reconsideration is indirect challenge to government, that he was selected by both parties as mediator, that he took oath of office to seek best interests of labor, that his decision in case was based on mature deliberation, that he feels he has done justice to labor and secured best concessions possible under circumstances, and that he must deny request. He tells press that if



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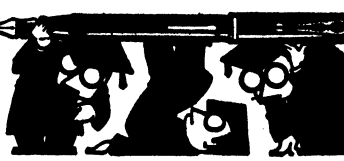
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strike is called, his only recourse will be to outlaw it, permit use of strike-breakers, and demand case to Court of Industrial Relations. Abad Santos states Avelino appears to be under impression there is issue between government and workers and between him and workers and that he has helped workers, but I want him to point out what benefit, however slight, workers will get under his decision. There is no issue between government and workers; issue is between workers and capitalists. Workers protest against use of Constabulary to guard factories and fields of capitalists and landowners, for soldiers belong to working class. He states there will be no picketing when strike goes into effect tomorrow, but that small groups of workers will go from house to house and place to place to persuade working people to stop work.

Jan. 19.—High Commissioner Sayre tells press he considers 10-year readjustment period too short to permit Philippine economy to develop into position of nondependence on American market; although many steps, such as opening of new industries, have already been taken by Commonwealth, much more remains to be done. He reaffirms his stand for gradual elimination of trade preferences after independence, but states sudden stoppage in 1946 would be "unnecessarily severe economic jolt". He expresses hope Congress will eventually adopt plan of extending preferences through tapering-off process beginning in 1941 and ending 1961. He expresses satisfaction at having seen efficiency of naval maneuvers at Olongapo.

President Quezon in impromptu press conference at Malacañan states with respect to United States press report that he is coming to America to ask for protectorate form of government, that this is "false, ridiculous, stupid, and childish", that to do so would be contrary to entire history of Philippine struggle for freedom, and that independence program is based on absolute self-reliance and confidence in ability of Filipinos to govern themselves and assume full responsibility for their national existence. He states he is especially apprehensive that such reports will cause wrong impression in United States about sincerity of Philippine officials.

Abad Santos notifies Avelino strikers will accept his decision but on certain conditions. Avelino states if he makes any concessions they could not entail any change in his previous decision.

Jan. 20.—President Quezon reappoints Collector of Customs Guillermo Gomez Under-Secretary of Finance and Assistant-Collector Alfredo de Leon is appointed Collector.

Socialist leaders decide to continue strike, claiming strikers will number 25,000. Government officials state they number only 5,000, and Avelino announces that on Monday he will revoke recognition granted by his Department to socialist Pasudeco Workers Union. Employers have begun replacing striking workers and tenants with members of Cawal organization.

Manila Chamber of Commerce announces that according to 1939 Census information there were 4,144 Americans in Philippines, exclusive of U. S.

Army and Navy - Manila, 3,210; Cavite, 438; Zamboales, 113; Davao, 112; Pampanga, 54; Palawan, 40; Bulacan, 38; Cavayan, 31; Tarlac, 24; Batangas, 21; Nueva Viscaya, 14; Ilocos Sur, 14; La Union, 13; Bataan, 10; Abra, 5; Albay, 4; and Mindoro, 3.

Reported from Chicago that Dr. Carlos P. Romulo of Manila withdrew from nomination for President of International Rotary after nominating committee had decided to present both his name and that of A. de Arruda Pereira of Argentine; Romulo's gesture, it is said, insures his election next year.

Jan. 21.—Abad Santos states strike will be called off if workers wage demands are met and strikers readmitted to work.

Jan. 22.—President Quezon, in his state of the nation speech at opening session of Assembly, reviews progress made by government, makes various recommendations, and, with respect to labor conditions, states that "capital does not as yet seem to fully realize its obligations to labor and to society, and it will be necessary for you to enact, after due investigation, further labor legislation that will secure for underpaid laborers higher wages and better living conditions, especially in the mining and sugar industries. I regret that there are some labor leaders who insist upon resorting to strikes as proper and best means of obtaining recognition of labor rights. Where, as in Philippines, government is earnestly endeavoring to help labor in its just claims, strikes are unnecessary and unjustified. Although right to strike is recognized by law, strikes are by nature, a form of coercion, and once coercion is used by one party in a conflict, it provokes result in physical violence, sabotage, and public disorder. When such situation arises, government is compelled to intervene. . . . Experience shows cost of strikes to both capital and labor in terms of financial losses, physical and moral suffering, and otherwise, is enormous. Such loss, directly or indirectly, is shared by whole community. Strikes should not therefore be used except as last resort. . . . Arbitration or adjudication by Court of Industrial Relations has been found less wasteful and more expedient procedure for securing substantial justice. . . ." He hits land profiteers and speaks at length on need for better housing especially in Manila and also on unemployment and immigration problems. He calls attention to fact that government firms are all making profits except National Food Products Corporation, recently established. He urges establishment of more cooperatives, states Koronadal project is showing encouraging results, urges expansion of scientific research, also of the activities of the Bureau of Commerce, and proposes establishment of Bureau of Fisheries. He points to need of extension of opportunities for public education of all children of school age, speaks of growing response to work of Office of Adult Education, refers to transfer of University of Philippines to new site. With reference to national defense he stated youth of land have responded patriotically, and indicates that much has already been accomplished. On question of political future of country he states, "I am unalterably opposed to prolongation of present political set-up beyond 1946, because I

do not believe this conducive to our best interests. On other hand, we can not consider permanent political relationship with America except on basis that Philippines would at least have complete power over immigration, imports, exports, currency and related financial subjects, as well as right to conclude commercial treaties with other nations without being subjected to supervision and control of United States. This, I am quite certain, is not feasible, considering present state of public opinion in America." High Commissioner Sayre states "It was a courageous challenging address, and manifests a fresh President Quezon's high qualities of leadership."

Secretary of Interior R. R. Alunan is reported as suggesting that 5000 Pampangan's be sent to Mindanao this year as settlers, pointing out that unrest in Pampanga is due to fact 95% of land is in hand of big landowners.

Jan. 23.—President Quezon issues proclamation declaring that population of Philippines as of January 1, 1939, was 16,000,303.

Pampanga strikers, impressed by Quezon speech before Assembly, announce strike will be suspended to be renewed after 2 weeks "unless the President intervenes in mean time for solution or conflict". Strike at Pasudeco, however, will continue.

Jan. 24.—Judge J. W. Haussermann, mining magnate, states President's speech indicates "that people of this archipelago have decided to throw their lot with people of Far East; in other words, Anglo-Saxon influence over Filipino will lessen and influence of other nations in Far East will gradually increase as time goes on". *China Press* (Shanghai) states Philippine leaders know that Philippines will be enshrined in Japan's New Order policy as soon as country is cut adrift and that they hope, "by withholding frank confession concerning a change in their mind, Congressional and public sentiment in America will finally lead United States to take initiative".

Frederick Deane Burdette, British old-timer and author of "Odyssey of an Orchid Hunter", dies in Manila, aged 79.

Jan. 25.—Secretary Vargas states President has "for some time been considering trip to Latin America, our former associates under Spain, but does not know yet whether he will be able to make trip. Of course, if President should decide to go, he would probably travel via United States and would be there for at least few days".

Jan. 26.—Malacañan announces that government has decided to submit question of ownership of certain church estates to the courts, including *capellanias* in Malabon, Malate, Parañaque, and Tondo.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his 60th birthday reiterates Philippines "may achieve respectable defense and enjoy reasonable safety". He states that by 1946 citizen army will include some 30 divisions of approximately 300,000 men, and that in succeeding 20 years the number will reach presently intended maximum of 90 divisions of about 1,000,000 men. Philippine defense plan intends to establish here an island Switzerland.

Jan. 27.—Reported that government will oppose transfer to third persons of certain lands given in trust to the Church as invalid, and will hold that if Church relinquishes them they revert to the government.

Pampanga strikers call off strike after conference with President Quezon during which they agreed to abide by Avelino's decision in their case against Pasudeco, the President promising that he would recommend to the Secretary that their petition for reconsideration be given due attention.

S. S. President Quezon, former *President Madison*, recently acquired by Cojuangco interests for ₱1,300,000 sinks 7 hours after running aground on reef near Kamewari island, southern Kyushu, Japan; ship was commanded by Captain Crispulo Onrubia, but former master, Captain Nygrin, was on ship as First Mate.

Jan. 29.—President Quezon asks Assembly for ₱500,000 from general funds to be advanced to municipal governments for maintenance of intermediate schools, funds to be reimbursed latter part of year when revenues are collected; many teachers have not receive salary past few months.

Onrubia reports Quezon ran aground during night in heavy seas and strong wind, that reef was not on the charts, and that there were 3 captains on bridge at time, himself, Captain Nygrin, and Captain Nygrin's son.

Jan. 30.—Secretary Vargas tells press that tenants of Hacienda Bahay Parc, Candaba, Pampanga, have asked government to look into purchase of estate for subdivision and that Malacañan is studying matter.

Assem. F. Sevilla of Rizal speaks of evils of big land holdings and criticizes use of lands held by Catholic Church for commercial purposes.

Jan. 31.—Some 30,000 workers stage huge parade in San Fernando, Pampanga, in honor of 64th birthday of Abad Santos and to demonstrate support of President Quezon's labor policies.

U. P. Alumni Association chooses Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez, President of University of Philippines, and Fernando Amoroso, Director of School of Fine Arts, as most distinguished alumni of past year.

The United States

Dec. 16.—William Edward Parsons, architect, designer of Manila Hotel dies in New Haven, Conn., aged 67; was recently in Philippines to advise on plans for capitol and new university buildings in Quezon City, near Manila.

Dec. 18.—Heywood Brown, noted columnist and author, dies in New York of pneumonia, aged 51.

Dec. 19.—Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles states before Cuban Chamber of Commerce in New York that American republics will promptly determine if measures they may take to avoid disregard by belligerents of rights asserted by American republics. He rebukes Foreign Commissar V. Mellotov's recent statement that Cuba seeks inde-

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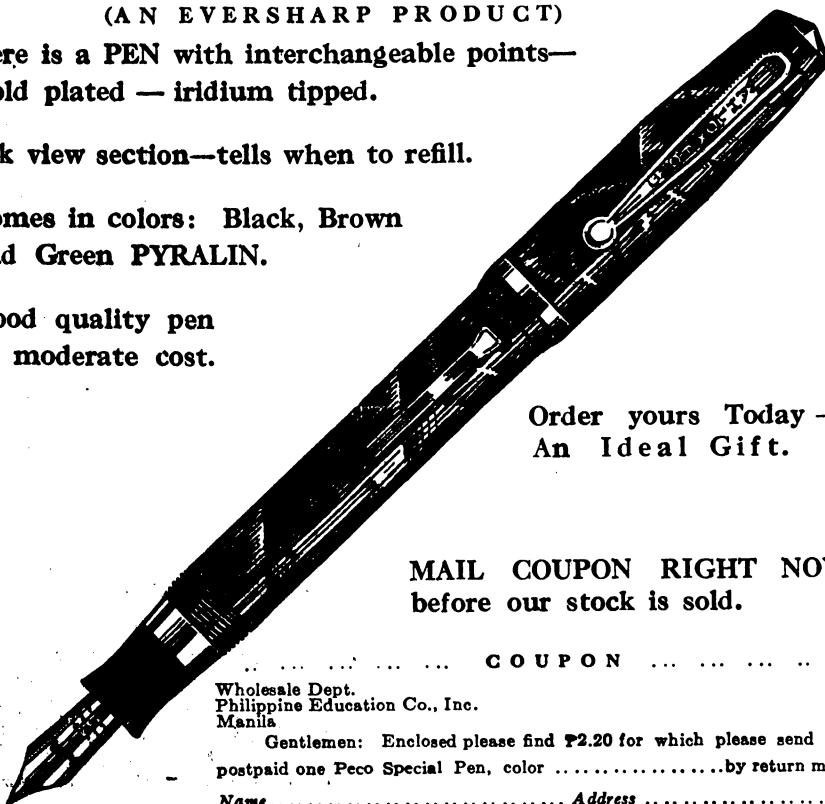
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pendence from United States stating Cuba is as free and independent as any country in world.

Dec. 20.—New York *Times* states Japanese promise to open Yangtze "merely scratches surface of single American grievance. . . . It is necessary to reserve judgment and await evidence. Japanese statement is more than gesture. . . . Continuing conflict between military and civil authorities in Japan is only too likely to result in advances by civil authorities being nullified by military men."

Line—*Columbus*, 32,000 tons, third largest German merchant ship, is scuttled in Atlantic, 420 miles southeast of New York, by its crew to avoid capture by British destroyer; U. S. naval ship takes off crewmen. German freighter *Arvia* enters Port Everglades, Florida; captain claims British cruiser *Orion* fired shot across his bow when he was inside 3-mile limit.

Dec. 21.—Immigration authorities announce that members of *Columbus* crew, according to State Department decision, will be held on Ellis Island and given 60 days to re-ship on foreign vessels as distressed seamen.

Dec. 22.—Washington officials decline to comment on Tokyo statement that Japanese public would react adversely if American attitude remains unfavorable, but they indicate question involves more than merely the Yangtze. Treasury Department issues statement that proclamation of President Grant of September 4, 1872, suspending discriminatory duties with respect to Japan, will again become operative at expiration of trade treaty with Japan; Department of Commerce issues similar statement with respect to tonnage dues.

Dec. 23.—Spokesman for Textile Institute states his organization is anxious that trade treaty with Japan be renewed because it is one remaining important market for United States cotton.

Wayne Coy, assistant to Securities Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, reported again in serious condition because of development of pneumonia while recuperating from kidney operation.

A. H. G. Fokker, famous Dutch airplane designer and builder, dies in New York, aged 49; he came to United States in 1922.

Dec. 25.—Ambas. K. Horinouchi in Washington expressing "earnest desire" for new trade treaty, states any concessions by Tokyo must first obtain support of "officials in China" (Japanese military officers) and that therefore Tokyo is sending commission of civil and military leaders to China to consult them. Sen. W. E. Borah again urges reasonable efforts to maintain peaceful trade with Japan but states he is opposed to sale of arms and munitions to Japan and has no desire to work wrong on China. Sen. W. H. King states "Present is good occasion for us to urge peace in China and urge Japan to cease its violence there and abrogate its claims to paramourcy".

Dec. 26.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt in exchange of New Year's greetings with King Victor Emanuele, expresses hope Italy will remain at peace. President issues proclamation restoring sugar marketing quotas temporarily lifted when prices soared at outbreak of war. White House announces Pope's grateful acknowledgment of President's appointment of M. C. Taylor, but Presidential Secretary S. C. Early states in view of Protestant criticism, that United States has no intention of establishing "diplomatic" relations with Vatican and that Taylor will enjoy ambassadorial rank only for social purposes.

Silence in government circles in Washington on matter and lack of official confirmation of Tokyo announcement that trade will continue normally after expiration of treaty is regarded as expressing

lack of satisfaction on part of United States over negotiations. Results made public so far fall short of necessary fundamental adjustments, according to some important national business groups".

United States Lines asks Maritime Commission for permission to sell 8 ships to Norwegian firm, North Atlantic Transport Company, which would operate them between New York and Liverpool and London; permission to transfer same ships to Panama registry was denied some time ago.

Dec. 27.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declines to commit himself to press as to whether United States is disposed to enter any temporary trade agreement with Japan after expiration of treaty, saying he is unable to make statement "until there are further developments".

Rep. M. J. Maas announces he will introduce bill invoking arms embargo against any belligerent which violates United States neutrality; bill would "put teeth" in 300-mile safety-zone declaration.

Dec. 28.—Capt. W. D. Puleston (U. S. Navy, ret.), former Chief of Naval Intelligence, states in speech before American Historical Association, Washington, that American naval and military problems are "lightened" by possession of Philippines, and that United States will need naval base there even if lands become independent in order to protect its interests in Far East.

Dec. 30.—President Roosevelt appoints Charles Edison Secretary of Navy; he has been acting Secretary since death of Secretary Claude A. Swanson.

Dec. 31.—Sen. K. Pittman states: "I have no information which might lead me to believe Japan has undertaken any course for cessation of violations of rights of American citizens in China as pledged in Nine-Power Treaty. . . . It is to be hoped Japan will carry out its pledges and that further congressional action will be unnecessary". The American Committee for Non-Participation in Japan Aggression, headed by former Secretary of State H. L. Stimson, has mailed out circulars stating United States furnished over 90% of Japan's recent imports of scrap-iron and steel, 65% of its petroleum, and 90% of its copper, and declares in connection with Japan's "unlawful aggression against China" that abrogation of 1911 trade treaty "removes all possible legal obstacles to action by Congress for stoppage of war supplies to Japan."

Jan. 2.—Hull announces that United States has protested against British interference with U. S. mails on high seas; right to censor mail sent from or to United Kingdom is admitted, but not of mail on American or neutral ships involuntarily entering British ports.

Supreme Court upholds National Labor Relations Board action in certifying Congress for Industrial Reorganization (CIO) union as exclusive collective bargaining agency for all Pacific Coast longshoremen. Reported 53-day strike on San Francisco waterfront has been settled.

Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt in "State of Union" message to Congress emphasizes need of stepping up rearmament program, avoidance of involvement in European war, and preparations to assist in securing just and lasting peace. "Philosophy of force originated in almost every case in necessity for drastic action to improve internal conditions and that mismanagement of social and economic forces causes revolution, dictatorship, and war." He urges extension of reciprocal trade pacts so no nation will feel compelled to seek by force of arms what it can well gain by peaceful conference. He states he will ask for substantial defense appropriations, based not on panic but on common sense, reaffirms there will be no entangling alliances and his hope and expectation that United States will remain at peace. He, however, urges unity to safeguard democracy and asks Americans to contemplate condition of a world dominated by concentrated force, small nations robbed of their independence by military might, and declares that modern man can no longer live a civilized life if we are to go back to practice of wars and conquests of the 17th and 18th centuries. "It is becoming clearer and clearer that world will be shabby place to live in and a dangerous place to live in—even for Americans—if it is ruled by force in hands of a few." He emphasizes leadership this nation can take when time comes for renewal of world peace. He states national production has returned to 1929 levels but that unemployment remains unsolved problem. He rejects European expedient of setting jobs to work on armaments and states he will continue to encourage "American way" of reemployment through greater production and increasing national income. The President submits budget cutting nearly all budget recommendations except those for defense; total runs to \$8,424,000,000 or \$675,000,000 less than last year; estimated deficit would be \$1,716,000,000 as compared to \$3,933,000 deficit last year. Defense budget includes appropriation for simultaneous construction of 10 battleships (8 in addition to 2 already being built) and 106 other ships; also for increase in navy planes to 3,000 and army planes to 6,550; Regular Army would be increased to 227,000 men; National Guard to 235,000; Navy to 160,911; and Marine Corps to 25,000. President nominates Frank Murphy to Supreme Court and Solicitor-General Robert Jackson to succeed him as Attorney-General.

British Ambassador Lord Lothian states in Chicago speech he believes Germany will launch "terrific attack on land, sea, and air" early in spring.

Jan. 5.—President Roosevelt nominates Francis Biddle to Supreme Court to replace late Pierce Butler; he is Roosevelt's 5th nominee to Court.

Negotiations for trade pact with Argentine are broken off because of difference over Argentine demand that barriers against Argentine beef and wheat be lifted; reported from Buenos Aires talks will be resumed in 2 months.

Following action of British warship in forcing American freighter *Mornacusa* on way to New York to go to Orkneys for be searched for contraband, American government warns Britain it expects

compensation of losses and injuries suffered by any American vessel forcibly diverted into contraband control stations, and reminds Britain that U. S. Neutrality Law forbids entry of American ships into combat zones.

Jan. 7.—Government announces establishment of diplomatic relations with Australia for first time.

Jan. 8.—Ad. J. O. Richardson takes over command of U. S. Fleet at San Pedro, California, succeeding Ad. C. C. Block; latter states fleet is "ready to fight".

President Roosevelt in non-partisan Jackson Day address states "world outside our hemisphere is really in bad shape. This is matter for realism and is fact so big few people have grasped its meaning". McNutt in another Jackson Day address attacks Republicans as offering a "do-nothing" program and declares Democratic Party has always been liberal and humanitarian and will so remain; he denies New Deal has harmed business and states there are more business men in Democratic than Republican Party. He alleges that Republican theory of prosperity has been based on reactionary code of privilege from time of Hamilton.

State Department informs League of Nations it is consulting direct with Finland on Finnish request for humanitarian assistance and that American Red Cross and private organizations have already extended medical and other aid. Department announces United States and Argentine have abandoned completely negotiations for trade treaty.

Ad. H. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, appears before House naval affairs committee and supports 25% increase in warship tonnage, stating United States is not satisfied with present naval ratio with Japan; he urges fortification of Guam.

New York Circuit Court of Appeals affirms conviction of Assemblyman Felipe Bucenamico on sole count on which he was first convicted—use of U. S. mail in conspiracy to defraud; decision does not change original sentence of 18 months imprisonment and fine of \$5000. Decisions in case of W. P. Buckner and W. J. Gillespie were also confirmed on 4 counts, 2 of 6 being reversed.

Jan. 9.—Consul-General C. E. Gause of Shanghai is appointed first U. S. Minister to Australia. R. C. Casey, former Minister of Supply and Development of Australia, is appointed Minister to United States.

Jan. 10.—President Roosevelt reveals he is seeking formula for peace in Europe but that it has not reached a point-by-point stage.

Congressional battle threatens over inclusion of \$4,000,000 in navy budget for improvement of Guam harbor facilities despite Congressional refusal last year to permit this. Stark states funds are included in 14th Naval District (Hawaii) budget and that specific authorization is not necessary. He states Guam fortified "might be worth 2 or 3 battleships to us", placing cost of equipping Guam as base for seaplanes, submarines and small warships at \$80,000,000 and full fortification at \$250,000,000. Also



Whitens

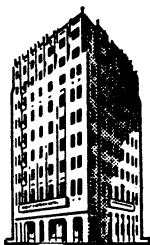
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disclosed that army and navy plans include spending \$85,000 for improvement of submarine battery charging facilities at Cavite and \$100,000 for emergency airplane patrol buildings at Cavite and Olongapo, Philippines.

Tydings answers press inquiry by stating he is "willing to give careful consideration" to any request for reexamination of Philippine situation that emanates from Philippines, but emphasizes that in his opinion initiative must not come from United States.

Jan. 11.—Hull before House ways and means committee urges extension of reciprocal trade program for 3 years, stating this represents only policy in international relations that could prevent complete reversion to economic chaos, dictatorship, and recurrent wars. "Asia is sea of international anarchy and rule of force with all that goes with it. All international law and morality have been brushed aside in large part of world. Major part of purchasing power of nations has been absorbed by preparations for war. Some 80% of world is living below or on poverty line. . . . World is living on half-rations—neutrals as well as belligerents. . . . Trade program is way of advancing domestic prosperity and promoting world peace. Abandonment of program would mean repetition of United States role after World War when it led the procession of destructive protectionism".

Stimson in letter to New York Times recommends Congress pass legislation prohibiting exports of arms, munitions, and raw materials for manufacture of arms to Japan, declaring such action would not lead to war because "last thing Japan desires is war with United States, as proved by Japanese reaction to American abrogation of trade treaty". Congressional sentiment in favor of embargo reported rapidly growing.

Chairman Carl Vinson of House naval affairs committee challenges Navy's right to make improvements in Guam without Congressional authority. Sen. D. Walsh states fortification would give United

States useful "eyes" in Pacific. Stark states United States could legally fortify its Pacific islands because Nine-Power Treaty has been broken by Japan and in effect nullified.

Jan. 12.—President Roosevelt suggests that Republican and Democratic leaders seek agreement on program of aid to Finland to prevent question becoming partisan one.

Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace states opponents of trade pact program are "preparing for another tariff grab like those in 1922 and 1930".

Jan. 13.—Reported from Washington that United States is maintaining policy of strict silence while Congressional leaders have apparently been asked by State Department to withhold action on numerous anti-Japanese embargo projects introduced; believed that if government fails to obtain satisfaction in reasonable time, Hull would extend present "moral embargo" on certain exports to Japan to include certain military supplies and aviation gasoline.

Former Chief of Naval Operations Ad. W. Leahy, states fortification of Guam is essential to country's defense and would be extremely valuable to retard any attack across Pacific; fortification would be entirely defensive in nature.

Jan. 14.—Government reported to have made available to Britain and France new type of anti-aircraft shell which trails hundreds of feet of steel tape designed to foul propellers of attacking airplanes.

Jan. 15.—President Roosevelt urgently asks Congress to speed up warship construction, asking it to make \$31,000,000 available immediately, bringing emergency requests to \$71,000,000. Stark states United States must have navy that can cope with coalition fleet without British or French aid.

Associated Press reports that authoritative Washington quarters state United States will not enter even temporary arrangement to replace trade treaty with Japan unless it makes "effective" guarantees that American interests in China will receive equal

and fair treatment, but that this does not mean United States will start economic discriminations against Japan.

Federal Bureau of Investigation arrests 18 persons in New York, members of so-called "Christian Front" and uncovers small arsenal of rifles, bombs, and ammunition. J. Edgar Hoover states organization has thousands of members pledged to overthrow government and establish Hitler-like dictatorship at least party on an anti-Semitic basis. Among 18 are John F. Cassidy, addressed as "Fuehrer" and William Gerald Bishop, member of German-American Bund.

Other Countries

Dec. 15.—Chinese mobile columns raid and set fire to munition dumps and supply depots in three provincial capitals held by Japanese—Taiyuan, Nanchang, and Hungchow.

Foreign Minister Tanner in radiocast addressed to Molotov urges cessation of hostilities and resumption of negotiations.

German high command reports large-scale air-fight north of Frisian islands in which German pursuit planes shot down from 10 to 20 of attackers. Official German announcement states that in air-fight yesterday over Heligoland, 4 German planes were shot down; one British plane was shot down and 2 others are missing. British reported now to be building 1000 planes monthly; France 300.

Exeter reported slowly steaming to Argentine naval base Puerto Belgrano carrying estimated 100 wounded and unknown number of dead; said plane from ship arrived at Belgrano yesterday carrying 3 badly injured men, 2 of whom soon died. Reported battle-cruiser *Renown* and aircraft carrier *Ark Royal* departed from Capetown December 4 and may be on way to Montevideo to re-enforce watch over *Graf Spee*. British note to Uruguay reported to argue

(Continued on page 73)



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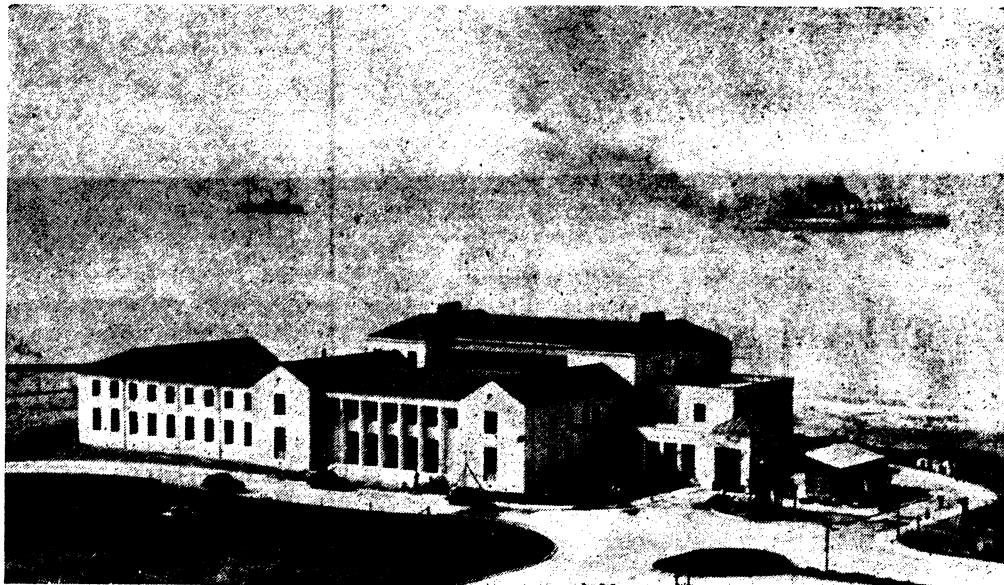
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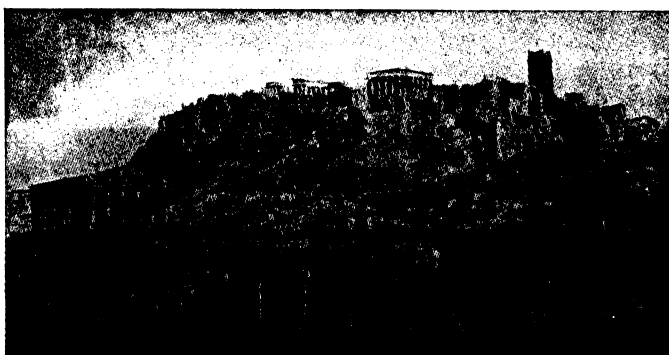
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Editorials

U. S. High Commissioner Sayre characterized President Quezon's address at the opening session of the National Assembly late last month, as "courageous and challenging" and as "manifesting afresh President Quezon's high qualities of leadership."



President Quezon Leaves the Door Open

Though the address was, in fact, an able presentation of the numerous problems before the country and included many constructive and wise recommendations, main interest was naturally centered on the latter part of the address which, in the writer's opinion, has been misconstrued in various quarters.

Newspaper head-lines, for instance, ran: "No Postponement—Quezon", "President Blasts Proposals to Put off Independence", "1946 is Final".

Yet the gist of President Quezon's meaning is expressed very plainly in this statement:

"I am unalterably opposed to the prolongation of the present political set-up beyond 1946, because I believe that it is not conducive to our best interests."

The only alternative is not complete independence, as the President himself pointed out in his next statement:

"On the other hand, we can not consider permanent political relationship with America except on the basis that the Philippines would at least have full and complete power over immigration, imports, exports, currency and related financial subjects, as well as the right to conclude commercial treaties with other nations without being subject to the supervision and control of the United States."

This is a plain statement of the present terms upon which a status short of independence might be considered by Mr. Quezon and those who think like him. These terms, be it noted, do not include the one most important factor of all in the entire problem—the control of foreign relations. This is, apparently, the one power Mr. Quezon would leave to the United States, although full control of immigration, trade, and financial relations would extend even into this field.

Mr. Quezon added, certainly not entirely artlessly:

"This, I am quite certain, is not feasible, considering the present state of public opinion in America."

Mr. Quezon simply posed a question: Is it feasible or is it not feasible to accord the Philippine Government the wide powers which he, presently, demands? Other questions suggest themselves: Is he right with respect to present American opinion? May not American opinion change? Yet another question is: May not Mr. Quezon moderate his demands when the time for final decision comes?

It is quite evident that Mr. Quezon did not "close any door", has, in fact, left it quite noticeably ajar.

At the same time, Mr. Quezon did not minimize the "great anxiety in the minds of many people both in the United States and the Philippines", and he added that "no one can feel more keenly than I do the responsibility for the future of our people".

He stated that it was necessary in considering the entire problem, to bear in mind three points:

(1) That the United States "will not consider favorably any proposal merely to postpone the granting of independence beyond 1946, meanwhile continuing the present political and economic set-up";

(2) "That if the Filipino people are unwilling or afraid to assume the responsibilities of independent nationhood by 1946, their only alternative is to petition Congress to declare the Philippines permanently as American territory";

(3) "That America will not protect the independence and territorial integrity of the Philippines against foreign aggression".

He concluded:

"In the face of these considerations, the question for us to decide is whether because of the uncertainty of the future of small nations, we should abandon the idea of becoming independent."

Point 1 may or may not be true. The United States might, finally, be willing to continue the present set-up after 1946. It is Mr. Quezon who says that he is "unalterably opposed" to this.

If Point No. 1 is not true, then petitioning Congress for permanent retention of the Philippines is not the only alternative.

Point No. 3 is a statement no one can make with absolute certainty. The United States might find it to its interest or consider itself morally called upon to defend an independent Philippines against aggression or, at least, to assist in its self-defense, but Mr. Quezon is wise in at least not assuming American armed assistance after independence.

If the three points are granted, however, then it would seem that his conclusions are valid. He stated then as follows:

"If we want to have the untrammelled right to govern ourselves as we think best for our own welfare, we must assume the responsibilities that go hand in hand with that right. That means that we shall have to depend upon ourselves and take our chance exactly as every independent nation had to do. We hope for the best. We shall promote friendly relations with other nations and be mindful of their rights. We shall endeavor to protect and defend our national integrity and independence to the limit of our means. While we know not what the future has in store for us, we have faith in a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who alone holds our fate. We can not falter in the attainment of our long-cherished ideal. We must secure a place, however modest, in the concert of free nations."

That is the Filipino ideal and the Filipino determination, and there is no American who can but honor them for it, however he may think, with General Gamelin, that "Optimism is a luxury, and when our independence is at stake,

we can not afford luxuries". But neither is pessimism called for. Both Americans and Filipinos will certainly understand, before it is too late, that building a nation is not a thing that can be hurried or that a date can be set to. Americans and Filipinos have cooperated for half a century in the building of a democratic nation in the Far East. That cooperation can not be broken off in 1946 and thought of as if it never had been. Neither commonsense nor goodwill can abandon us. Some path will be found that both America and the Philippines can walk with honor. It is a matter of negotiation, adjustment, in mutual understanding and sympathy. President Quezon has never given way in principle in his stand for the rights of the Philippines as Americans themselves understand them. He could not. But as to practice, he has always left the way open, as indeed he must, to compromise. This time he has simply advanced certain conditions, tentatively as every democratic statesman must, and made some declarations which, diplomat that he is, he leaves it to the other side to confirm or deny.

Foreign Minister Arita early this month criticized "those nations which are trying to maintain the irrational and unjust international status quo relative to race, religion, territory, resources, trade, immigration, and other matters by adopting exclusionist policies or abusing their superior positions", but not in centuries has any nation so abused its superior position, set out on a campaign of brutal aggression on so vast a scale, or resorted to such irrational and unjust measures with respect to third powers, as has Japan.

Japanese diplomats will find no verbal formulae to conceal this truth, or to square the policy of its fascist militarists with the ideas of honest men.

Japan's "sacred" war for a "New Order" in East Asia has meant only disorder, confusion, anarchy, and death, and can lead to nothing else no matter how long the Japanese people can be induced to continue to wage it. Japan's present course is wrong in conception as well as prosecution, in aim as well as in method, and is both suicidal and murderous. The demand that the Chinese themselves, who are the chosen, though not the only victims of this policy, and third powers "cooperate" with Japan is insane as well as stupid. There can be no cooperation for long, either at home or abroad, with a ruling group inspired by maniacal delusions of murder and rapine.

The rest of the world has for several years attempted to continue normal trade and other relations with Japan, largely from social inertia, thus indirectly "cooperating" in the schemes of its militarists, but this, in the very nature of the case, can not continue indefinitely. Even if the maintenance of relations with Japan were a mere matter of "business", Japan no longer has the bare credit and long ago forfeited all confidence and goodwill.

Japan's situation today is not one of being threatened primarily by "pressure" from the United States or other third powers, against which the Japanese government can adopt a "firm attitude". The pressure upon Japan is not

being exerted by any foreign government. The burden under which Japan's people groan was not laid upon them by others. That crushing burden comes from the weight of reality; that pressure is exerted by natural material and social forces which Japan's militarists have so madly challenged. Against these forces, the posture of a firm attitude is rather pathetic.

There is no hope for Japan except in abandonment of the insane schemes inspired by the greed, cruelty, and arrogance of its ruling class.

Japan on the 11th of this month celebrated what is claimed to be the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, since which, it is alleged, the imperial line of succession has never been broken, Emperor Hirohito being the 124th of the line. The day was of course celebrated by the Japanese in the Philippines, and several Manila newspapers got out a special editions in honor of the event, well-patronized by Japanese advertisers, in which naturally, no reflections at all were made on the authenticity of the claim.

Twenty-six centuries is a longish time and a twenty-six-hundred-year-old dynasty, apart from everything else, makes every other royal family of today look rather upstart, and that is no doubt one reason why the masters of Japan have propagated the myth. Actually, "the real beginnings of Japanese history, as distinguished from legend, coincide with the introduction of Buddhism about 552 A.D."

The at least to others, somewhat absurd date of February 11, 660 B.C. is wholly artificial and "was attained simply by prefixing a Chinese Great Cycle of 1260 years to the first true calendric date, 600 A.D. . . . to find a place for the many picturesque legends which must otherwise have been dateless" (H. H. Gowen).

According to the principal legend, from Ninigi, grandson of Amaterasu, Goddess of the Sun, sprang all the emperors of Japan in divine and unbroken lineage. The Japanese "critic", Moto-ori wrote with respect to this: "The very inconsistency is proof of the authenticity of the record; for who would have gone out of his way to invent a story apparently so ridiculous and incredible?"

In a country so small and so long isolated as Japan, there is a strong probability that all of its present inhabitants are interrelated, and, in fact, the whole race considers itself heaven-born. However that may be, Japanese statesmen have wisely seen to it that the nation will never lack a legitimate heir to the throne; there are today three families of princes of the blood from any one of which a successor may be taken in default of a direct heir, these families all being directly descendant from former emperors, contradictory though this is.

Claims to divine origin and unbroken descent from the gods were made for the rulers of many ancient lands, claims that were, during the childhood of the race, sincerely made and believed. They were later attenuated into the claim of European kings that they ruled by "divine right". But today it is only the Japanese government which deliberately propagates such a jejune fiction.

Dalliance with Japan Ending?

By H. C. Steinmetz

WE have just listened to a radio debate between Paul V. McNutt and Nicholas Roosevelt on "Should We Stay in the Philippines?" A large proportion of the American public listened, for the occasion was the popular Thursday night Town Hall Meeting of the Air. Special interrogator was Dr. Raymond Lesley Buell of the Foreign Policy Association and *Fortune Magazine*. It would be flattering to readers in the Philippines to report enthusiastic interest, penetrating questions from the audience, and evidence that the American public mind is unifying behind clear and noble international policy which can relieve the Filipino and Philippine-American of all worry; but the situation is quite otherwise. It is more significant to report that Messrs. McNutt and Buell won the debate.

Mr. McNutt and Mr. Roosevelt have exchanged positions on the question during the last decade or two; indeed they said as much and probably gave many an Old Timer the sense of being a Bukidnon. Shades of the old Boston Anti-Imperialist Society, the Democrat wished further to carry the White Man's Burden! and shades of Teddy, this Republican Roosevelt stood for dignified isolation!

The question, to Mr. McNutt, is tantamount to asking if we are willing to withdraw from the Orient, to sacrifice our policies of the Open Door in China, the integrity of China, and the freedom of the seas and the air. Stripped of famous McNutt political embellishments, two allusions were outstanding: to "1200 miles of strategically situated islands averaging about 500 miles from the Asiatic mainland"; and to the Philippines being Uncle Sam's "fifth best customer in 1939 and a cash customer at that." These economic facts are not unrelated to the advantage that retention of the Philippines would give the United States in arbitrating difficulties on the Asiatic mainland.

While McNutt thus looked to the future, Nicholas Roosevelt dwelt almost entirely upon the error of promising independence to the Filipinos in the first place and the advantage, in security and peace, for the United States, of now keeping that promise. "Filipino politicians made their independence bed; let them lie in it." We can not afford to carry responsibility for a situation in which we have inadequate authority. Defense of the Islands will embroil us with Japan; let's pull out, lock, stock, and barrel. The next thing one knows we'll be called upon to protect the French, British, and Dutch in the Orient, too. Seriously, why wait until 1946; why not plan to get free from all entanglement by 1942? Mr. Roosevelt made humorous reference to the burning of his book in Manila some ten years ago in which he advocated an opposite policy; he is now special editorial writer for the *New York Herald-Tribune*.

Mr. Buell made vigorous objection to the injustice of our insistence upon free trade in the Islands while, under existing terms of separation, Philippine goods are gradually quota-ed out of the American market. He mentioned the need for granting the Japanese fair trade rights in the



Islands in the course of interceding for China. Mr. McNutt conceded that present plans call for nothing short of "economic murder of the Islands." In reply to a question from the floor, Mr. Roosevelt said that selfish United States economic interests had dictated the Tydings-McDuffie

bill of 1934 but insisted that this bill had the approval of "every Filipino politician who was dickering with us." Mr. McNutt believed that the only remedy is our remaining in the Islands *if we are asked by the people to do so*. Mr. Buell believed that our adroit State Department maneuvers with Japan require a strong position in the Philippines; otherwise we invite a Munich or Czechoslovakian sell-out. Mr. Roosevelt, however, holds that we should pull out or prepare frankly for war.

IT is obvious that the debate was neither lively nor particularly instructive. Perhaps we may be permitted a little speculation ourselves.

The United States will play all roles and is preparing, by force, if need be, to render its traditional policies consistent. Toward Japan a period of dalliance is drawing to a close. Toward Russia a period of active enmity is probably beginning. One of these will be played against the other. But by and large and according to the exigencies of pure opportunism, the United States will play a strong independent hand.

With Japanese-American trade relations on a day-to-day basis, the most pointed debate among the informed these days is over embargoing materials of war to Japan. Thus we have just listened to another radio program, a spontaneous discussion over the Columbia system in the home in New York of Lyman Bryson, CBS adult education director, between Major Evans Carlson, Eliot Janeway, and two other authorities. There was substantial agreement on the need for stopping Japanese aggression but difference as to whether an embargo should be mandatory and congressional or, on the other hand, optional and presidential. It was significant that Major Carlson, speaking for the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression, favored giving the President discretion on the ground that such action would carry conviction to the militarists of Japan that we meant business; and this might suffice.

Since without materials purchased in America, Japan can not, it is said, continue its war in China, war over the issue would seem unlikely or suicidal for Japan. On the other hand, the lengths to which Japanese generals are willing to go is unknown and Japan is said to have accumulated a year's supply of war essentials. It may be (1) that we shall have to sink about half the Japanese fleet.

This is not a preferred solution to the situation, but for a vast number of reasons is likely to be forced upon us. The powers-that-be in this country would greatly prefer that the Soviet Union and Japan tangle immediately, and I dare say that this fond hope has lain back of our persistent provisioning of Japan with its major raw materials of war during the last few years. The main difficulties in the way

of continuing this lucrative trade are (a) Japan's stubborn aggression against China without reliable evidence of taking on the Bolsheviks seriously, indeed (b) the danger of a non-aggression pact between the U.S.S.R. and Japan at the expense of Britain and France in the Orient; (c) steady increase in American indignation over this bloody trade with Japan (thus today I received the strongest literature yet, addressed, among others, to 102,000 Protestant ministers and signed by the five religious leaders: George A. Buttrick, Harry Emerson Fosdick, John R. Mott, G. Ashton Oldham, Robert E. Speer, and A. P. Stokes); (d) we need to start accumulating a few more reserves ourselves, and (e) Japan's credit is short-term now.

During the last year, Pacific fortifications, distribution of provisions, and range of maneuvers, and now the recruiting and training, aircraft construction, and propaganda all indicate readying for war in the Pacific area. The country is still chuckling over Admiral Harry E. Yarnell's recent slip from the subjunctive mood in a national broadcast on Oriental problems; he said or said in effect, "No troops will be landed; *it will be* purely a naval war." The lately retired chief of our Asiatic Fleet should know.

Save for the Kiaochow-Tsingtao area, Japan must stay north of the Great Wall.

(2) During the war excitement, and fear in the Islands, the Philippine legislature will vote frantically to rescind the independence commitment in favor of dominion status. Other islands may through war or purchase fall into our hands; it would be particularly profitable, for example, to protect British and French possessions at the expense of the Dutch. Any way, Uncle Sam seems due to slip bashfully into the shoes of Mother England in the Orient. By that time the home land may be pretty hard hit and Canada may be the headquarters of the English-Speaking Union.

(3) Our promise to the Islands having been satisfied, and the titanic struggle between state and corporative

enterprise in Europe still continuing, as it is bound to for a couple of generations, and Japan having been put into her place (off our sea and on the mainland facing West), the United States will be in strategic position to face the Soviets as the great protector of the Allies, the Pope, free enterprise, the Western Hemisphere, and Christianity in the Orient.

The outlines of coming events are looming through the political fog of reaction that is enveloping the United States. Nicholas Roosevelt to the contrary notwithstanding, differences in foreign policy between the two political parties in America are negligible. Republican spokesmen are a little less bullish than bearish in expression, but they are not in office—or likely to be. Young Dewey's advertised attack on President Roosevelt's foreign policy petered out with a fizzle over recognition of Russia in 1933. A Republican national columnist said the other night that among Republican leaders Mr. Hull, Secretary of State, is the most popular Democrat. While the major Republican candidates are maneuvering apathetically, criticism of President Roosevelt has virtually died away in the big press. Only John L. Lewis, the great labor leader, strikes out at the chief; attack from the left is likely to swell into a chorus during the next few months in an attempt to preclude Roosevelt's own or chosen candidacy at the Democratic convention. Vaguely it is being sensed that the issue before the American people is war, or a series of wars, or peace. At the moment we are declaiming for peace and preparing for war. Psychologically we withdraw from the war in Europe; and we are not quite ready for another expeditionary force against the Bolsheviks despite the terrific Finnish propaganda; but there is Japan, guilty as hell, and exposed. After Japan? One can not tell. The Philippines will be in the bag again, anyway. (And the critical voice in American political thought will have been silenced?)

What Next?

An Answer in the Spirit of '98

By Hammon H. Buck

WHEN this current war is over and the United States has all the gold in the world, there's going to be a need for some original and constructive thinking.

Europe can not pay cash for what it will need for rehabilitation and, given the experience after the last war, the people of the United States will not care to take paper for its commodities. Trade will be at a standstill, and Europe will feed on its own vitals and go communistic in sheer desperation. In the United States, people will again shiver and starve in the midst of plenty, the farmers will be told to kill their young pigs, corn will rot in the cribs and wheat in the bins. In fact a mess. What's the answer?

Well now that the grand old isolationist, Borah, is dead and Johnson of California mute, let's get back some of the youthful enthusiasm of the beginning of the present century, when we were following our "Manifest Destiny",



and again strike out along original lines of world leadership.

Oh, the Philippines! Well let's see. If you look back to the first and second decade of that period, you will remember that things were fairly prosperous; there was some recession of business at times and a certain amount of unemployment, but this soon passed. There was nothing to compare with conditions of the past ten years.

Politicians pointed with pride to the rapid growth of American influence in the Philippines. Mistakes were made, mistakes of over enthusiasm and unfamiliarity with the problem, but on the whole the result has been a success for both countries.

Thousands of miles of automobile roads were constructed, disease was checked, the population of the Philippines doubled, and a new market for American products was

developed until the Philippines now stands fifth as a purchaser of American exports. In these days of restricted trade, and later when the nations of Europe will again begin to struggle for export business, the advantage of a market like that of the Philippines, is and will continue to be an important factor in national economy.

Now let's go back to our problem. What will happen when the United States becomes the only country having commodities for sale and is at the same time the owner of the only convenient medium of exchange?

Well this is the answer: Trade a few billions of hoarded gold for the eastern possessions of England, France, and Holland. They're going to lose them anyway to Japan, unless the United States acts as a watch dog. Don't let the gold leave the country, but trade it in the form of due bills with which the creditors can buy American products. By no means trust Europe with the precious metal. They might use it to rearm for another war. Then start along the road of "Manifest Destiny" for another fifty years, with the experience of the last forty as a guide, develop

Indo-China and the East Indies the way the Philippines has been developed, prepare the people for self-government and let them try their hand at it as they develop the knack, give life jobs as empire builders to some hundreds of thousand jobless young Americans and exploit, in the meantime, the tremendous increase in the export trade, both in Europe and in the Orient.

In this world no individual and no nation can be isolated and at the same time be prosperous and happy. The world tried it after the last war with high tariffs, embargoes, quotas, immigration restrictions, and see what had happened! It has been clearly demonstrated that no country can be prosperous when the rest of humanity is in want and misery. Diseases, physical and economic, are engendered by misery, and once rampant they spread to the surrounding territory.

"And the Lord said, unto Cain. Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said I know not. Am I my brother's keeper?" The answer is ever the same. We are.

The High Commissioner's New Residence

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

"**M**ODERN Colonial" is the designation given to the style of architecture represented in the magnificent building fronting Manila Bay which will house the residence and offices of the United States High Commissioner in the Philippines and, perhaps, the American Ambassadors who will come after him when the country becomes independent.

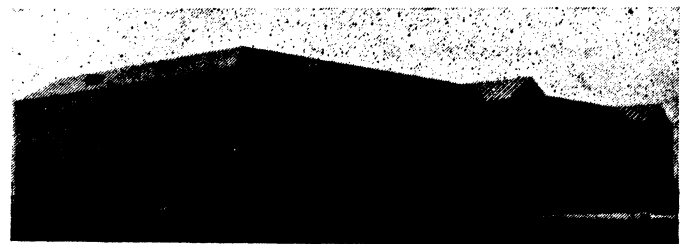
Original plans made in the Philippines were discarded in Washington and new plans were drawn up by the Public Architect there, though certain suggestions as to inner courts and galleries in the original plan were incorporated in the new.

In a city that embraces the architecture of the native bamboo and nipa-thatch house, of the medieval European walled city and its houses with their second stories jutting into the streets, of old Spanish churches, of a bewildering variety of modernistic structures of concrete and steel, and of the Philippine Government buildings of a predominantly Greco-Roman character, the High Commissioner's mansion stands, without apology, as an American Federal Government building, as American in character as any type of edifice can well be, harking back to the time of the Revolution, the days of Washington and Jefferson, plain, functional, unornamented, perhaps somewhat severe, but

incorporating as well as suggesting strength, stability, dignity, and all the beauty of plainness and purity of line.

The style is a modern development of the old American colonial architecture such as prevailed in the British settlements of North America prior to, and some decades after the Revolution. This colonial architecture was based on the great British Georgian mansions (the period of the four Georges, especially that before 1800), and this style, in turn, had its classical derivations. Mount Vernon, the home of General Washington, is an example. The White House, residence of the presidents of the United States, is a development of it; Thomas Jefferson, when President, gave it the tall circular portico to the river, of which the monumental circular portico on the Bay side of the High Commissioner's residence is a reflection.

The thirty-seven room structure is no ephemeral one, built as it is of reinforced concrete, with double walls, tripple-roofed, the whole, including the wings, set on a giant slab of concrete which rests on over six hundred steel-cored concrete pillars sunk sixty feet deep. Fire-proof, typhoon-proof, earthquake-proof, and wellnigh bomb-proof, bound together with steel reinforcements from foundation to roof, the whole building is so constructed that if a giant crane could lift it, the whole structure would rise



What High Commissioner Sayre calls simply "The House", as seen from the Bay Side and from Dewey Boulevard (Unfinished).

into the air as one solid unit. The building is, in fact, practically indestructible except by direct artillery attack, and an archeologist has said that if in the course of the centuries it is not covered up by the sea or by many feet of volcanic ash, it may stand substantially as today, five thousand years from now.



Southwestern View of the Building

With its living quarters and guest rooms for the high Commissioner and his family, the library, the offices for himself and his staff, the dignified state banquet room, the small but very beautiful reception hall decorated with Romblon marble, everything air-conditioned, with the high, iron-grilled windows and doors reaching on the Bay side from floor to ceiling, the two inner courts with their galleries and belveders, the noble, circular portico with its tall, square pillars fluted on the sides, its fine, rough-stone terrace, and the open deck above, the edifice is not only functionally a comfortable dwelling place with convenient offices, but a stately and indeed magnificent structure, worthily representing American power and influence in the East.

During the course of the construction, there was some criticism of the plainness of the building, but as the architect's ideas gradually took form, much of this died down. In time, a colonnade may be added to the building on the Dewey Boulevard side which would break somewhat its severity from this viewpoint. Landscaping of the grounds will further soften the outlines. But as Manila eyes become accustomed to the strong lines of the building, they may be expected in passing to turn to that mansion because of the relief it will afford to eyes tired and imaginations wilted by the Spanish, Moorish, Romanesque, and even Byzantine and Gothic marvels confusedly arising on every hand.

The High Commissioner's residence is obviously built not for today, not for the next four or five or ten or twenty

years, but for all historically conceivable time. Not only its appearance, but the cost of the building, over a million pesos, emphasizes this. It is not to be doubted that Americans and Filipinos will for many years come to look on that mansion as they pass by it with a deep sense of satisfaction, for it is a *dwelling*

and a monument to America *in* the Philippines, America *in* the Far East, an America that is to stay if not as an officially ruling power, still as a force—a force making for stability and security, for all the dignity and strength and plain beauty of democracy.

Plans by the Public Architect, Washington. Built on a 17-acre site of made land. Sea-wall of Bataan rock by Pedro Siuchi & Company; deflector wall by Constructing Quartermaster, U. S. High Commissioner. Fill by harbor dredges of Bureau of Public Works. Built by Marsman Building Corporation. Dimensions: 261 feet by 160 feet at extremes, extreme height 43 feet. Built on 631 concrete piles, 17 inches in diameter, averaging 59 feet long. In all some 5,000 cubic yards of concrete (Apo, Rizal, and American Keene's cement) and 500 tons of steel used. Steel mainly supplied by Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation through Pacific Commercial Company. Number of rooms, exclusive of foyers, passageways, and servant quarters, 37. Cost around ₱1,100,000. Reception hall decorated in Romblon marble. Floors of cement and ceramic tiles, terrazzo, aggregate, and cast stone. Wooden floors of ake, banuye, supa and yakal; sleepers of creosoted apitong obtained from Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. Panelling in red and yellow narra and dao. Windows of metal. Roof of heavy galvanized iron sheets with double-locked and soldered seams, mounted on creosoted apitong, insulated by 4 inches of rock wool, heavily trussed and pitched over a 5-inch concrete slab. Hollow concrete walls and partitions built of metal lath mounted on steel studs. Air-conditioning system based on central cooling plant with distribution units in all offices and residential quarters. Manila firms other than those mentioned: Edward J. Nell & Company, water-pressure and air-conditioning equipment; Engineering Equipment Company, installation of refrigerant piping; General Electric Company, electric appliances; Gonzalo Puyat & Sons, panelling, wooden doors, and trims; W. W. Harris Jr. and Tuason-Sampedro, wood floors; Herreria Moderna, iron grille work; Industrial Development Company, cement tiles and terrazzo; John W. Jones, sub-contractor for plumbing; Pastor Lacson, sub-contractor for installation of ceramic tiles; J. Molina, sub-contractor for plastering; R. Monti, supervision of installation of marble; Philippine Marble Operators, marble; Western Equipment and Supply Company, sub-contractor for installation of general electric equipment; Gift Shop, furniture and lamps; Harrison Furniture Company, Omeng Furniture Company, Oriental Furniture Company, Inc., Fernando da Roza, Teodoro Tinio, White House Furniture Company, and Yoen Jan Furniture Company, furniture; Manuel Pellicer & Company, Parsons Hardware Company, and Persian Carpet House, fabrics.

Nocturne

By Martha W. Keegan

A CARROMATA trundles by
With oddly muffled tone,
Like syncopated music with
A rhythm all its own.

The trees stand motionless and stiff,
Like sentinels on guard,
Above the sweet gardenias that
Perfume the silent yard.

The moonlight strikes upon a form,
A ghostly mass of gray,
That stalks on velvet padded feet
Some unsuspecting prey.

My little house is slumbering
Behind a vine-grown fence,
Outlined by dim street lamps that keep
Nocturnal vigilance.

A neighbor's clock across the way
Chimes out the hour of three;
And I sink into a sleep that ends
This moonlight reverie.

Canton under the Japanese

A Microcosm of Occupied China

By Wilbur Burton



The Bund and the Pearl River, Canton, once China's Most Modern City

ON the native, Shakee side of the British bridge of Shameen—the little isle of the British and French Concessions in the Pearl River at Canton—stands a simple monument inscribed with Chinese characters that read: “Remember This Day, 23rd Day, 6th Month, 14th Year of the Chinese Republic.”

Here on this day (June 23, 1925) British guns blazed from behind barbed-wire, sand-bag barricades on the ban-yau-bordered isle to kill 52 and wound 117 Chinese who were demonstrating against the killing, by British police, of Chinese workers and students in Shanghai on May 30—an incident that in itself grew out of the nationalistic furor fostered by the Kuomintang-Bolshevik régime in Canton. Wherefore the June 23 echo of May 30 was the signal for an anti-British boycott that almost bankrupted Hongkong, and for the subsequent march of Cantonese armies to the Yangtze to establish successively the near-Red government of the Soviet Advisor Borodin and Wang Ching-wei in Hankow and the anti-Red régime of General Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking.

Formerly the characters on the Shakee monument were kept painted bold bright red. Now they are dingy with fungi growing in them, while the base of the memorial forms

part of a barricade occupied by Japanese sentries. Formerly, too, the broad street on the Shakee side of Shameen was one of the busiest in all China, crowded with motorcars, and flanked by modern shops and offices, native and foreign. Now it is virtually deserted except for Japanese military trucks, a few decrepit rickshaws, some shops with little goods and less patronage—and a plethora of barricades occupied by Japanese sentries. Many of the barricades are built substantially of brick, others are of sand-bags—with flowers planted on top of them!

All the Chinese about are of the coolie or lower middle class. When they pass over the Shakee embankment of the British bridge, into or out of Shameen, they are searched by Japanese sentries. Some submit erect and sullen; others bow low to the sentry with impassive faces. The search is conducted correctly enough; there are always Westerners on the bridge, Shameen police, and generally civilians as well, and the early technique of some of the sentries in searching Chinese girls aroused comment that the Japanese don't want repeated.

All the upper Chinese business class that composed the backbone of the 1925 Nationalist movement—despite its Red tinge—are now in Portuguese Macao or British Hong-

kong, mostly the latter. Most of all Canton, political and commercial, that could be moved is likewise now under British protection in Hongkong. And of the leading surviving politicians who rose to power on the crest of the June 23, 1925, upsurge, General Chiang is now in Chungking in alliance with the Soviet Union (and tacitly with Britain, too), against the Japanese, while Wang Ching-wei is in the Shanghai-Nanking area cooperating with them!

Such is one cycle of Cathay.

Canton was the best and most modern developed of all Chinese cities. In the other major Treaty Ports, such as Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, the greatest development was either by foreigners or by Chinese in the foreign concessions; while in Canton the foreign concessions were limited strictly to foreign residence, consular and commercial. Further, there was never any great amount of foreign business in Canton excepting that conducted through the Chinese themselves; and of the foreign business men, as many had their offices and plants in the native city as in Shameen.

The principal enterprise was ever by Chinese under Chinese political administration, and between the 1911 Revolution and the Sino-Japanese war Canton was almost entirely rebuilt into a modern metropolis of more than a million population, with wide, well-paved streets and many first class edifices. It had by far the highest literacy rate ever achieved in China, possibly as much as twenty-five per cent compared to less than five per cent for the country as a whole. There were also the best municipal administration and most civic amenities—such as parks, schools, sanitation, transportation—ever attained anywhere in China outside the foreign concessions. On the other hand, civil war, revolution, and political uncertainty often halted and always limited development; in example, after the liquidation of the 1925 upsurge most of the leading Cantonese companies established their headquarters in Hongkong, while the bulk of Cantonese savings were deposited in the British Colony for the greater safety it afforded.

With the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 there started a constant but by no means steady growth of Chinese national political unification in which Canton played a conspicuous part. It was a Cantonese army that put up the first real resistance the Japanese encountered at Shanghai in early 1932. It was not until 1936, however, that Canton and Nanking were united. After the present phase of Japan's attempted conquest began in the following year, troops from Canton were in the forefront of every battle from Shanghai to Hankow. That is why there were not enough to defend Canton itself, and the Japanese were able to take it with very little fighting, in the Autumn of 1938.

Being so modern in construction, the "scorched earth" policy was difficult to apply by the retreating Chinese troops, but about one third of the main business district was completely burned out.

All observers agree that the Japanese occupation was a model of military punctilio—compared to that of Nanking. There was much indiscriminate killing, some raping, and a lot of looting, but no Japanese holiday such as was staged in Nanking. Of course, the Japanese did not have much material for either their sanguinary or amatory functioning: although there had been little warning of the impending fall, almost a million of the inhabitants had managed to flee to Hongkong and Macao and there were less than 100,000 persons in the city when the invaders entered.

Now about 400,000, or perhaps more, have returned, but not including any of the wealthy or upper middle class. Those who have returned were either forced to do so by economic circumstances or sought to salvage something of what they had left behind when they fled. The Japanese have announced that property not registered in the first quarter of this year will be liable to confiscation. Actually, there has already been *de facto* appropriation of every modern building that wasn't reduced to the "scorched earth." The leading hotel, for example, is a military headquarters, while the only modern hotel that is open is being operated by the Japanese.

There are now about 8000 Japanese civilian subjects, mostly Formosans, in Canton; formerly there were 300. Formerly there were 700 Americans; now there are 100.

Canton used to be a bustling city from dawn to midnight, streets crowded and someone always celebrating something by setting off sixty-foot strings of giant firecrackers lowered out of office or hotel windows. Now there is a rigorous curfew at eight o'clock. There is often a sound like that of exploding firecrackers afterward,—but it means that a nervous sentry has mistaken a homeless coolie for a guerilla, or it may mean a real guerilla or bandit raid. For Japanese control is not complete even in the outskirts of the city, and nowhere does it extend more than a few miles beyond. Hardly a night passes without a shooting affray, and the mortality rate among Japanese sentries is quite high. Both from fighting in and around Canton and disease, an average of 1500 Japanese are invalided home every month.

The army of occupation in the Canton area was around 60,000, but late last year many were transferred farther south.

Another night activity in Canton is by Japanese press gangs rounding up coolies for military labor supply. It was estimated in early January that about 10,000 had been forcibly conscripted under conditions of not only complete slavery but also of virtual starvation; each was given fifteen practically worthless military



Courtesy, Chinese Consulate General
First Aid Corps in Action, Canton

(Continued on page 67)

Marriage

By Amador T. Daguiso

A week after his marriage he wanted to be alone. There are things which I must think out for myself, he thought, and I must do so alone; this mystery of marriage brings strange feelings and novel thoughts.

He had always been a solitary being. He had had to work his way and had lived with men, but had nevertheless lived much within himself. And now he had a wife, a companion, who had come to him as in a dream. He seemed to be awakening and felt that he had to find out what all this was.

He told her that he had something to do at the office, although this was Sunday. She would be waiting for him. He knew that when he came back she would be there on the stairs waiting with that spiritual hunger of one who loves deeply. He knew that always she would be there; as long as he lived she would be his and she would love him and wait for him.

Walking under the coconut trees, he made for the main street. There was a wide whiteness across everything, a whiteness of light and sun-heat, warming the earth. The town was already wide awake with the voices and noises of machines and men.

The thought came to him that he had married her in order to fill a gap in his life. He had no way to explain this clearly. When a friend, in fact, had evinced surprise at the unexpected event, he had said: "You see, I felt I had been wasting the years, years which I might have made better use of. But I lack discipline. Marriage seemed a solution because it would give me something to strive for, give my life a purpose and a meaning. Another friend had told him: "Marriage is two against the world."

Yes, he had fought, and bitterly. The world was a cruel world; he had had to fight every inch of the way. Yet he also knew that everything worthwhile had to be fought for. Perhaps he had unknowingly weakened, so that he had needed someone to make him strong again—and a woman could do that, why not? This wife he had found was good and sweet and simple; she knew what life was, she knew how to differentiate between the real and pretence, between the fleeting and what is lasting. Perhaps she loved him because she knew that he needed her. A woman's love means nothing except what is given in sacrifice.

He was walking now with other people on the main street. Some gave him that knowing smile reserved for the newly married. Had his marriage caused any change in him, really? Was marriage changing him, or were people changed toward him, even the world. Would this new relationship greatly change the direction of his life? And would he, in the end, succeed or fail?

I am only a worker in an office. I am but a cog in a big machine which is the world. I am nothing. And yet I am something because I demand that life give me beauty and comfort and happiness. I have a wife. The world will see that I am more responsible now, because I have a wife to support and future children to feed and clothe and



educate. And yet I still prize in myself that which made me a fighter and something of a rebel against the ways of the world and men, against prejudice, injustice, wrong. Marriage sometimes makes men worse than cowards because of the need of greater security. I might now suffer both in freedom and spirit.

This was the thought that he wanted to turn over in his mind, by himself, away from his wife. He heaved a sigh. The full burden of life was now on him, he felt. It was for this that he had cut many ties, burned many bridges. He would have to adopt a new attitude towards his friends, to his brothers and sisters, and especially to his parents. There was now a separation. Not physically, nor in the outward expressions of kinship; no, it was not that. But deliberately, he had now made himself a sort of separate being. He had long been away from his parental home and had become somewhat estranged from those from whom he got his blood and life; but now, he had taken a stranger to himself, a stranger who had given herself to him, she to whom he was a stranger. How strange and yet how true.

And he would devote all his life to this stranger. He would see if she would really become known to him through the commingling of flesh and spirit. They two would set out to build reality from dreams, to face the vicissitudes of time, nurse children, watch them grow, walk, eat, sleep, dream. They would think together, grow old together, and at last, one would die in the other's arms. This was the supremest trust.

By reason of love alone, the past had become as nothing, and kin and friends were pushed into the background, so one woman would travel with him on a nameless voyage. For her he would work at whatever he could find to do; for her he would strive for self-betterment, even, perhaps, for greatness. For her and for his future children he would build a home, acquire property if need be, even become "businesslike". For her he would bow the knee, if that were called for, to bring her the necessities of existence. And that was the supremest sacrifice.

He went to his office and found the place empty. He sat down in his chair and continued his musings. All of the people who gathered here within four walls six days a week, and in countless other rooms of the earth, thus enslaved themselves so that they might spend a few hours at home with those they loved. Strange that they should have to do so, when they should be able to spend the days and weeks and even the years with those they loved and needed. The idea made his mind wander.

He went out and followed some people who were going to the post office and the wharf not far from it. A boat was arriving today. The weather had been very stormy, and now, like a blessing from heaven, a boat was arriving for the first time in weeks. So the people were going to the post office to get their mail and to greet friends arriving on the boat.

The boat was still but a speck on the horizon, sending

forth black smoke. There is romance, he thought, in the arrival of a ship. It brings unexpected friends, letters, merchandise. Only a year ago I was unknown to my wife. A ship brought me to her.

The people on the water-front stood watching the ship come in, gazing intently at its low movement across the water. "It is nearing", they said. In those few words were everything, even a thrilling feeling of kinship with the ship itself, this ship coming to them from other parts. "It is near now," they said.

After another hour, the ship docked. People waved their hands and cheered, the gang planks were lowered, passengers came ashore while other persons boarded the ship. Deck hands started unloading cargo. He himself went aboard as if to meet a passenger there—perhaps the man who was himself the year before! Perhaps his brother, or his sister, or even his father and mother might have decided to pay him and his wife a visit. He looked into the cabins, and walked along the deck; smiled at his acquaintances who were also visiting the ship. Why so many people were there, he hardly understood. Perhaps a sort of instinct made them visit ships. Yes, an instinct. Just as instinct guided men to marriage, to food, to everything.

They said of the ship, "It is a good ship. It is a new ship. When I go on vacation next year, I'll take this ship." They liked the ship. It was a good ship and it brought them letters, acquaintances, strangers—that would become in time dear friends. After half an hour, he decided to go home.

He walked in the bright white morning, buoyed up by the vague, new knowledge that going to the ship had given him. Again he contemplated the human activity on the wharf. It was the ship that made possible all this intermingling of people and things. Should a ship not come to port for say a month, all the inhabitants of the place would feel the loss of the variety and color it brought into their lives. If the ship he had taken a year ago had not brought him here—he might never have married his wife.

And so he walked on, elated that he had found out what others have found out before him, that life is a voyage into the unknown, and that its meaning and beauty depend

upon the spirit of those who undertake it. He would find out, furthermore, as others have—though he would consider them new and astounding discoveries, because they are the primal things,—that family, children, success, failure—these all would depend upon what spirit he could marshal, the key to which is self-forgetfulness and love.

The primal law, he said to himself, the primal law in life is departure rather than arrival. From birth we bid farewell, from parents, kin, from land, waters,—farewell. Farewell. The sound of the thought was like music in his ears. Farewell, mother, father, brothers and sisters. Farewell, wife, for a moment,—I will return. She would be there waiting for him with her kisses and love—even as the shore continually waited for ships that brought strangers. That was the primal law—know and farewell. Every street, every waterway of the world, even the air, were all for the great meetings and departures. And what shall we carry with us then? Nothing but the spirit of sacrifice and love.

When he arrived home, his wife indeed was at the door, waiting for him. "You stayed away very long," she said, lifted with her love and longing. "Why did you stay away so long?" She is afraid of departure, he thought.

She embraced him in warm, ardent welcome. His feelings no words could tell. He embraced her and felt lost—lost forever in empyrean regions, where only dreams, like clouds, cross between the mountains of the mind and the universe. "I had to do something in the office," he lied. Then: "Darling," he said, "a ship just arrived. It is a new ship, and a beautiful one. Every one was anxious about what it was bringing to us. At least, that was how I felt. I felt as if it was bringing all the treasure man can ever want in the world."

She looked into his eyes and said: "And what might those treasures be?"

He laughed. "I don't know," he said. "I don't know. Only I felt that it was bringing special gifts—life, dreams, immortality."

"Come," she said, "the food is getting cold." And she pulled him toward the kitchen.

"It was I coming from the ship once more to you," he said. And he kissed her hair.

Blessing on this House

By Beato de la Cruz

BUILDING a house is a serious undertaking in many parts of the world, but, if would seem, especially so in Aklan, Capiz. When a young man is about to marry, his father usually builds the house for his son and his young wife, and it must be done in accordance with custom.

The dimensions of the house are laid out on the ground on a Sunday about noon, before dinner. This may be done on Wednesday also, but never on a Tuesday or Friday. Tuesday (*Martes* in Spanish) is named after the god of war, and Friday is the day of the crucifixion of the Lord. The one doing the measuring with a meter stick

does so wordlessly, for silence is necessary for peace to reign in the future home.

Two or three nights after new moon, the good parent places half of a coconut shell inverted on the ground where the house is to rise. If he finds the shell in the same position next morning, he proceeds to set up the posts. If the shell is found turned-up, however, he does not, for the site is then considered the home of bad spirits. A house built during the first quarter of the moon is said to be *debuenas*, for the riches of the house will grow as does the new moon. A house built during the last quarter is *buysit*, unlucky, and its owner will find it hard to prosper.

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The Women Characters in Rizal's Novels

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

(Conclusion)

RIZAL had definite ideas about women and these he succeeded in projecting through the characters of his novels—ideas, noble and gentle, lofty or earthly, just or colored by prejudice, but always characterized by a deep-seated honesty of belief which is unmistakable. All of Rizal's women, like all of Shakespeare's women, are essentially women, with all of the virtues and vices, strengths and weaknesses, of their sex.

Rizal, unconsciously or intentionally, made use of conflicting elements in his ensemble of women-characters with remarkable artistry.

Thus, reviewing first the female characters of "Noli Me Tangere",—the deep somberness of the figure of Maria Clara contrasts with the ridiculous personality of Doña Victorina; the sad drawing of Sisa, with the droll character of the Tertiary Sisters; the evil genius of Doña Consolacion, and the absurd religiosity of Doña Patrocinio, as well as the contemptible hypocrisy of Doña Pia, with the child-like simplicity and piety of lovable Aunt Isabel. Even Maria Clara's life in itself is a striking contrast of light and shadow,—full joy on the one side, and tragic despair on the other. The *Capitanas* in themselves too differ greatly in temperament, feeling, and behavior and while not presenting distinct opposites are unlike enough to one another to call this to the attention. And, like ripples of children's laughter which brighten at intervals with innocent freshness the serious talk of grown-ups, are the lovely girlfriends of Maria Clara (and of Rizal's own youth?) presented in the novel to cast, as it were, with their sweet presence, little graceful lights here and there in the dark maze of the book's tragedies.

This forceful element of contrast is carried through in "El Filibusterismo." Juli and Paulita are artistic opposites in a way, the former a poor, humble provincial girl of little learning but much heart, timid and modest; the latter, a rich, much-sought-after Manila belle, sophisticated, coquettish and materialistic to the core of her pretty, selfish being. Again, not far-fetched, indeed, is the unlikeness to be found between the simple, believing *Cabesang* Andang and the pirouetting, know-it-all dancing-girl, Pepay; while as dispellers of the sinister atmosphere created by Juli and her tragedy, what better and more ludicrous contrast could be presented than that of the comic figures of Sister Bali and Sister Penchang?

The mother-theme in Rizal's novels is especially well done. Sisa is mother-love incarnate. Aunt Isabel, unknowingly and in her usual unassuming manner, adds her little share to the development of this theme. So does Capitana Maria, a woman of such deep wisdom and gallant courage that the reader invariably thinks of the author's own excellent and beloved mother in her connection. And poor, befuddled *Cabesang* Andang with her infinite capacity for sacrificing herself for her unlucky son, Placido, also contributes not a little to Rizal's conscious or unconscious glorification of Filipino motherhood.



Was the author depicting real flesh-and-blood, or imaginary people? The answer can not be anything but a matter of deduction and surmise. Maria Clara—was she Leonor Rivera? She might, and yet might not be. There is enough in the life, character, and appearance of Maria to make her Leonor's reincarnation in print, just as Ibarra, embodying as he does many of what were Rizal's own deep-seated feelings, may represent a portraiture of his own creator—yet students of the books have varied in opinion and there are those who have regarded both characters, Maria Clara and Ibarra, as mere types.¹ Doña Victorina, too, is a much-disputed personage. Was she a real person or a fictitious caricature? Did Rizal mean to ridicule certain ladies he knew, or did he wish to make fun in general of Filipino women who entertained pretensions of being what they were not? The anecdote goes, apocryphal perhaps, that several ladies, recognizing themselves in the absurd figure of Doña Victorina, took Rizal to task and abused him in no uncertain terms for making light of their persons and character; and, that our youthful author, relishing the joke, played up to it and told all of them with omniscient wisdom and logic that as they found themselves reflected in the mirror of his book as Doña Victorina, Doña Victorina, therefore, they must be.

Teodora Alonso has already been spoken of as Rizal's deal of motherhood, exemplified in various of his more affectionately-treated characters, the summation of whose traits make up a well-formed and noble figure of a true-hearted mother. Juli, if not taken faithfully from life, acts, however, in a realistic drama which had its evil counterpart in an actual incident of the time. The tragedy of this unfortunate girl may well be considered one of the grimmest and ugliest episodes in "El Filibusterismo."

Such minor characters as little Sinang with her playful tricks, talkative Sister Bali with her ceaseless officiousness, the absurd Tertiary Sisters with their interminable prayers, the interesting *Capitanas* with their queer ideas, the show-offish Doña Patrocinio and the cruel Doña Consolacion, Rizal may easily have encountered here and there in his eventful, if short, existence.

The controversial question remains, therefore, unanswered; or, if partly answered, affords no satisfactory finality. Perhaps it is just as well that the matter should stand thus. For to decide it either way would, in some manner, it seems, take away either from the artistry or from the psychological insight of the author. If he drew only from life and did nothing more, his works would be lacking in imagination and poesy. On the other hand, if he had not used living material for his sources how could he have humanized his characters so that his readers would know them as people who breathed and loved, laughed and hated even as he did? Rizal could not be any different from most writers—they have to take life, raw, pulsating life in their hands, as if it were soft putty, and out of it they

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The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

FIGHTING raged fiercely last month from Suiyuan in the North, and Kwangtung and Kwangsi in the South, though the greatest victories were scored by the Chinese just north of Canton.



The Japanese drive to capture Siukwan, north Kwangtung, definitely failed after the Chinese recapture of Yingtak, despite the participation of one brigade of the Japanese Imperial Guard Division. The Japanese drive on Siukwan was started on Christmas day and reached its height on New Year day, after which the Chinese began gradually to gain the ascendancy until the middle of last month when the Chinese drove the invading forces down to Sinkai, only 18 miles north of Canton. At the same time, Chengcheng, 40 miles east of Canton, too, was once more regained by the Chinese. In the eastern part of the province, the Chinese were able, by a series of attacks, gradually to close in upon Chaochow from the west.

In Kwangsi, the battle for Nanning, raged furiously throughout the month, and the fiercest fighting took place northeast of Nanning, at Kunlunkwan, which was lost and regained by the Chinese at least four times. At other points the Chinese were able to gradually tighten their ring around Nanning. At the same time, highway communication between Yamchow and Nanning was cut by the Chinese and restored by the Japanese several times. The Japanese lost heavily in arms and ammunition and in men, their greatest loss taking place at Wuchun, a town at the intersection of the Nanning-Yamchow and Nanning-Liangshan highways. At the time of writing, the Japanese claimed to have trapped twenty-four Chinese divisions in this sector. This is not the first time that the Japanese made such claims. Last summer they made a similar claim in central Hupeh and at the beginning of this year they made still another such claim in north Kwangtung, but in both cases the outcome of the fighting proved to be major defeats for them.

There was a lull on the Hunan front, but southern Hupeh continued to witness serious fighting at Tungcheng. Puchi and Hoshengchiao, two important cities on the northern end of the Canton-Hankow railway, were recaptured by the Chinese. Tayeh, an important coal producing center southeast of Wuchang, too, fell into the hands of the Chinese. Fighting was severe along the Chingshan-Chungsiang highway and the Hankow-Ichang highway, central Hupeh. To the south of the latter, Yunglungho was regained by the Chinese, while a gun duel was going on at Chiankiang. Suihsien, north Hupeh, was regained and held by the Chinese for a short while.

In Kiangsi, the Japanese lines at Siushui were penetrated by the Chinese who then attacked the invaders both from the front and the rear. Nanchang was raided once again and the Japanese barracks and ammunition depots were set on fire.

