In an effort to bring the three to an accounting, Britain and the United States, after a long series of warning notes, earlier this year invoked the enforcement clauses of the peace treaties. The clauses provide for the setting-up of Anglo-American-Russian commissions to make the offending satellites live up to their obligation.

But the Soviet Union which, of course, is directly responsible for what its puppets have been doing in Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria--has flatly refused to take part in such a procedure against them. This is only natural. Being their master and the real author of their tyrannical policy, how could the Kremlin act against them without acting against itself?

So, Russia having thus thrown a monkey wrench into the enforcement machinery of the peace treaties, and the West having then carried the issue to the General Assembly, the United Nations now has the problem of figuring out measures to investigate and act upon the charges against the three satellites. The Assembly's course will be governed by the advisory ruling it has asked from the International Court.

If some new commission procedure is set up, that procedure will almost certainly be boycotted by both the Kremlin and the accused. In that case, presumably, a vote of moral condemnation will follow.

It is true that such a condemnation will not undo the evil already done in Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and every other satellite land. But at least it will have the three-fold virtue of keeping the historical record straight, holding up the crime for whole world to see, and putting the Soviet empire on the defensive.

Moral pressure of this sort has a power all of its own. It is not empty or meaningless. The fact that the Kremlin fights against it so bitterly is proof enough of that. No country, no matter how strong, can afford to be placed outside the pale.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

THE WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Told

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The American people were told last week of new peaceful uses of atomic energy. The news came from John D. Hickerson, United States Assistant Secretary of State. He told representatives of the United Nations that radioactive isotopes now had been shipped by the United States to 21 other nations to improve the well-being of their peoples.

In Africa, the radioactive isotopes are being used to track down the mosquitoes responsible for yellow fever. In Australia they are helping combat the parasitical mistletoe that cuts down lumber production. In the United States, they are used to study the wear caused by friction in engines and to measure the thickness of paper, rubber, and steel sheets. The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission previously had reported many other ways in which the radioisotopes were being used not only in the United States but in other countries in medical, agricultural, and industrial research.

Hickerson's statement on the U. S. program for the peaceful uses of atomic energy was prompted by a speech made by Andrei Vishinsky. The Soviet Union's Foreign Minister told the U. S. General Assembly that his country was using atomic energy to raze mountains, irrigate deserts, and clear jungles. Hickerson's main point was this: The United States had been sharing its radioactive isotopes with other countries for more than two years, while the Soviet Union, even if Vishinsky's claims were true, had shared its knowledge of atomic energy with no one.

Soviet Claims Ridiculed

At the same time, atomic scientists were doubtful that the Soviet Union could do what Vishinsky claimed it was doing with atomic energy. They pointed out that dynamite would do a better job of moving mountains, and do it at a considerably smaller cost.

The United Nations was the forum last week for an exchange between Vishinsky and United States delegate Warren Austin regarding Vishinsky's proposal that the Big Five members of the Security Council sign "a pact for the strengthening of peace." Austin said the U. N. Charter itself was a pact against war and that all had signed it, but that the Soviet Union had not cooperated in building the peace. He read what he called a "melancholy pattern" of broken Soviet pledges and asked: "Does the Soviet delegate contend that a new pact would initiate a reversal of such policies?"

NOBEL AWARDS PROVE NO COUNTRY HAS MONOPOLY ON "BRAINS"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Reviewing the Nobel prize awards, a Portland, Oregon, Journal editorial on November 5, "Science Knows no Racial Barriers," said in part:

There are no national boundaries in the search for the mysteries of the universe. The inquiring mind cannot be labeled according to race or color. The only enemies of such minds are sensory limitations and man-constructed barriers to exchanges of ideas with similar minds.

COMMUNISTS LOSE IN ELECTIONS IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New York World-Telegram in an editorial on November 10, "Bad Week for the Commies," said:

No less than three stiff body blows were dealt the Commies here this week. The first two, of course, came from voters who not only held the Marcantonio mayoralty vote down to 350,000, but also defeated by nearly 3 to 1 the Communist city councilman, Benjamin F. Davis, Jr., believed to have been the sole remaining Communist holding an elective public office in the United States. For the Davis defeat high credit is due his winning opponent, Earl Brown, who made a vigorous campaign with the support of the Republican and Liberal Parties.

But besides these election blows for the Commies they also got still another from a quarter that must have astounded them: The American Civil Liberties Union announces it will support legislation to curb the picketing of courthouses "where it interferes with or obstructs the administration of justice." This means that the A.C.L.U., long counted on by the Commies to defend their picketings, paradings, and so forth in the sacred name of free speech, has at last drawn the line.....

# # # # #

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD BREAKS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS, CHARGING GROUP HAS BECOME COMMUNIST TOOL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The American Newspaper Guild, which is affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has withdrawn from membership in the International Organization of Jornalists. The withdrawal was announced by Harry Martin, president of the Guild, after action by International Executive Board.

