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The Cagayan Seminar

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filed his message thirteen minutes before Fairbanks and twenty-six minutes before the Sitka station. It was 11:28 when the Honolulu Magnetic Center received the message from Baguio. Tokyo filed a message quite similar to the Baguio message but their filing time was fifty-three minutes later than the filing time at Baguio.

Besides the original quake which initiated the tidal wave many after-shocks were reported from the same area throughout the night and on the following day. These too played their part in making the night eventful and active for the observer at Baguio.

There can be no doubt that the seismic sea warning system has helped in the protection of life and property. Since the sea wave travels at speeds of about four or five hundred miles an hour it is quite possible to give adequate warning to island dwellers at distances of a thousand miles or more from the source of the wave. The tidal wave of 4 November 1952 destroyed no lives. Some credit is due to the warning system. In the case of the sea wave of March 1957 sufficient warning was given so that no lives have been reported lost due to the tidal wave. Yet each of these tsunamis tossed up walls of water capable of destroying many lives.

The Observer-in-Charge of the Honolulu Magnetic Center, when sending the log of messages handled by the Honolulu Magnetic station, has written to the Director of the Manila Observatory as follows: "We certainly appreciate your timely messages, not only on this earthquake but also for the many other earthquakes you report to us. You and Tokyo are the only two reporting seismograph stations we have to the west of us, so you see we really appreciate getting your reports."

JAMES J. HENNESSEY

The Cagayan Seminar

AMONG the most important events in the educational field during the school-year just ended must be numbered the Seminar on Education, the Home, and the Community held in November 1956 at Cagayan de Oro under the auspices of the Ateneo de Cagayan. Over 600 delegates and observers were present. The majority of these (446 to be exact) were representatives of public schools

(teachers, principals, supervisors and superintendents). The remaining 200 or so were representatives from private schools. The delegates came from almost all regions of Northern Mindanao, principally the provinces of Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Bukidnon, Lanao, Surigao and Zamboanga del Norte. In effect the seminar was a regional convention of teachers and school administrators without the elections and political intrigues that usually mar such conventions.

The keynote address was delivered by the Secretary of Education, the late Hon. Gregorio Hernandez Jr. He chose as his topic "The Problem of Human Erosion." We are happy to publish the paper in this issue of PHILIPPINE STUDIES.

Other participants in the discussions were: Dr. Daniel Salcedo, director of the bureau of private schools; the late Atty. Jesus Paredes Jr., executive secretary of the Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines; Dr. Isabelo Tupas, chief of the instruction division of the bureau of public schools; Dr. Antonio Isidro, dean of the school of education of the University of the Philippines; several division superintendents of schools (Mr. Juan Manuel, Mr. Isabelo Sarmiento and Mr. Enrique Santos); Sister Redempta C.S.J.; and various supervisors of schools (among them Mrs. Maria Borja and Mr. Manuel Gapuz both alumni of the Ateneo de Cagayan).

Two former rectors of the Ateneo de Manila participated: Father James J. McMahon S.J. (now regent of the school of law of the Ateneo de Cagayan) and Father William F. Masterson S.J. (now director of the school of agriculture of that institution). Among the "resource persons" were members of the Ateneo de Cagayan faculty: Father Luis Torralba S.J., dean of the college of arts and sciences, Father Cesar Maravilla S.J., principal of the high school, and Father John King S.J., student counselor.

The presence of several congressmen (the Hon. Ignacio Cruz of Misamis Oriental and the Hon. Ismael Veloso of Davao) gave a realistic orientation to the discussions. We are publishing Congressman Veloso's remarks in this issue.

The discussions were divided into two main "sections" each section subdivided into three "areas." The first section was on "the agencies of education" subdivided into: *Area 1*, church

and state in education; *Area 2*, school and home; *Area 3*, the community school. Section 2 concerned "the culture which we transmit." This was subdivided into *Area 4*, values in academic and vocational education; *Area 5*, national and world culture; *Area 6*, the language problem. Behind this orderly division of topics (and indeed behind the entire seminar) was the resourceful and energetic rector of the Ateneo de Cagayan, Father Francisco Araneta S.J.

There were various panel discussions and committee meetings and in addition there were three plenary sessions at which besides the keynote address of Secretary Hernandez three principal papers were read. One was by Atty. Jesús Paredes Jr. on the proper balance between academic and vocational subjects. We are publishing that paper in this issue. The other was on the interrelationship in education among three societies: the home, the church and the state by Father McMahon. It is appearing in this issue under the title "One Coin in Three Fountains." A third paper (of which unfortunately we do not have the text) was a comparison between the educational systems of the Philippines and of India by Mr. Shanti Tayal of New Delhi.

A large share of the credit for the success of the seminar goes to the faculty and the alumni association of the Ateneo de Cagayan and to several civic-minded residents of Cagayan de Oro, with Mr. Guido Ongpin as general chairman. Educational leadership of this nature deserves commendation particularly if it does not remain sterile but issues in definite experiments.

MIGUEL A. BERNAD

The Ozanam Award 1957

THE Ozanam Award was created in 1937 as a mark of recognition "for outstanding and continued Catholic social action." It is considered the highest award in the gift of the Ateneo de Manila and it has been sparingly given—only eight times during the past twenty years.

The first recipient of the award was Dr. Augusto J. Cortez, now director of the San Juan de Dios Hospital. The following year (1938) it was conferred on Dña. Aurora Aragon de Quezon who received the medal at the hands of her husband, President