Anking, the fallen capital of Anhwei on the Yangtze, was raided by the Chinese forces, despite protection by

Japanese gunboats. Japanese troops in this province were beaten with severe losses at Tungling, and Kweichih, also river ports below Anking.

The Japanese forces at Hangchow crossed the Chiantung River to invade central Chekiang. After occupying Shaoshan they pushed further south but were beaten back. The Japanese version of the story is that they were out to "punish" the Chinese generals south of the Chiantung River for not "cooperating" with Wang Ching-wei (which is an admission of their failure to use Wang as an agent to "buy over" Chinese generals), and that after they had succeeded in their mission they effected a "strategic withdrawal" (which is the same technical parlance used to cover their defeat in North Kwangtung). Meanwhile north of the Chiantung River, Kashing was raided by Chinese fighters who set fire to some ten or more Japanese trucks, several hundred tanks of gasoline, about one hundred thousand railroad ties, and about one hundred thousand piculs of rice.

Contrary to the opinion of some foreign observers that the invaders had North China well in hand, the Chinese forces in both Shantung and Hopei renewed their effort of resistance with the coming of winter. Fighting in Shantung is especially widespread; along the sea coast or in the hilly regions in the south and west, Japanese garrisons have been harrassed and at some places defeated. Hwanghsien, 50 miles west of Cheefoo, was surrounded by Chinese guerillas, and the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway was cut many times. Guerillas were active in Chisui, Hwanghsien, and Kaomi; they also claimed a victory in Ninchi, southern Shantung. Tashinchwang, west Shantung, was retaken by the Chinese while heavy fighting was reported at Ninching, 100 miles west of Tsinan. The Chinese also closed in upon the Japanese garrisons at Taming, southern Hopei, where fierce fighting raged for days. Two railway bridges were destroyed in Tenghsien.

In east Honan, Kaifeng, the fallen provincial capital, was twice raided, and the police station was razed by fire. The Lunghai railway was cut at Lowang, between Kaifeng and Lanfeng. In the north, Shinyang was recaptured and Poai, attacked by the Chinese, while in the south the Chinese attacked Sinyang inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese.

The twelfth "mopping up" campaign for Chungtiao Shan, southern Shansi, by the Japanese once more ended in failure. The fighting was severest in the province at Hsiahsien, Hukwan, and Changtze. The latter city was retaken by the Chinese twice, while in Hukwan the invaders had to use poisonous gas to cover their retreat. At Anyih and Henglinkwan, Japanese troops sustained heavy losses, and those at Yihcheng and Chiangcheng were wiped out. Kao-ping and Wenhsi were recaptured by the Chinese. In Suiyuan the Chinese forces once reached the vicinity of Pailingmiao, which was for a while seriously threatened.

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The Higher Life

By Catuca

NOW it's canaries. And don't say you don't like them unless you've had, and taken care of, a pair of them for at least a month. After four weeks of changing their water, giving them lettuce and birdseed, scouring the trays of their cages and scattering a little gravel on them scraping and washing off their perches as well as picking up their eternal cuttle-fish bone and hanging it where it can be got at, then you can say definitely whether or not you like canaries. You've earned the right.



The Chinese might have taken advantage of your ignorance, or the birds might be pining for the darkness and the smell of the birdstore. In any case there is only one thing to do and you do it. When you take them back you are told that they have to be in separate cages or they won't sing. Mr. Canary sings only to attract a mate. With her in the cage there is no need to sing and he doesn't bother.

They're more trouble than most pets and a few children we can think of. You have to cover them up at night or the mosquitoes will bite them and they'll die. Then you have to look out for ants. And don't forget the cats, because if you hang the cage too low they will climb on the window sill or knock the stand down and frighten them to death if they can't eat them. To cap it all, if you don't remember to close the door of their cage while you throw the day before's water and seed out, out fly your canaries.

After a while the word goes around that you have canaries. So a friend of yours gives you a little pamphlet about their care. One of the most interesting paragraphs we came across in one of these pamphlets is that which told us how to revive a fainting canary. When you find her unconscious, but breathing, on the floor of her cage, don't run around and cry for help. Just calmly dip your fingers in a cup of cold water and sprinkle her little head with it until she revives. To hasten recovery, they recommend chafing her cold little claws between your hands. It seems that canaries suffer from fainting spells and nervous attacks, like women.

However they grow on you. You get so you listen for their song in the morning when you wake up. You even learn to whistle at them to make them sing. You find out things you never knew before, like how to tell feminine from masculine canaries, what makes them sing, what to do in cases of emergency like finding your favorite warbler in a faint or discovering a tiny egg in her cage.

Another thing you learn is that you shouldn't encourage screeching by imitating the birds when they go eek-eek. They are trained to roll their r's and trill like a human sings, by example. The next time you are down Dasmariñas way, stop a minute in the birdstore and listen to the man as he whistles to his canaries to make them sing. It is just one quiet note, whistled long and with a few tremors in the middle. After a little bit of trouble, anyone can place it at sol in the scale she is most accustomed to singing. To get it home with you is simple. Just whistle it to yourself all the way home in a taxi. It gives you a thrill when your pets sing in answer to your whistle or, anyway, cock their ears at you when they hear it.

Telling the canaries apart really just comes to this: the female has a whitish tail and the male carries faint marks of red ink on his tail where the Hongkong office stamped a Chinese letter on it in order to be able to tell which was which. Besides, when the two are together in one cage, one of them behaves itself and that's her. The other usually tries to start a fight by snatching birdseed away from her beak or pulling a feather or two out from the back of her neck. That's him.

When you buy a pair, they look so nice in one large cage that you can't wait to get home and hang it up. When they don't sing as you heard them sing in the store, he with a hundred or so other malebirds and she with the females, you think that it's the new environment. You don't worry for the next day or so, but on the fourth day you realize that their song consists mainly of a few chirps and that most of it comes from the bird with the whitish tail. Since you paid three times as much for the other bird because he was supposed to be the singing half of the family, you are alarmed.

But your biggest thrill is when you come around with their daily ration of birdseed and water and there's an egg at the bottom of the cage. You didn't suspect anything like that was going to happen, having been told that these events require a special kind of cage with a built-in nest and everything. But there's that poor little egg lying on the tray in the middle of scattered birdseed and chaff. We're not telling you what to do when this happens because we can't say yet whether our little brood will hatch, but the best authorities say that you shouldn't touch it or Mama won't sit on it.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 62)

At the time of writing the Japanese were reported to be pushing westward from Paotow. In Manchuria guerillas have lately been very active, though the news about them was scanty because of the Japanese censorship. However, the Japanese have of late sent out many "pacification" expeditions, but no news of their "successes" has been heard.

All in all, though it cannot be said that the Japanese war machine is breaking down, it is safe to say that the Japanese army in China unmistakably shows signs of fatigue. How guerilla tactics are wearing down the Japanese fighting services may be seen from a report found on the body of a Japanese officer. In it was stated that in order to completely "pacify" the occupied areas, Japanese

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Dark

By Delfin Fresnosa

A woman and her son sat by the window looking upon the darkening road. Every now and then the woman would turn to the boy anxiously, trying to read the expression of his eyes. The boy, sickly-looking, with dark and sensitive features, seeming to note her gaze, would avert his face and shield it with his hand. She felt a great and wordless pity for him and a sense of her helplessness gave her keen anguish. He knew of her love for him and sensed her hurt like a sharp and stabbing pain.



Men and women passed by on the road in front of the house, some coming from the fields, carrying bundles or farm implements. Most of them walked slowly, tired after the day's work, but glad of the cool wind and the coming night. They talked and laughed as they went by.

Farther down the road, children were at play, shouting and kicking an empty tin can about. Occasionally they had to stop their game to let some carabao-cart or an automobile pass.

"Did you see that car that just went by, full of people?" the woman asked her son.

"Yes", he said.

"They must have come from an excursion."

"Yes, they were all talking and laughing. The people on the road shouted and laughed back at them."

Sometimes a man or a woman stopped a while in front of the house to exchange greetings with the woman at the window. The boy listened to his mother and to the voices of her friends. Some of them asked him how he was, and he replied in a courteous voice that he was all right.

"Leon," suddenly said the mother. "Look at that boy with the monkey. He has a monkey on his shoulder. The monkey is jumping up and down."

"Yes", he said, laughing a little as if amused at the sight. "The boy is carrying a monkey."

He was again aware of his mother looking at him, trying to find his eyes, and again he turned his face away.

The boy with the monkey, and his father, a farmer, were now passing by the house. The monkey was a tame one and was crying out sharply and chattering.

"Can you see him, Leon?" asked the mother. "Can you see him? Can you see him a little?" The mother's voice was eager and urgent. There was desperateness in it. The boy knew that her lips were soundlessly forming the word she wanted him to say.

"Yes", he said softly.

The mother was suddenly deliriously happy. She crushed the boy's head against her bosom. Snatches of incoherent talk came from her lips. She wanted to shout to the people on the road that her boy could see again. Tears streamed down her face and wetted the boy's head.

Her husband had not come home yet. Where was he

now? When would he come, so that she could tell him? He would be very glad. They would laugh and cry together in their gladness. She was almost choking with joy and she pressed the boy's frail form to her.

He was crying, too, softly, silently, and then convulsively. How sharply he now regretted that "Yes" that he had almost unconsciously given her; that word that he had felt almost wrung out of him.

Almost every afternoon, when the sun was setting, he and his mother would sit at the window. She had become sad and a little embittered. But a few weeks before a stranger had come to the town whom people said was a healer. They had brought the boy to him. At night, when she and her husband thought the boy asleep, they would talk about him and the sight that had become affected and which he had finally entirely lost. After the visit to the healer, they had taken some hope again.

The mother noticed that the boy was weeping. "What is the matter, Leon? Tell me why you are crying so hard," she said anxiously. But he could not tell her and went on sobbing.

"Look at those boys on the road," she said, as if to banish a renewed but unspoken fear. "It won't be long now before you are playing with them again." She bade him look out of the window, gently holding his chin up with a finger. He could not hide his face any more from her as she looked first at him, then at the boys in the road.

The boys had suddenly stopped playing and were huddled together in a group. Some passers-by stopped, peering curiously at something the boys had picked up.

"What happened, mother?" said the boy.

"I do not know," said the mother. But the people were going on their way again and the boys were left to themselves. Again their voices were raised.

"It was a swallow," the mother said. "It was flying and hit the telephone wires. It fell to the ground and the boys found it.

"A bird," said the boy. "A swallow."

They sat silent now, waiting for the father to come home. The mother was still excited, still impatiently awaiting her husband to tell him the reason for her happiness.

Finally she said: "There is your father coming down the road." The boy heard him at the gate. "Hello, son!" he cried, but he slowed his steps and for some time tarried in the yard. The boy listened anxiously for his footsteps, and agitatedly turned to face the door. The woman stood up, watching him. There was complete silence in the house.

Then the boy, extending his two arms and widely smiling, cried: "Hello, father!" But the smile froze on his lips. The woman turned to the window and seeing her husband still in the yard, burst into a sob.

The Ifugao *Hagabi*

By Raymundo Baguilat

THE greatest ambition of an Ifugao is to attain the rank of *Cadangyan*, to do which he must give a great public feast, called *uya-uy*, that begins with twenty consecutive nights of dancing, *naba*, and culminates in three full days of eating and drinking.

After a man has given the *uya-uy*, he is considered of the rank of a *Cadangyan* (wealthy), but it would be considered something is lacking if he does not also give another feast, the *hagabi*, in connection with the construction of a long, hardwood seat of the same name, which is the emblem of this rank. The *Cadangyan* are highly respected in Ifugao society. They are generally deferred to, take precedence on public occasions, their opinions have great weight, and when they die they are given extraordinary burial. Their wealth must be based on the ownership of real property, especially in the form of rice-fields. It is not enough to have merely much money to be considered as belonging to the aristocracy, because money is not thought of as a lasting possession such as the great, terraced rice-fields.

Ifugao custom dictates that one marry within one's class. The *Cadangyan* (rich) marry *Cadangyan* and the *Nawotwot* (poor) marry the *Nawotwot*. A *Cadangyan* who disregards this custom is looked down upon. As a result, the *Cadangyan* families of Ifugao are largely inter-related.

The wooden seat or *hagabi* stands under the eaves in the stone-paved yard that surrounds the little wooden four-stilted house with the high-peaked, thatched roof, that is so typical of the country, and is used by the *Cadangyan* to recline on. In its original, crude form, it was called the *guinulguling*, which means, goat-like, as the two ends or the seat or couch resembled the heads of goats. The present *hagabi* is a somewhat improved form, the extremities, called *ngiwit*, resembling the head of an animal with a long snout and two big ears.

As to the origin of this piece of furniture, if so it may be called, the following story is told. At Camandag, a *sitio* of Barrio Antipolo, Kiangnan, Ifugao, there once lived two brothers, Anniyan and Boyagon, who had two pet fishes, caught in the Camandag River, of which they were very fond. It happened that the parents of the two boys bought a number of rice-fields and, as is the custom, gave a feast, the *ibbuy*, on the day the final payment was made, during which, disregarding the protests of the boys, they took the two fishes and served them as food to the guests. The boys were so hurt by this that they left their parent's house and went far down-stream to a place called Tutung. The parents sent messengers after them begging them to return home, but the boys would not come back. They then ordered a wooden couch, the *guinulguling*, to be made to replace the lost pets, and when it was finished they gave a great feast, inviting the boys to attend. But the boys still refused, and the parents, now filled with remorse, threw the *guinulguling* into the Camandag River. The swift current carried it far down to Naliwan, near Lamut, in the province now called Nueva Vizcaya. At Naliwan there

was a man by the name of Cabbigat who found the *guinulguling* on the river bank, stuck in the mud. He carried it to his house and people from far and near came to look at it. Some took it into their heads to make couches like it as occasions for great feasts, and the custom then spread.

Among the Ifugaos, the *guinulguling*, now called the *hagabi*, is a symbol of wealth and social prestige, for only the rich can afford to perform the *hagabi* feast. Custom requires that he do this at the time of the year known as *tialgo*, when rice is scarce and many people are hungry. But first he must find out whether the gods favor the step, and this is determined by calling the *mumbaki*, or priests, who then perform a ceremony called the *mamaldang*.

They kill some chickens and study the gall-bladder and the bile. If the gall-bladder is small and pale, this is interpreted as an unfavorable sign and the *hagabi* is postponed.

The woodcutters and carpenters, *munhabat*, then go to the forest where they carefully select a big narra or ipil tree, which they cut down and begin to fashion into a *hagabi*. These men are not paid, but are served good food, including carabao meat and pork, and plenty of rice-wine. When the *hagabi* is finished, many people go to the forest to bring it out, taking turns in carrying it, always an occasion for great fun and merriment. They vie with each other in feats of strength, and meat and drink is served at every stop. As the wine takes effect and the carriers struggle along with the heavy object, they may weave from side to side on the narrow trail, and sometimes the great couch may land in the mud, or crush some one's foot. It may take several days to get the *hagabi* to its destination. When it arrives at the house of the one who gives the feast, the people indulge in a sort of "snow-ball" fight, but instead of snow, a boiled, glutinous, hot rice (*dayacot*) is pressed into balls which are thrown about. Then follow three days of eating, drinking, and dancing.

Today the rich Ifugao with a practical bent of mind, may perform a *hagabi* feast, but for the purpose of building himself a modern house instead of obtaining the wooden couch, which is of little use. With the present automobile roads, trucks instead of man-power are used to haul the materials. Much of the color of the *hagabi* has thereby been lost, but the general feasting remains a feature.

The early American Governors of Ifugao were greatly loved because of the interest they showed in the life of the people. One of them, the great Captain Tomlinson, gave a *hagabi* and permanently lodged himself in the hearts of the Ifugaos. They call him Capitan Toom, the real *Cadangyan*. He had two *hagabi* made, one of ipil and the other of stone. The transportation of the stone *hagabi* from the quarry to the Sub-Provincial Building in Kiangnan, caused many a broken shoulder, leg, and toe. Not less than thirty-five carabaos were slaughtered and some forty-five pigs. Two hundred sacks of rice were consumed. The boiled rice was served around on wheel-barrows. Today the wooden *hagabi* stands on the verandah of the residence of the Deputy-Governor and the stone one stands on the plaza of the Government Reservation.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 63)

troops must be stationed in every town and village. Even if Japan had the other necessary resources for this, it has not enough men.

But Japan is short in other resources. Reports of rice riots in Japan, despite rigid censorship, kept filtering out of the country. It has suffered the longest drought recorded in the Japanese history and by the end of last month, Japanese experts estimated that their water reserve was enough to last only forty days more. Despite the Japanese boast to have "conquered" Shansi province (which alone could provide the world consumption of coal for two millenia) for over two years, there is such a shortage of coal in Japan that power supply to the factories in such industrial centers as Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, etc. had to be stopped. This means throwing millions of laborers out of work. With increasing unpopularity of the "China Incident", with the rice shortage (if not riots), with the water shortage, with the ever rising cost of living, these millions of laborers, if thrown out of work for a long time, may prove to be the last straw that breaks the camel's back, and the undeclared war may end abruptly sooner than people expect.

It must be observed too, that the Abe cabinet, despite its determination to fight the Parliament, was forced to resign and that Admiral Yonai's new Cabinet is so weak that after its debut it had to ask the Diet for two weeks to formulate its policy. And after that the new Cabinet's policy was found to be in the main no different from its predecessor's! As Abe had tried and failed, it is not to be expected that Yonai can succeed when the situation is much worse.

If that is the prospect for the Japanese government at home, the prospect for its protégé, Wang Ching-wei, is not much brighter. Two more of his followers, Tao Shi-sheng and Kao Chung-wu, came back to the fold of the Chinese government and exposed the agreements Wang had made with his Japanese wire-pullers. The wholesale arrests of some two hundred gangsters by the Shanghai International Settlement Police led to the revelation that the Japanese subsidy to them (Wang Ching-wei's henchmen) was insufficient and irregular, so they had to turn to armed robbery to support themselves. I would not waste any space on them.

The abrogation of the American-Japanese commercial treaty is not having any immediate effect on American-Japanese trade, but Japan must not overlook the possibility of an American embargo, or it may come with a vengeance.

Women Characters in Rizal's Novels

(Continued from page 61)

mold the people who are to move in their stories, people who act, perhaps like this living man, yet talk like another one, people who behave, and joy and suffer in accordance with their creator's mind and at his bidding, and who are, in their turn, shaped by existing humanity around him.

Rizal took his woman-material as he found it. With infinite understanding, kindness, and humor, and not

entirely without prejudice, he put upon it the stamp of his own robust and virile personality and then proceeded to delineate a Maria Clara, an Aunt Isabel, a Sisa, a Juli—the picture would not have been complete without a Dofia Victorina in the foreground—breathing into each his creator's breath, bringing them to life. And live they will as long as the Filipinos live.

1Cf. Carmen Ocampo y Casas, "Rizal's Most Important Characters in Real and Typical Filipino Life", a thesis presenting people who knew Rizal and his ideas about the characters in his works.

Blessing on this House

(Continued from page 60)

Industrious workmen are chosen to build the house, for lazy workmen make a lazy house. The watchful father sees to it that nothing that is begun is left unfinished. Re-planning of any kind is abhorred for this would make the future occupants fickle and variable of mind.

No shutters are placed in the windows before the young man is ready to occupy the house; neither is the door-ladder set in place, or the stove put in the kitchen. *Malignos*, evil spirits, might enter the house ahead of the owner and make the place unlivable.

When the house is ready for occupancy, a jar of the owner's, filled with water, is placed in the middle of the main room. No borrowed things must be used in the house during the first three days. Borrowing, according to the Aklan sages, only causes trouble. The water must fill the jar to the brim. Water makes things wet and this house must never "dry up" in all the things a family needs. More than that, hurt pride and ruffled emotions are not to plague the house. Human feelings must be clear, cool, placid, like the water in the jar. And as water is easy to obtain, so everything else needed in the family will come as easy.