The International Organization of Journalists was established shortly after World War II to further the free press of the world. In quitting the world journalist group, the American Newspaper Guild charged that the group had become "an instrument of Communist propaganda."

The resolution said furthor that the world group "has destroyed its usefulness by its subservience to the militaristic imperialism of the Soviet Union."

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

ALBANIA, COMMUNIST SATELLITE, CENTER OF BALKAN UNREST

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Discussing the increased tension in the Balkans, a St. Louis Post Dispatch editorial of November 10, "Albania in the Yugoslav Vise," said:

Yugoslavia has renewed its invitation, under increasing pressure, for Albania to overthrow the Hoxha government and move out of Russia's orbit. Tito's renunciation of the treaty of friendship with the Albanians makes the outlook still blacker for a people who have every reason to be dissatisfied with the outlook.

Though the number of opponents of the Albanian government who have been liquidated since the end of the war is put in tens of thousands, jails are still full of political prisoners. Eighty-five thousand men are reported to be in the army and police, in a country of 1,000,000 population. One out of every three workers is taken from production.

Yugoslavia had been making up shortages of foodstuffs and other necessities of living until Albania, undoubtedly at the behest of Moscow, foolishly broke off trade relations with Belgrade 15 months ago. The Russians, shut off from access to Albania by land, talked big about an airlift, such as the United States used to supply its sector of Berlin when Russia severed land transport. But in marked contrast with the British-American airlift, the promised Russian airlift to Albania never materialized.

The people of the United States have reason enough for hoping Tito will win this struggle, for the sake of Albania's own future. They have other impelling reasons too. One of them is that, as George Fielding Eliot writes, "there will be no peace in Greece until something is done about Albania."

Another reason is that the Russians have built on the island of Saseno, off the Albania coast, a submarine base which challenges Britain's Gibraltar, to the west for control of the Mediterranean. Our propaganda should make it ceaselessly evident to the Albanians that if they throw in with Tito the United States is prepared to give them economic help on the same basis as Yugoslavia now receives it.

# # # # #

SOVIET'S PROPOSAL FOR FIVE POWER PEACE PACT BRANDED "PROPAGANDA"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the recent resolution of Soviet Russia presented to the United Nations accusing the United States and Britain of plotting aggressive war, and described by Warren Austin, United States delegate to the United Nations, as an attempt to "slander, obstruct and deceive," an editorial in The New York Herald Tribune, on November 15, "The Western Answer," said:

Mr. Warren R. Austin's reply to the Soviet Union's proposal of a special Five Power peace pact--a reply which ended with the submission of the Anglo-American idea of an effective peace resolution--constitutes the most powerful State paper which the West has as yet contributed to the Cold War. It is powerful because it meets Soviet diplomacy squarely on its own terms.

The Five Power peace pact was an obvious effort of Soviet propaganda, another variant on the indefatigable effort to convict the West of "war-mongering", an "artificial olive branch," as Mr. Austin fairly characterized it, "surrounded by thorns" and replete with trickery, slander and misrepresentation.

MORE

Since he was dealing with a propaganda offensive, Mr. Austin met it squarely on its own level. The Anglo-American resolution which he presented is "of course," he bluntly said, "incompatible with the Soviet resolution, which should be rejected. No part of the Soviet resolution is worthy either of amendment or adoption. It should be rejected as an attempt to slander, obstruct and deceive."

And he backed up that conclusion with a skillful recapitulation of Soviet-Western relations repeatedly broken, Soviet pledges, Soviet resort to force and intimidation, "aggressively reactionary Soviet policies" that have rung down an Iron Curtain between the uneasy Soviet empire and the rest of the world.

The notion that American aid has been proffered to the world only as an instrument of American "imperialist" domination was punctured with a reminder of the enormous amounts of aid sent to the Soviet Union in its hour of desperation including half as many motor trucks as the Soviet Union had been able to produce for itself in all its history without any attempt at domination of the Kremlin.

The story of the Soviet Union's breaking off virtually all cultural, informational and personal contacts between its own people and the outer world ended with the telling observation that "a government which does not trust its own people can hardly be expected to trust others;" it is the Soviet Union which has created an atmosphere in which peace has become impossible. And the anglo-American resolution, instead of offering a new "peace plan," in effect simply states that we would not have to worry about peace if the Soviet Union would only live up to the undertakings and use the instrumentalities to which it has repeatedly set its signature.

This is not only propaganda; it is truth and effective propaganda. It may even serve to mute some of Mr. Vishinsky's more rabid efforts; it will show at least, that the West can make a forceful reply to the attack which has been poured out interminably against it, and that a mere war of words may be subject to the law of diminishing returns from the Kremlin's viewpoint.

Plainly, it does not lay constructive foundations of peace any more than did the Soviet Five Power pact proposal assuming that two great systems can "coexist" (to use Stalin's favorite expression). It brings us no nearer to the vital question of how they can co-exist.

But that question will never be seriously tackled from either the Russian side or our own unless first all the rubbish of the word-war can be cleared away. To that preliminary task, