

useful, covering the Japanese occupation and the period of liberation with its attendant economic and political problems.

Bernstein is almost bitterly critical of United States policy toward the Philippines since liberation and of some of the exponents of that policy. He states bluntly that, in a broad sense, "we have not fulfilled our responsibility to the Philippines." He outlines an unsensational twenty-five-year plan for the country's development, which would require continuing grants (not loans) from the United States. Without the assurance of such aid, the author foresees the possibility of traditional US-Philippine friendship deteriorating and of the new nation falling within the Soviet orbit.

Washington, D. C.

CATHERINE PORTER

NOTE

In the review of *Spoken Chinese, a course with phonograph records and text book*, which appeared in the *Far Eastern Survey*, Vol. XVII, No. 2, January 28, 1948, p. 26, the following statement was made in the final paragraph:

"It is the reviewer's understanding, however, that these (the plastic language records used at Yale for teaching Chinese) suffer the disadvantage of wearing out rather rapidly."

The reviewer has since been informed by the SoundScriber Corporation, makers of the recording equipment used for Chinese language teaching at Yale, that the records in use there are manufactured from "a practically indestructible Vinylite plastic" and "can be played hundreds of times without noticeable deterioration in voice quality."

The reviewer regrets his misleading statement, which was made entirely unintentionally and in good faith.

University of Pennsylvania

DERK BODDE

NEWS CHRONOLOGY

February 19 to March 5, 1948

February 19: *Japan*. Press correspondents charge that security regulations "have been used repeatedly (by SCAP) in an effort to control or influence handling of news" and request "a clear definition of peacetime security."

February 19: *Korea*. The UN Temporary Commission, appointed by the General Assembly November 14 to prepare for election of a Korean national government, reports the failure of its mission to the Little Assembly.

February 20: *China*. The Moscow radio, referring to a Sino-Soviet non-aggression treaty of 1937, states that, "as neither the Soviet Union nor China have given notification of denouncement of the treaty . . . its operation is regarded as automatically prolonged for the next term of two years."

February 21: *India*. The All-India Congress Party Committee, comprised of 650 leaders, adopts a resolution calling for the abolition of communalism.

February 21: *Japan*. The House of Representatives names as premier Hitoshi Ashida, head of the Democratic Party, to succeed Tetsu Katayama who resigned February 10. Mr. Ashida received 216 votes, a majority of five; Shigeru Yoshida, head of the Liberal Party, 180; and Kyuichi Tokuda, Communist, three.

February 21: *Philippines*. Details are made public (*New York Times* of February 22) of an electrification plan, designed by Westinghouse Electric International Company and approved by the Philippine President and Congress, for the division of

the Philippines into eighteen power areas and with recommendations for seven specific projects.

February 21: *Siam*. Khuang Aphaiwong, whose Democratic Party won in the general election of January 29, is named premier by the Supreme State Council.

February 22: *Japan*. The Australian Premier announces arrangement with SCAP for a limited resumption of two-way trade with Japan, licenses not having been granted heretofore because unused sterling balances in SCAP accounts are convertible into dollars. Australia now agrees to some imports of raw silk, milling silk, rayon yarn and rayon textiles, the proceeds to be used by SCAP to purchase Australian wool.

February 24: *Japan*. A SCAP spokesman informs the press that Japanese bureaucrats are showing a tendency to consider themselves servants of the emperor, not of the people, and to embroil and abuse the emperor institution as before the war.

February 26: *India*. The draft constitution, which is to come before Parliament in April, is published. (Details in *New York Times*, February 26.)

February 26: *Korea*. The Little Assembly adopts a resolution advising the UN Temporary Commission to arrange and observe elections wherever possible in Korea. (Text of resolution in *New York Times*, February 27.)

February 27: *India*. Pakistan is declared foreign territory for the purposes of customs and excise duties, negotiations between the two dominions on reciprocal import-export arrangements having failed to materialize.

February 28: *Indonesia*. As a result of charges that the Dutch are instigating the setting up of puppet states, the UN Security Council requests that the Good Offices Committee "keep the Council directly informed about the progress of political settlement in Indonesia." (Text of resolution in *New York Times*, February 29.)

March 1: *Korea*. Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, US commander in Korea, announces that a general election of a Korean government will be held May 9.

March 3: *Indonesia*. The West Java Provisional Parliament rejects a Dutch plan to model the state's executive branch after that of the United States, demanding instead a cabinet responsible to a parliament.

March 4: *USSR*. The Moscow radio states that the Soviet Union has again protested against "examination" of Soviet merchant vessels in the Yellow and Japan Seas by American aircraft.

This chronology is based on reports in the *New York Herald Tribune* and the *New York Times*.

FAR EASTERN SURVEY

Editor: LAURENCE E. SALISBURY

Editorial Assistant: ELIZABETH CONVERSE

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