A lamp is lit in the new house before darkness comes, for if it is to be blessed, there must never be any dark corners.

The house must be blessed before it is occupied. Friends are advised not to call before this is done for complete silence is necessary at this time to insure the health of the family.

The Aklan father buries a turtleshell comb at the foot of the door-ladder and then rubs the ladder with oil. Next he ascends the ladder, marks a big cross on the door, and sprinkles it with holy water. Then he opens the door and enters, mumbling the Lord's Prayer. The comb at the foot of the ladder will comb out all doubts and fears and troubles that might threaten the inhabitants of the house. The oil smeared on the ladder will make it easy for the fruits of labor to flow into the house. The holy water drives away devils and wards off earthquakes and lightning. The cross prevents entry of all sorts of goblins.

Inside the house, the father draws crosses on all the posts with oil and holy water. He goes around inside the house seven times, reciting the Apostles' Creed. Then he places a candle in the middle of the floor and prays the Invocation. He also places a candle on the stove.

After all of this, the young man comes in, carrying two pillows, a mat, a blanket, a book, and a bolo. He first sleeps alone in the new house, leaving his young bride in the paternal home. He has the book to divert him and to give him wisdom in his new status as a married man—

regardless of what the book is about. He must not sing or make any unnecessary noise.

The solicitous father talks to his son and tells him to avoid a gruff voice and to be always soft-spoken, good-tempered, and tolerant. A house becomes definitely *masacot*, ill-omened, if there is any quarelling between husband and wife during the first three days. The people firmly believe that they are what we would call "conditioned" by their homes.

The father says: "Avoid quarrels, these first days especially; then this house will be a house of peace. Never blame one another for trifles or lose your heads about small things, and when children come, do not raise your hand against them; then this house will be a house of love. Do not scold your housemaids; then this house will be a house of the just. Do not until after the third day, borrow or sell or give away anything; then this house will not be a house of trouble. Prepare in advance everything you will need for these three days; then this house will not be a house of hunger. And let this light burn until dawn; then you will have a good life till the end."

Canton under the Japanese

(Continued from page 58)

yen—for the entire term of service however long that might be,—while victualing was turned over to a Chinese contractor with only his conscience as his guide in squeeze.

For a time, there were over 20,000 refugees in International Red Cross and Salvation Army camps; now there are about 4000. An additional 11,000, however, are being fed daily in centers maintained by these organizations.

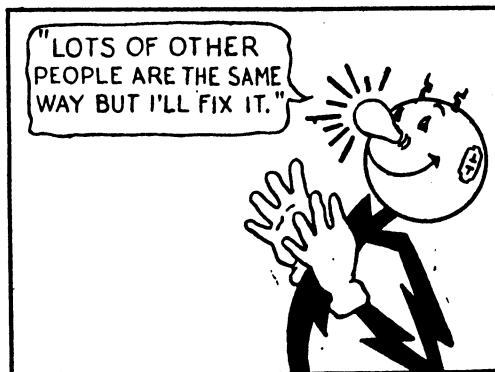
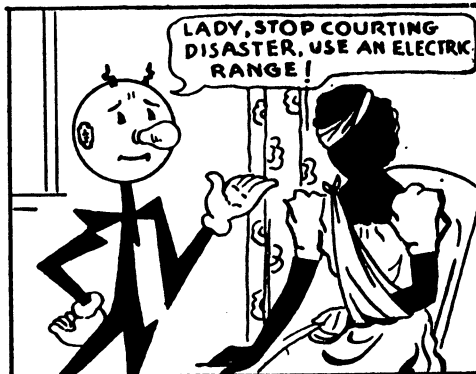
How the rest of the population manages to exist is something of a mystery, for business and industry are virtually at a complete standstill. Many, of course, have relatives in the adjoining countryside where, for the most part, farming has continued without excessive interruption.

Not many have enough currency of any kind to worry about it, but for the few who have it is a constant headache. Shameen, of course, maintains a Hongkong standard. In the native area there are the military yen not backed by anything except Japanese bayonets, national currency, and provincial currency, with hourly fluctuating ratios between them. Also in the provincial currency, "new" notes are worth more than "dirty" notes, and \$5 and \$10 notes are heavily discounted as against \$1 notes.

Most amazing of all currency complications is that the Japanese shops will not accept anything but military yen, even Hongkong currency being flatly declined. Any Chinese who has had these yen forced upon him will gladly exchange them at much less than their face value, so the Japanese are simply cheating themselves in refusing to take a valid currency at their own exchange.

In the more than a year of their occupation, the Japanese have made no effort whatsoever toward the reconstruction of Canton, which leads many observers to believe that they are merely holding it for its bargaining value in negotiations with Western powers, especially Great Britain, for

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the eventual settlement of the "China affair." Early this year the areas nearest Hongkong were evacuated by Japanese troops, although the significance of the gesture was not clear.

Superficially the occupation would seem very costly to the Japanese, but actually it has been a very good racket—at least for some of them. For example, the opium monopoly and salt taxes alone must total quite a tidy sum, with opium having gone up from \$25 to \$40 a tael during the past six months. Further, there is a very serious rice shortage in the Canton area because so much of the crop has been bought up by the Japanese with military yen to export to Japan.

What trade goes on is either in Japanese hands or they levy a tax on it. In illustration, there is a ten per cent import tax on cigarettes *except* Japanese. Through keeping the Pearl River to Hongkong closed, except for one British ship a week which is allowed to carry goods only for the foreign shops in Shameen, the Japanese are in complete economic as well as political control of the area—save for extensive smuggling, and even that in part greases their palms.

Silk is the chief export from Canton, formerly amounting to around U. S. \$6,000,000 a year. The war in Europe has forced prices up. A year ago, waste silk was worth Hongkong \$90 a bale, now it is worth H. K. \$200 a bale, while raw silk is now H. K. \$800 a bale compared to about half that formerly. With the river closed, normal export is cut off, but it can be smuggled to Macao—at H. K. \$25 a bale for waste silk whereas shipment formerly cost twenty cents a bale! And in the case of raw silk, it costs \$84 a

bale to get it out compared to one dollar a bale formerly. Some of these charges go to the Japanese military for permitting the smuggling, and some go to the smugglers themselves and the Chinese guerrilla bands they have to pay tribute to beyond the Japanese lines in the round-about route to Macao. About 80 per cent of the waste silk and 60 per cent of the raw silk is being exported in this fashion; the rest is being bought up by the Japanese with military yen for "legal" export.

This is typical of trade conditions, with no sign of any improvement in the near future. Nor can there be any improvement in these or other conditions so long as the Japanese policy is simply military occupation without engaging in any reconstruction themselves or allowing others to engage in it. And in any event, reconstruction will take a long, long time, for all the Chinese had achieved, has either been destroyed or disrupted beyond quick repair.

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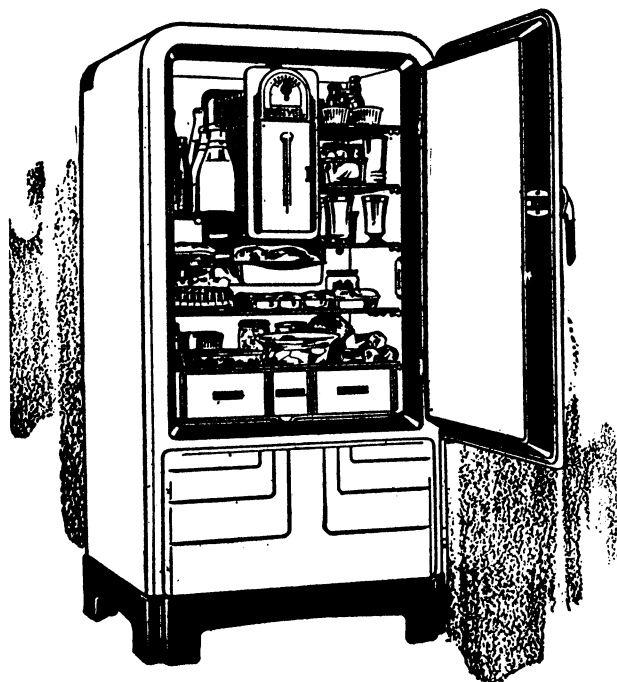
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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



There is an interesting contrast between the article by Professor Harry C. Steinmetz, son of Dr. H. H. Steinmetz of Manila, who is on the faculty of the San Diego (California) State College and, I understand, a leader in the labor movement, and the article by Hammon H. Buck, an old-timer in the Philippines, now a Manila business man, but a soldier and later a superintendent of schools in the "Days of the Empire". In those days he was considered an "anti-imperialist", but what he is now would be hard to define. What Professor Steinmetz is, would be hard to define. In fact, all the easy old classifications no longer fit any of us.

Fifteen or twenty minutes before the flag-raising ceremony the other day over at what High Commissioner Sayre calls simply, "the house", about which I wrote an article for this issue of the Magazine, a journalist colleague asked me whether President Roosevelt's statement that 98% of the American people condemn Russia's attack on Finland, made me a "2% American", referring, of course, to recent editorials in the Magazine in which I sought to explain, defend, if you will, Russia's action. I made some jocular rejoinder, but the gibe rankled, though I realized that being classed, rightly or wrongly, with 2% of the American population does not necessarily make one any the less of a patriotic citizen; one then merely belongs in a given respect to a group comprising 2% of the population—one is not minus 98% of anything, least of all respect and love for one's country. In fact, when, a little later, the flag went up after a brief but impressive military ceremony carried out by "Manila's own regiment", the 31st Infantry, I felt somewhat goofy when I noticed an undue moistening of my eyes behind the sun-glasses I had on which concealed that momentary burst of emotion. I was thinking of what that flag has meant to the Philippines and what its possible premature descent may mean. I was thinking of the greatness, physical and, I believe, moral, which that flag embodies. But does it stand for anything 100%? One must logically accept that it does, but who could say what it all comprises, what beliefs, what attitudes, what deeds? And who could measure and grade the complex components?

A letter, somewhat surprisingly, from an American business man in Manila, read as follows: "With the hatred toward Russia as rampant as it is at present, I fear me that your editorials on Russia and Finland are going to bring you some headaches—but *not* from this source, that is, from me. In the main, I fully agree with you and will add this: Sooner or later the world will realize that it owes a debt to Russia for having done what it has done. In a way, I am sorry Russia attacked Finland... I am now thoroughly convinced that this whole mess is of British brewing and should be thrown on their own table... By this I do not want to be understood as favoring Hitler and his gang of cut-throats. Again, the British are to blame for *his* rise to power, and they threw over the opportunity of having Stalin, the biggest man in Asiatic Europe today, on their side against Hitler... In spite of all the condemnation of the Russian government and its ways, I am coming to believe that it is indicating the only way out for the rest of the world, as you intimated in the Christmas editorial. All these may lead to your being stamped as a communist by some people. In fact, it is beginning

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to look as if a lot of politicians and their masters, see the handwriting on the wall and are now fighting hard to stop the movement to the left. They, of course would be the losers, particularly the Londonplotters... Just to put the fears of some good people to rest, I will say here that I am no "Bolshevik" and would fight to the last against any dictator, whatever he calls himself. As for the "headache" the editorials on Russia and Finland may cause me, I have I hope not too childlike a faith in American principles of freedom in the expression of opinion,—in spite of the fact that my comment on, for instance, the Spanish civil war, cost me some advertising in the past. Some of my friends to whom I showed the last editorial on Russia and Finland before I sent it to the printers, begged me not to run it, declaring it would certainly do me or the Magazine harm; even a few who agreed with the opinions expressed advised me not to publish it. But how, I asked, can I leave a topic of such importance unmentioned upon, and, commenting, how can I write anything but what I believe to be the truth? The editorial may be wrong (but why did Britain and France force Czechoslovakia to surrender to Hitler, and why did they instigate the Finnish resistance to much more justifiable demands?). If I am wrong, time will correct me and no great harm will have been done. But if I lied or were merely politic in commenting on the events of the times, this Magazine would, like so many others, not be worth the paper it is printed on and would, in fact, be an agency of darkness rather than the agency of enlightenment I like to think it is. If the readers of this Magazine ever read in its columns only what they can read in a thousand other publications, never anything that diverges from what is generally approved or what is in line with the prevailing trends of propaganda, then they may be sure that if they came to call on me, I would not be able to look them in the face.

Wilbur Burton, well known American correspondent who was recently again in Manila, where he interviewed President Quezon, sent me his interesting article on Canton from Hongkong. What happens in Canton, only a little over 700 miles from Manila, should be of interest to every one here, and not only to the Chinese among us, many of whom come from Canton although most of the Chinese in the Philippines come from Amoy.

Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrenc, of the Modern Language Department of the University of the Philippines, completes her series of articles on the women characters in Rizal's novels in this issue. The series began with the article on Maria Clara in the November, 1936, issue; then followed "Sisa" (December, 1936), "The Tertiary Sisters" (March, 1937), "Doña Consolacion" (July), "Doctora Doña Victorina de los Reyes de De Espadaña" (October), "Doña Patrocinio" (November), "Doña Pia" (January, 1938), "Aunt Isabel" (March), "The Capitanas" (May), "Girl-Friends of Maria Clara" (September), "Juli" (January, 1939), "Paulita" (September), "Cabesang Andang and Pepay" (December), and "Sister Bali and Sister Penchang" (January, 1940). These, with the final article in this issue, make a total of fifteen articles, representing long sustained effort very much worth while.

Amador T. Daguio, author of the short story, "Marriage", is on the faculty of the Zamboanga Normal School. He himself recently married.

Lin Yu, a former Shanghai editor and brother of Lin Yu-tang, author of "My Country and My People" and "Moment in Peking", continues his month to month review of the Sino-Japanese hostilities which he began in the November, 1937, issue, the first two written from Shanghai, the rest in Manila, where he has been living for the past two years.

Mrs. Martha W. Keevan, who contributed a number of poems to this Magazine when she was living in Camarines, now lives in Manila and contributes a "city poem".

Jose Garcia Villa included the following Philippine Magazine stories in his latest "Roll of Honor": Francisco Arcellana's "The Mats" (November, 1938), W. S. Boston's "It was Cholera" (December, 1938), Del Fresno's "Tandoz" (December, 1938), N. V. M. Gonzalez' "Hunger in Barok" (January, 1939), and B. N. Santos' "The House that I Built" (February, 1939). He gave "two stars" to L. D. Arciaga's "They, the Living" (June, 1939), N. V. M. Gonzalez' "Seven Hills Away" (March, 1939), Ruth M. Mack's "China Mother" (October, 1938), Fred Passmore's "Mr. Pettigrew and His Alter Ego" (February, 1939), and P. D. Rogers' "Uses of Diplomacy" (March, 1939).

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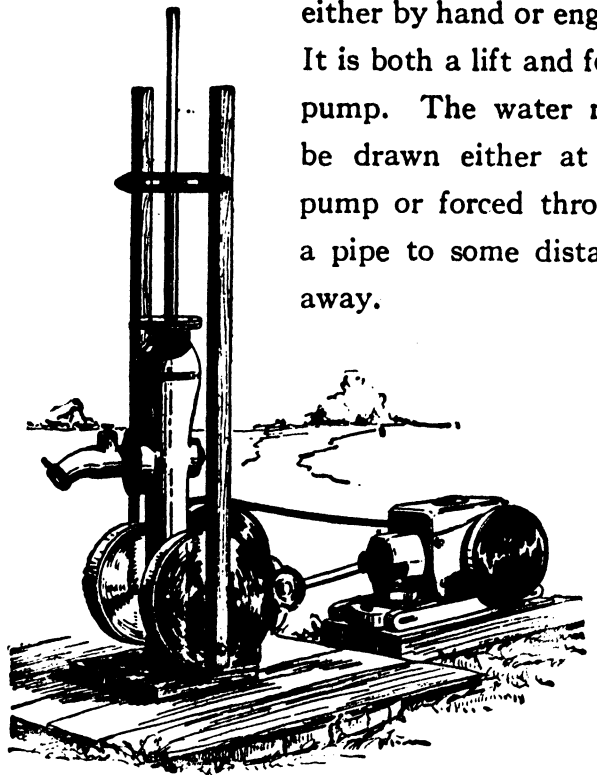
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Francisco Arcellana in an article on the short story in the *Herald Mid-Week Magazine* for January 24, 1940, wrote a sentence which must be considered an all-time high in emphasis: "The Philippine Magazine has always been, is, will always be, of course, over and above and before anything, a quality publication . . ."

Among the reprints from the Magazine that have come to my notice during the month are Rizal F. Gatica's articles on the Philippine iron mining industry in the November issue, reprinted in the *China Weekly Review* for January 6; and P. D. Rogers' article on pearling in Sulu and the speculation on a "blister" in the August issue, reprinted both in the January issue of *Everybody's Digest*, a United States publication, and the Italian *Minerva, Rivista delle Riviste* of December 31. The first issue of the new Manila monthly, *The World Today*, edited and published by my friend, Dr. Rudolf Schay, reprinted the editorial in the December issue on the nationalization of the retail trade. *Democracia*, a liberal Spanish publication, reprinted the editorials on Finland and Russia in the December and January issues of the Magazine. Diosdado U. Aganon, of the Tarlac High School and Tarlac Teachers Association, wrote me some time ago: "I have the honor to represent the editorial staff of the *Tarlac Teachers Journal* in asking your kindness to allow us to reprint 'Tagalog Proverbs' by Abraham Layco in recent issues of your Philippine Magazine. Our Superintendent, Mr. Abdon Javier, likes the proverbs and suggested teaching them to our pupils. Of course, we receive about 30 copies of your Magazine every month, but these are confined to the High School. Teachers of

the whole division would like to get hold of these proverbs and hence our desire to reprint them in our journal. I am closing with hopes for the continued success of the Philippine Magazine." Although the contents of the Philippine Magazine are copyrighted every month I welcome such reprints provided the usually credit line as to the source is given, because it extends the Magazine's usefulness. It proves also, over and over again, that the Magazine is of wide appeal and a live force.

Aurelio D. Guiao wrote me: "The Philippine Magazine is like wine. When I get hold of it, I hate to lay it aside before having gone through it from cover to cover. It sometimes makes me forget my school work. (I am a student at the Philippine Normal School.) Every literary piece published in the Magazine is worthy of praise; however, it is the poems that particularly captivate me. . ."

Henry E. Neibert, old-time Bureau of Lands man in Zamboanga, wrote me a letter that read in part: "Enclosed herewith a money-order for three pesos for the renewal of my subscription. Renewal is evidence that I think your Magazine is worth not losing a number. You are still about fifty years ahead of your time in quality and vision compared with the average social and literary level in the Philippines. May you be able from your sowings to reap a harvest in your lifetime! Here's wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

I received a Christmas card from Alfredo T. Mendoza of Pinamayan, Mindoro, on which he had typed the following: "Your editorial on the nationalization of the retail trade is the most intelligent approach I have read on the subject. I should know because I have been a retail merchant for the past ten years. I wonder if anything will come of the proposal made by President Quezon in his last Commonwealth anniversary speech. There are so many 'lions' in the way. Next to your editorials (which upset my digestion now and then), I like your Four o'Clock column. It reveals much about human nature." As to the information that my editorials sometimes upset people's digestions, I would say that I am sorry for that; all I sometimes aim at is to upset their minds, especially if they need upsetting, as minds full of misinformation and prejudice do need upsetting.

A letter from Dr. Albert W. Herre of Stanford University, read as follows: "It has been a long time since I saw you last, and I am eager to be back in the Islands once more on another collecting and exploring trip. However, the prospect is not too encouraging just now, especially with the world in its present insane condition. I found to my surprise that your Magazine is taken by our University Library. [Why surprise, Doc?] I am using the Philippine Magazine as one of the references of considerable value for students of Philippine conditions. The news summaries are about as good as any available. Please put me on your mailing list again and send me the bill. Give my best regards to Dr. Beyer and Dr. Sherman. Mrs. Herre and I have had the pleasure of entertaining many visitors from the Orient this year, including a number from Manila, Dumaguete, and Zamboanga. I hope that you are well and that the Magazine is doing as well as can be expected in these times."

My friend Walter Robb sent me a copy of his book, "Filipinos" (which also contains sections headed "Some Spaniards", "Non-Christians and Pagans", and "Some Americans"), and I have found it delightful reading, although I had already read some of the material the book contains in the *American Chamber of Commerce Journal* which Robb so ably edits. Other material, selected from stories he wrote for the *Chicago Daily News*, I had not seen before. It's a somewhat ponderous volume of nearly 600 pages, but it is not at all heavy reading and presents a sensitive, clear, and sympathetic picture of the Philippines and of the varied folk which make up its population. It is all set down with great gusto and high good humor. Filipino critics in the local press have been outspoken in their praise of the book, and that is probably the severest test of all for a book to pass—that it pleases the people it is written about.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 48)

that *Graf Spee* should not be permitted to remain for more than 24 hours or else be interned as ship must be seaworthy because it entered harbor at full speed. Uruguayan government gives *Graf Spee* 72 hours to leave harbor or be interned; crew is repairing damage done to upper works.

League reported acting secretly to coordinate sending supply of arms and munitions to Finland. Soviet spokesman states in Geneva that allied anti-Soviet plans are coming more and more into open; Russians charge that expulsion was product of London-Paris collaboration and that Russian retaliation may take form of positive assistance to Germany.

Dec. 16.—Chinese report Japanese troops in Nanning area are isolated; Chinese said to be recapturing many towns along Yangtze.

Moscow press states British and French speeches as Geneva "exceeded all standards of cynicism and hypocrisy".

Uruguay reported to have sent strong protest to Britain and Germany against naval battle off La Plata river, pointing out that fight took place within 300-mile safety zone and that some shots were fired within 3-mile limit. British ships *Renown*, *Barham*, *Ark Royal*, *Cumberland*, *Achilles*, and *Ajax*, and French cruiser *Dunquerque* are lying in wait for *Graf Spee* to issue from river. Germans reported seeking more time to make repairs.

Dec. 17.—Russian news agency *Tass* states expulsion of Russia from League of Nations releases it from obligation of sharing moral responsibility for inglorious deeds of League; it declares that League is tool of British and French in keeping war alive. *Pravda* accuses United States of having influenced South American republics to support expulsion.

Finns reported to have cut off Russian advance on central front aimed at cutting Finland in two and to have trapped 5000 Russians troops; Russians on all fronts said to be suffering severely from exposure as Finns are burning all habitations in surrendered areas, forcibly evacuating population.

Reported 9 more ships sunk in past 48 hours in North Sea and South Atlantic, including 5 neutral ships.

Foreign Minister G. Ciano, before Chamber of Fasces Corporations, bitterly assails communism and blames democracies for Germany's taking up with Russia. He states Italy was informed of Russo-German treaty-move only 2 days before signing of pact. Italy foresaw and did its utmost to prevent war, but failed because other nations misunderstood these efforts. "Policy of Rome-Berlin axis, as founded in battlefields of Spain, is to safeguard European peace, not to fight communism." Berlin quarters interpret speech as "clear affirmation of solidity of axis".

Over 100 Germans are expelled from Turkey charged with espionage.

Dec. 18.—Foreign Minister K. Nomura tells U. S. Amb. J. C. Grew that Yangtze will be opened to third-power shipping and pledges foreign interests in China will be fully respected as soon as peaceful conditions are restored; also said to have offered settlement of individual damages to American property in China. He also informs British Amb. Sir Robert Craigie river will be opened. Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai states river will be opened as far as Nanking "under certain restrictions" including prohibition of trading with ports not occupied by Japanese. Shanghai business men are reported not optimistic about promise as they believe Japanese exchange and port restrictions will prevent non-Japanese trading anyway.

Chinese report that Gen. Peng Yu-men, commander of a division of Japanese-controlled "National Salvation Army" in Honan, surrendered to Chinese national army with 3000 men and rifles. Reported Chinese again entered Kaifeng Saturday, setting fire to Japanese storehouses.

Russian troops occupy Kursu and are now said to be 132 kilometers deep in central Finland front.

British Admiralty announces that submarine *Ursula* sank German cruiser at mouth of Elbe on 14th.

German news agency *D.N.B.* reports Nazi bombers sank 4 British merchantmen and damaged 3 warships in attack on large convoy yesterday.

Reportedly by order of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, and to prevent ship from falling into hands of British, officers of ship blow up and sink *Spee* outside mouth of river, just as sun goes down, by means of time bombs, wreckage burning most of night. Captain Hans Langsdorff boards Argentine navy launch for Buenos Aires with some of his officers and crew; some 350 of crew were transferred to German freighter *Tacoma* in Montevideo harbor. Langsdorff in letter to German Minister protested against refusal to extend time limit to 15 days as violation of Hague Convention, and declares that as Uruguayan people appeared friendly, pressure must have been brought to bear by "interested parties". Langsdorff states in Buenos Aires, "I am satisfied to have saved all my men." Reported they will be interned, and men on *Tacoma* also. Berlin sources state Germany may demand reparation from Uruguay. British cruiser *Exeter* arrives at Falkland Islands with 61 dead and 25 wounded. Argentine releases joint note signed by 21 American republics protesting against violation of neutral zone established by Declaration of Panama.

Dec. 19.—J. Kasai, member of Japanese Diet, in radiocast to United States pleads that it do not "drive Japan into arms of Hitler and Stalin" but make joint effort with Japan to keep permanent peace in Pacific. Revealed in Tokyo government is also considering lifting of ban on third-power navigation on Pearl river which carried large part of Hongkong's trade. *Yomiuri Shimbun* states editorially, "Japan has indicated very great goodwill and fair attitude; only thing that remains now is for America to respond in kind." *Kokumin Shimbun* states if Japanese-American relations are not adjusted,

American government "must assume full responsibility for anti-American sentiments which are sure to follow should relations fail to be adjusted despite reopening of Yangtze at sacrifice to military necessity". Widespread rice-riots reported in view of rising price and shortage leading to necessity to import rice for first time in Japanese history.

Allied Supreme War Council in Paris attended by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier E. Daladier, agree on plan of assistance to Finland said to be of far more sweeping proportions than expected.

Finns coastal batteries at Koivisto reported to have scored direct hit on Russian battleship *Lia-rekno*, due to under-estimate of secretly placed guns. Finns claim to have destroyed or captured 72 Russian tanks in past 3 days on Karelian isthmus. Seven Russian planes drop 9 bombs on Helingsfors, but do no damage; 2 were reportedly shot down.

British claim that in raid on Wilhelmshaven, Germans lost 12 planes but admit 7 British planes failed to return; raid was in retaliation for German attacks on more than dozen ships Sunday. German high command announces raid of 52 British planes on Wilhelmshaven yesterday and claims 34 were shot down with loss of only 2 German planes. Reported from Singapore that Dutch ship *Mapia* was stopped off Madagascar recently by German raider *Admiral Scheer* but allowed to proceed.

Dec. 20.—Japanese again resort to bombing and raid numerous cities in northwest China. Japanese Shanghai spokesman states if American reaction to Japanese proposals is "cynical and sceptical" it is quite possible that "embittered Japanese public will hamper government in any further steps in same direction"; he states restrictions on third-power shipping in Yangtze will "depend on decision of Japanese military authorities on spot". Chunking *Ta Kung Pao* states that Japanese promise was not made out of respect for third powers, but amounts to "bestowing on Westerners what was left by Japan in her dish—a dirty mouthful of salivous, acidulous remainder, and that is all".

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in message to Siam is reported to have asked government to give full protection to lives and property of Chinese in country and to permit them to "engage in lawful pursuits without molestation". Siamense government reported to have expressed regret that certain "lawless elements" had been indulging in illegal activities and that repressive measures had been taken against them, but that full protection would be given to Chinese going about lawful pursuits on same basis as all other foreigners. President of Chinese Chamber of Commerce was recently assassinated in Bangkok street, but believed this was act of Japanese agents because of his activities in support of Chinese cause in Sino-Japanese hostilities. Background of situation is that Chinese control 50% of wealth of country and its economic life; Chinese organizations have been active in promoting Chinese patriotism, this leading to arrests, deportations, and closing of Chinese newspapers.

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Russian artillery still blasting at Mannerheim line in Karelian isthmus without success. Blizzards are hampering operations in far north and suffering reported severe despite Russian erection of portable huts. Finland reported to have informed Allied War Council that it has hopes of being able to stand off Russian attack throughout winter if urgently needed supplies are received.

Sir Kingley Wood, British Secretary of State for Air, declares in radiocast that agreement was reached for training empire airmen in Canada where 16 training schools, 10 observer schools, 10 bombing and gunner schools, 4 wireless schools, and 2 navigation schools would be established with total staff of 40,000 men. Some 60 new airdromes are being built and 20 existing ones enlarged. Scheme calls for many planes, bulk of which will be supplied by United Kingdom.

Over 100 people are arrested in Paris and Toulouse accused of "communist activities".

Papal Nuncio in Berlin confers with Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop. Captain Langsdorff commits suicide in Buenos Aires by shooting himself with revolver, leaving letter stating it had been his intention to share fate of his ship but that he had wished first to look after safety of his crew of 1000 young men.

Dec. 21.—Nomura reported to have told Grew that conditions under which Yangtze will be opened will be determined "within a few days". *Yomiuri Shimbun* states Nomura "expects change in anti-Japanese opinion in Washington" and that should United States make further demands such as immediate modification of exchange control in China, this "will probably stimulate strong views in Japan, causing Japanese-American relations to take more adverse turn than before". *Kokumin Shimbun*, closely affiliated with army, states "considerable objection to opening Yangtze has been voiced in various quarters, even in Cabinet itself". Shanghai spokesman states, "We are endeavoring to liquidate certain problems, including that of Shanghai extra-settlement roads; amelioration of absolute military requirements is making this gradually possible".

Paris reports announce settlement of 10-year dispute over loan to Japan. French shareholders having waived previous claims to payment in gold francs; new loan has been arranged providing for payment in 25 years at then prevailing rate of franc. Negotiations reported to have begun to renew Franco-Japanese trade pact which expires end of year; also that there have been soundings for non-aggression pact covering French Indo-China.

Chinese forces reported to be besieging Nanning, with Chinese bombers causing severe losses.

Said that 5000 Swedish volunteers will soon join 10,000 already serving with Finn army under Gen. Ernst Linder, formerly of Swedish army; many volunteers said to be Swedish regulars. *Havas* reports from Amsterdam that Germany has rejected Russian request for sale of 4 German warships to be used against Finland.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen visit Pope Pius XII and exchange gifts; Pope sat on his golden throne and King in special chair in front of him and on same level.

Dec. 22.—Reported that Nomura has pressed Grew for assurances of improved American attitude to Japan to justify decision of Cabinet which "has been threatened with revolt"; Japanese sources say Grew assured Nomura trade relations would continue after expiration of treaty "without obstacles" for time being. United Press reports from London that British government is reserving its attitude on promise to reopen Yangtze but that Britons feel decision is "courageous gesture which may facilitate settlement of Tientsin issue", reported Britain has proposed to turn Chinese silver in Tientsin over to neutral bank, but Chinese government "is still objecting". Japanese naval spokesman in Tokyo states Yangtze will be opened "in about 2 months" as it is necessary to prepare docks at Nanking for commercial shipping and remove obstructions from river laid by Chinese. Foreign Office spokesman states that emphasis in messages of American correspondents on difficulties that would be encountered by American traders if Yangtze is reopened are "unduly influenced by circumstances of past 2 years when large-scale military operations were in progress".

Chinese claim to have recaptured Paotou, western terminus of Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

Indian Congress Party meeting at Wardha adopts resolution stating that "lasting unity will come only when foreign rule is completely withdrawn". Mahatma Gandhi asserted that India "must sever British connection and announced his followers have started passive resistance campaign.

Reuter military correspondent states "events are proving that Russia did not intend to commit itself to a major campaign in Finland." Finn staff officer states that coast between Karelian isthmus and Aaland islands is perhaps most strongly fortified coast in Europe. Russian troops reported giving way after unsuccessful 4-day attack on Mannerheim line. Russians in far north reported retreating to Petsamo, alternately riding and walking to keep from freezing to death. Said thousands have perished from exposure and that it is impossible to bury dead because of frozen ground. Moscow communique states, "Finnish forests, lakes, and inaccessible territory, numerous concrete fortifications, and other difficulties have slowed up advance", but language seems to deny Finn allegations of victories on northern and central fronts. Communique claims Russians losses were 1823 killed and 7000 wounded against Finn losses of 2,200 killed and 10,000 wounded in territory now occupied by Russian troops. Troops moved forward 130 kms. on Murmanak front, 150 kms. on Ukhta front, and 80 kms. near Lake Ladoga. Daladier tells Chamber of Deputies, "France's duty toward Finland has been met with measures that are not inconsiderable". He states deaths, in all French services up to end of November

totalled 1,433. Argentine in note to League of Nations expresses readiness to assist Finland and that it would consider favorably any suggestions toward this aim.

Uruguay rejects German protest, stating that in granting Spee no more than 72 hours it strictly observed Hague Convention.

Dec. 23.—France and Yugoslavia conclude negotiations for new trade pact despite German opposition.

Duchess of Windsor reported to have joined French Women's Ambulance Corps.

Dec. 24.—Japanese army reaches French Indo-China border and captured Chennankwan; Lungchow was taken Thursday. They claim also successful advance northeast from Nanning. Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan, returning from 8-months sojourn in Moscow, states Russia is China's most reliable friend and reveals Russia, since outbreak of hostilities with Japan, has extended 3 credit loans to China totalling "enormous sum".

Pope in address before College of Cardinals appeals to belligerents to "set forth fundamental points necessary for peace on which governments would be willing to negotiate... Peace must be honorable for both big and small nations". He assails Russia, stating, "We find premeditated aggression against small, work-loving, peaceful people under pretext of threat which neither existed or was possible". He states President Roosevelt's action in naming M. C. Taylor (former Chairman of U. S. Steel Corporation) to his new unofficial post at Vatican as "great contribution to just and lasting peace", describing him as "first ambassador of provisional U. S. Embassy at Holy See".

Official protest against repeated violations of 300-mile safety zone, signed by 21 American nations, is forwarded to Britain and Germany, as "affecting the neutrality of American waters and compromising aims of continental protection as provided in Declaration of Panama".

Dec. 25.—Finn troops claim to have crossed into Russian territory between Leika and Ladoga. Helicopters communique states 14 Russian bombers were shot down during attempt to bomb capital.

Admiralty announces loss last week of 10 British and 8 neutral ships.

Western front is reported quiet on Christmas Day except for small local raids.

Dec. 26.—Emperor Hirohito in opening 74th session of Diet speaks of "urgent necessity of effecting stabilization in East Asia by replenishing Japan's national resources in face of extremely complex international situation"; he expresses satisfaction with "growing friendly relations" between Japan and other countries with which it has treaties. Budget totals ¥ 10,360,000,000 (\$2,427,675,500) of which 65% goes to fighting services; budget shows ¥1,100,000,000 increase over 1939 although army's original estimate was slashed 26%.

Chinese claim Japanese counter attacks in vicinity of Nanning have been repelled. *Chunking Ta Kung*

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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Pao states "attitude of United States to Japan is too gentlemanlike".

French official discloses only 3 Britons have been killed on Western Front since war began; however, British navy lost 2,070 men killed and air force 438.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Ireland urges peace conference, stating this would have to be called eventually and common sense suggests it be tried now before war has wrought its full havoc.

Reported from Vatican that Holy See and Italy have reached understanding regarding parallel action on behalf of peace and to combat spread of communism; reported Pope is sending financial aid to needy Finnish Catholics.

Dec. 27.—Japanese Diet pledges support to Emperor and adopts "vote of thanks" to Japanese forces in China. Declaration signed by 240 of 466 members of Lower House expresses non-confidence in Cabinet and suggests it resign; rising cost of living, rising cost of government, failure to end China "incident", and worsening international relations are said to be cause. Foreign Office spokesman states he hopes it possible to regulate trade relations with United States on basis of legal status of at least one year's duration, pointing out new Wang Ching-wei government will probably be established before Yangtze is opened, in which case United States and other nations should deal with "Chinese regime". Tientsin Japanese spokesman states third-powers in Far East must actively cooperate with Japan in establishment of "New Order"; passive neutrality is not enough. Four flights of 101 Japanese bombers rain demolition and incendiary bombs on Lanchow, capital of Kansu, starting huge fires reported completely out of control.

Airplane factories are being established in Australia and country is also manufacturing artillery, armored cars, shells, etc., for use in France. Australia will provide 10,400 pilots and 15,000 air-gunners to be trained in England. First contingent of Indian troops, all Mohammedans, reaches France.

"Authoritatively" denied in London that Britain plans early rupture of relations with Russia as reported in *Daily Worker*.

Colombia, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, and Liberia inform League they are ready to help Finland, bringing number of nations which answered League's appeal to 12.

Dec. 28.—Premier N. Abe declares cabinet has no intention to resign. He says opening of Yangtze was long planned and is not political step to gain American favor. He states Japan is prepared "to assure its own supply of raw materials" if United States declares embargo. He admits he finds it difficult to imagine new treaty could be signed before expiration of present one and does not mention possibility of a *modus vivendi* for informal continuance of trade relations. Bombing of Lanchow, largest mass air raids to date is explained as part of plan to cut off China's communication and supply routes. American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin asks Gen. Homma, commander of Japanese garrison, to ease

restrictions on movements of American citizens and goods in and out of city and denies Americans are hostile to Japanese.

"Authorized quarters" in London (according to Havas) believe first few days of new year will see beginning of large-scale help to Finland not only in form of materials but volunteer units.

Pope visits King and Queen of Italy at Quirinal Palace, first of such visits in 60 years.

Heavy earthquake does extensive damage in East Turkey and other parts of Asia Minor, covering area of 25,000 square miles, with 12 provincial cities and many villages almost completely destroyed; deaths are estimated at many thousands, and survivors are camping out in fields in snow and wind without food.

Dec. 29.—Lanchow is reported to have again been raided by 100 planes on Wednesday and Thursday.

Germany protests against use of mandated territories by Britain and France for war purposes, referring to recent placing of Tangayika, Camaroons, Togo, New Guinea, Samoa, Palestine, and Syria in "state of war".

German supreme command announces submarine torpedoed British battleship of *Queen Elizabeth* class off coast of Scotland. British Admiralty confirms torpedoing, stating ship suffered some damage and that 3 crewmen were killed; ship, however, is safe and proceeding on its course.

Reuter reports from Helsingfors that Finnish patrols severed strategic Leningrad-Murmansk railway at 3 points. Claimed by Finns Russians have lost at least 100,000 men dead and wounded, 300 tanks, and 200 planes without achieving any important military success.

Dec. 30.—Japanese officials announce withdrawal of troops from border of Kowloon leased territories near Hongkong but issue communique warning against "resumption of anti-Japanese activities there, expressing hope that Hongkong authorities will show prudent attitude in return for consideration given to British wishes". Japanese also announce they are prepared to return Japanese-occupied areas of Shanghai International Settlement to Municipal Council.

Secret German Freedom radio station broadcasts that Marshal Herman von Goering is gambling with high stakes, being prepared to offer Western powers a Hohenzollern prince as puppet ruler after overthrowing Hitler. Bohemia and Moravia would be granted concessions and Germany's relations with Russia would be "curtailed".

Violent new earthquakes strike North Anatolia, Turkey.

Dec. 31.—Announced at Tokyo and Moscow that agreement has been reached to sign a *modus vivendi* before expiration of present 1-year fishery pact, containing clause that two governments will make every effort to conclude long-term agreement in 1940.

Official Moscow communique states "nothing important occurred on front in Finland".

Hitler in New Year proclamation derides Allies

for not attacking West wall and declares that come what may, Germany will be victorious; he bitterly attacks Jews saying, "Jewish reactionary warmongers in capitalistic countries want war, and they shall have it. Germany and Europe must be freed from ravishment and threat which have their origin in past and present-day England". Goering in newspaper article states German air force is ready for fierce counter-offensive such as world has never known against allied blockade and waits only word from Hitler to start a terrific bombardment of England.

Jan. 1.—Pres. K. Kallio radiocasts that Russians in next few days will meet detachments of foreign volunteers at front. Finns claim destruction of virtually entire 163rd Russian division at Krantaerivi with capture of much war material yesterday. Russia continues to dominate air, bombing Tampere, important industrial and communication center; planes flew over Helsingfors but did not drop any bombs; one plane reported shot down.

King George issues proclamation ordering 6 classes of conscripts from 19 to 28 to register immediately, bringing total of England's youth under arms or liable to service to 3,000,000. United Press reports that diplomatic circles hint at possible break in allied relations with Russia and "moral crusade" against Soviet. Reported government is preparing "White Paper" indicting Russian policy.

United Press reports that Rome correspondent of *Petit Parisien* states Germany is preparing peace program in effort to end fighting under which Hitler would become President of Great Germany and Goering take his place as Chancellor of Third Reich; limited Czechoslovakian and Polish states would be recreated under arbitrage of "a well known personality"; relations with Russia would be "slackened"; Germany renounce its autarchic system and return to normal world trade; control of foreign policy would be given to professional diplomat; Hjalmar Schacht would resume post as Minister of Economy; radicals like H. Himmler, J. Goebbels, and R. Ley would "disappear from political scene".

Italian Ambassador in Moscow is called home "on leave"; Russia recently recalled its ambassador from Rome in protest against anti-Russian demonstrations. Rome *Il Messaggero* publishes series of dispatches from Teheran correspondent describing alleged Russian military menace to India and Afghanistan, stating that for past 20 days troops have been massing in Caucasus mountains, and that it is understood a British-French expedition of 300,000 men, commanded by Gen. M. Weygand, was organized to meet this threat.

Jan. 2.—Wang Ching-wei urges Chinese to make peace with Japan and "concentrate our efforts in fight against communism".

British Admiralty announces "Following withdrawal of 5 gunboats from Yangtze patrol in October and a further 3 last month, His Majesty's government has now decided to lay up 2 of the 3 gunboats in upper Yangtze".

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Reuter reports from Copenhagen that Stalin has asked Hitler for 200,000 technicians, engineers, and experts to reorganize Russian industry and transportation system. Reported from Berlin that commercial and financial agreement with Russia has been extended to end of 1940. Semi-official government sources reveal that Germany may take active part in Russo-Finnish war if allies follow through with their announced intention to help Finland.

Reuter reports quietest week of war so far with no vessels sunk by German submarines and complete absence of German air activity. Reuter reports from London "war against boredom" which British forces in France have been waging "while active operations are delayed"; military authorities are permitting various organizations such as Salvation Army and Y.M.C.A. to set up canteens, reading rooms, concert halls, etc., and 50 large vans will be fitted out as traveling tea-shops. London insurance circles reported by United Press to believe world's biggest re-insurance company—Munich Re-insurance Company—may soon be toppled from pre-eminence as result of intensified British attack. Britain informs League it will aid Finland to greatest possible extent "as League has suggested".

Over 1200 people reported drowned in earthquake-devastated Turkey following rains and floods in Bursa region.

Jan. 3.—Numerous Japanese incursions into American properties in China are reported, including bombing of American mission at Ichang, killing 4 persons; same place was bombed last March.

Reported from Helsinki that on December 29 and 30 entire 163rd Russian division of at least 15,000 men was annihilated while crossing ice on Lake Kianga; Finn airmen bombed holes in ice and Russian trucks, cannon, and men tumbled through the holes into water. Reuter reports from London that Stalin has asked Hitler for military mission to aid Russia in Finland campaign. Authorized Berlin sources say report that Germany would fight on side of Russia if allied troops appear in Finland is "absolute mistake"; they also deny that Russia asked Germany to send specialists. Nazi press for first time publishes articles revealing possibility of general conflict over Finland.

British Air Ministry announces 3 British bombers engaged 12 Messerschmidt planes over Heligoland today and shot down 3; Germany claims 3 British planes were shot down and that Germans suffered no losses. Reuter reports total shipping losses to end of year were 17 naval vessels, including 8 warships (58,130 tons) and 9 chartered vessels (19,000 tons); 117 British vessels (421,404 tons), 12 allied vessels (70,101 tons), and 81 neutral merchant ships (243,222 tons). Reuter reports from London that Goering's alleged "break" with Hitler and his virtual retirement was due to his refusal to launch mass air attack on England except on written order.

New earthquakes in Turkey, Yozgad area, levels 10 more villages.

Jan. 4.—Norwegian reports state Russian port of

Petsamo is being bombed by planes which appear to come from ships and are either Italian or British in type. Reuter reports from Helsinki that Italian plane piloted by Italian volunteer led Finn bombers in raiding Estonian island of Oesel yesterday believed to be used by Russians as air base. Finns claim to have surrounded other Russian division going to aid of shattered 163rd.

Associated Press reports from Berlin that Goering has been appointed "supreme war economic authority".

Paris newspapers report it is likely French Ambassador will soon leave Moscow for "long vacation". Jan. 5.—Reported from Moscow that Japan has paid final instalment on purchase of Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria. Japanese burn English Methodist Mission hospital at Chuchia, near Wutingfu, in "retaliation" for its alleged medical treatment of Chinese guerilla wounded.

President Kalia signs proclamation putting into effect trade pact with Germany. Sweden protests against sinking of Swedish steamer by Russian submarine in Gulf of Bothnia and asks explanation of Russian submarine activity in Gulf. German press warns Sweden and Norway against permitting Britain and France to send military aid to Finland through these countries, accusing allies of using League as screen to involve Scandinavia in war and obtain foothold there against Germany. Disclosed in London that British have been sending arms and munitions to Sweden in addition to aiding Finns, as part of recently concluded trade pact. Observers in Switzerland reported to believe Germany may take advantage of present difficulties of Russia to impose in Moscow a military alliance which Russians so far have been reluctant to accept.

Announced in official communique that War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha and Minister of Information Lord MacMillan have resigned. Oliver Stanley, President of Board of Trade, succeeds Hore-Belisha, and Sir John Reith, Director-General of British Broadcasting Corporation, replaces MacMillan. Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (a director of Bank of England and Chairman of Executive Committee of Iron and Steel Federation) succeeds Stanley. Believed that Hore-Belisha's insistence that Royal Air Force in France be placed under control of Army in War Office was immediate cause of difference with Prime Minister. He is credited as being "creator" of new, modern British army, but is said to have made enemies in sweeping out "old brass hats" and putting younger men in their places. In reply to his letter refusing another Cabinet post, Chamberlain wrote him: "It is great satisfaction to me that there is not now and never has been any difference between us on policy and in particular on necessity for prosecuting the war with utmost determination to successful issue". British press displays dissatisfaction and demands explanation of resignation of Hore-Belisha, but is generally silent on resignation of MacMillan whose conduct of propaganda and censorship has been under fire of some time.

British government announces it will requisition all ships of United Kingdom and colonial registry owners will continue to operate them but must comply with government instructions as to routes and cargoes.

Jan. 6.—Chinese enter Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, and before withdrawing set fire to Japanese munition depots. G. G. Phillips, British Secretary of Shanghai Municipal Council, is shot at in British defense sector when entering his car by 3 men disguised as rickshaw coolies but escapes unhurt, British authorities protest following rumor that assailants were seized but released to Japanese military by Japanese-controlled Ta Tao government police, but Japanese deny men are in their custody. Russia ratifies trade pact with China negotiated last June by Sun Fo.

Russia signs 3-year trade agreement with Bulgaria. DNB announces that nation "may expect quiet along entire western front in near future"; no explanation is made.

King Carol in reviewing troops states Rumania will fight if Russian armies attempt to invade Besarabia.

Ciano announces after conference with Hungarian Foreign Minister S. Caaky that understanding has been reached on all points and that Caaky stressed Hungary's desire for peace. "Italy has no aggressive plans against Russia but intends to halt expansion of communism and its threat to European order".

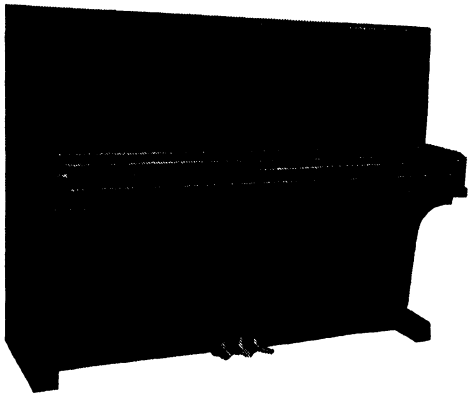
Argentine protests to Britain, France, Germany, and Poland against alleged placing of mines immediately outside Argentine territorial waters.

Jan. 7.—Japanese ambassadors to Germany Hungary, and Turkey confer at Budapest.

Reported Russian fleet in Black Sea is on maneuvers.

Hore-Belisha issues terse statement to press: "This is very big; much bigger than you imagine. It had to come." *Evening News* says, "It is freely stated that Hore-Belisha himself was amazed when Prime Minister on Thursday suggested that he leave War Office; developments leading to his departure are believed to have been sensational". *Daily Mail* states Hore-Belisha was "not getting along well with his generals", and states of Stanley that he "belongs to Tory hierarchy class which automatically succeeds to high office; he has never shown qualities of drive and determination . . . a most unsatisfactory appointment". *Manchester Guardian* states, Hore-Belisha "reorganized War Office hierarchy, task which would have scared 9 ministers out of 10 from their wits, and has done more than a decade of other war ministers to give army conditions which so far approached those of civilian life that average man might really like to join". *Times* states, his career "will only perhaps be appreciated fully in retrospect." Reported Chamberlain may defend his action in demanding his resignation in secret session of Parliament.

Berlin circles are pleased with Chamberlain move as they have attacked Hore-Belisha as "war-monger" and "leader of Jewish internationalism".



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Reported that more than 82,000 people of German origin living in Italian Tyrol have elected to remain in Italy.

Tampico, Mexico, port authorities say they sighted British war vessels 3 miles from coast, believed to be waiting sailing of German steamers which took refuge in port at beginning of war.

Jan. 8.—Japanese Cabinet approves formation of Wang Ching-wei central government in China, combining the Peiping and Nanking Japanese-sponsored regimes. Japanese reported retreating in northern Kwangtung southward along Canton-Hankow railway.

Refugees at Chungking returning from Siam state Chinese there are suffering from reign of terror there like that of Jews in Germany; Chinese banks, mills, shops, newspapers have been closed and Chinese business men and intellectuals are fleeing. Alleged Siamese have territorial ambitions against Britain, France, and China, instigated by Japanese.

Finns claim to have wiped out other Russian division (44th) near Suomusalmi where 163rd was trapped on frozen lake last week; fighting reported partially halted by 40 degree below zero weather.

English press shows increasing uneasiness over resignation of Hore-Belisha and effect it may have on prosecution of the war. Butter, sugar, ham, and bacon rations go into effect. First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill reported to be on surprise visit to Paris.

"Reliably reported" from Budapest by United Press that Ciano and Casky concluded defensive military alliance during their meeting.

Jan. 9.—Chamberlain in speech at Lord Mayor's luncheon, indirectly referring to dismissal of Hore-Belisha, states he would do "what I feel to be right no matter how difficult or disagreeable". He avers that government's sole purpose is to win war and that present calm on Western front is but lull before storm. He states Empire is united as never before and that results of first 4 months of war are not unsatisfactory; world's oceans have been swept clean of German shipping and German fleet has been bottled up. He calls on people to intensify war efforts, warning that though war has not assumed proportions of fighting in 1914, Britons should be prepared to do without many things they are accustomed to and labor must not expect wage increases. He states Anglo-French collaboration has been so valuable that when war is over, neither will want to give this up. As to Finland, he declares "it is fighting same forces of unscrupulous violence as we ourselves. Finns may rest assured League resolution to lend assistance will not be mere formality". He praises attitude of President Roosevelt toward international situation.

Jan. 10.—Tokyo spokesman states Japan is "expecting" some constructive development in Japanese-American relations and Nomura reportedly told Cabinet negotiations are going on for conclusion of modus vivendi before treaty expires. Japanese spokesman in Peiping states army opposes changing

status of North China through establishment of new Wang regime, as North China must have special organization of its own to meet "Red menace" and other requirements.

Finns claim to have "practically annihilated" entire 9th Russian army corps consisting of 50,000 men (44th, 163rd, and 164th divisions) in course of 3 battles between December 24 and January 7 near Kianta Lake on central front. Haves reports from Rome that 20 German general staff officers have gone to Russia to reorganize army. London newspapers report that German refusal to allow Italian war material to cross Germany for Finland may have serious repercussions as Germany "may thus have to choose between its two allies—Russia and Italy."

Germans claim Nazi planes sank 8 British ships in North Sea yesterday, but Admiralty claims ships were only damaged; however, 2 Danish ships were sunk, one by mine.

Reported from Budapest that Hungary will press Rumania for speedy reply to overtures for settlement of territorial questions and that refusal would result in Italian and Hungarian abandonment of Rumania to its fate with Hungary marching into Transylvania in event of Russian invasion of Bessarabia.

Jan. 11.—British planes attack German airbase on Sylt island in retaliation for German plane attacks which resulted in sinking of at least 7 ships and damage of 1 others during past 48 hours.

Deaths in Turkey earthquakes and subsequent floods are officially estimated at 25,000; injured at 8,000.

Jan. 12.—Premier Abe announces he will resign on Sunday; reasons are believed to be failure to achieve improvement in relations with United States, failure to end China conflict, and domestic rice shortage and rocketing prices. Associated Press reports from Tokyo that Japanese naval officials consider Guam extremely vulnerable and regard plans to fortify it as "moral threat"; they admit they count on virtually free hand in west Pacific after Philippines becomes independent.

Chinese military spokesman states Japanese advances in 1937 were rapid, in 1938 they slowed down considerably, in 1939 they were negligible, and in 1940 they will be untenable. Average monthly Japanese casualties last year were 40,000 men, he states.

Papal nuncio in Madrid is reported to have transmitted to Pope memorandum from Generalissimo Francisco Franco offering collaboration in any move to "restore peace and put end to danger of communist expansion in Europe."

King Carol of Rumania and Prince Paul of Yugoslavia in frontier conference are reported to have agreed that any Russian advance in Balkans will be considered as constituting common danger, while Italy and Hungary might be counted on to supply valuable aid in such event.

Jan. 13.—Chinese claim to be attacking rear and front lines of Japanese on 8 fronts in Kwangsi, Hunan, Shantung, and Hopei.

Moscow communique declares reports of Finnish successes are "utter lies" and accuses foreign press, especially French, of "slandering invasions"; report of recall of Russian officers from Finland and their execution is malicious and without slightest foundation, and story that German officers are reorganizing Russian army is "stupid lie". Communique ridicules reports of destruction of Russian divisions and states foreign gossipers are silent on Finnish brutality of killing their own wounded "in order not to leave tongues in the hands of the Soviets". It declares Finns have not crossed frontiers at any point and that Murmansk railway has been operating continuously. It denies that Russians lost Petsamo and declares Russian not only occupy Petsamo but have advanced 130 kilometers southward of the port. "There was no substantial change on war front during past 3 weeks and operations were confined to ordinary clashes. Heavy cold greatly facilitated position of Finnish troops, but they proved incapable of profiting by this advantage. In some places Soviet air force bombed railway junctions and other military objectives."

Thomas Horabin, Liberal member of Parliament, states, "Chamberlain must go if we are to win war... He has promoted incompetent non-entities and yes-men... British are living in fool's paradise and in danger of drifting into endless war with Russia as well as Germany."

Diplomatic circles in Buckarest state Italy asked Turkey for 2 naval bases in Black Sea and that Britain and France favor this. Moscow reported to have swiftly countered by ordering number of demountable submarines transferred from Baltic to Black Sea. Communique issued at Sofia after conference between Bulgarian and Turkish foreign ministers declares that Bulgaria will maintain strict neutrality in conformity with policy of friendship with Turkey. Reported from Rome that Afghan government has decreed military service for all citizens over 17 and is constructing 3 railroads to facilitate troop and supply movements in view of Russian "menace".

Jan. 14.—Emperor Hirohito, following resignation of Abe, calls on Admiral Mitsuomasa Yonai, former Navy Minister, to form Cabinet. Reported that Prince F. Konoye previously declined post. Abe announces, "Since I formed Cabinet in August of last year, I have made efforts to carry out state affairs at home and abroad with disposal of China incident as main objective. However, as it is now apparent that complete union of views may not be obtained in connection with measures adopted, I have tendered resignation of Cabinet en bloc to the Throne, aiming to avoid at this time any possible retardation of country's administrative operations".

Associated Press reports unnamed Japanese diplomat in Tokyo stating that "Japan's future and that of entire Orient is in hands of America. If it continues to help us, then we will finish our mission in Asia. If not, we will probably fail and American statesmen must take responsibility for many years

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of confusion and chaos". Japanese army men state that economic control of China is what Japan is fighting for and that it is unreasonable and absurd for United States to demand that Japan walk out, forgetting sacrifices and losses of past 30 months.

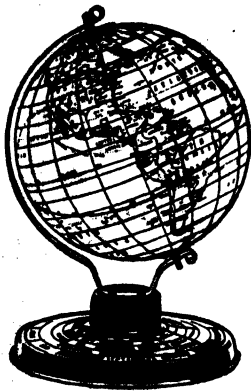
London War Office announces all service leaves temporarily suspended; stated order emanated from headquarters in France. Holland and Belgium also cancel leaves on rumors that Germans plan to cross

frontier in order to outflank Maginot line. Said that Italian circles warned them of danger.

Germany removes embargo against Italian shipments of arms through Germany to Finland, according to Berlin correspondent of Stockholm paper. Reported in Rome that 3000 volunteers left for Sweden and Finland yesterday.

Jan. 15.—War and Navy Ministers remain same in Yonai Cabinet, but H. Arita who held post in

Hiranuma Cabinet which was replaced by Abe, is Foreign Minister. Yonai is No. 1 man in naval circles and considered friendly to democracies; he blocked Italian-German-Japanese alliance last summer. Spokesman states government has presented modus vivendi draft to State Department and that Japan expects response before trade treaty expires on January 26. Fire in Shizuoka, shipping center between Yokohama and Nagoya, wipes out area extending over 2 kms.



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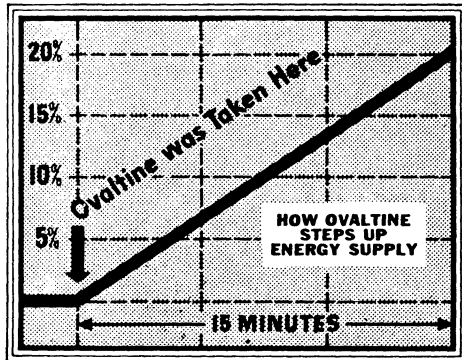
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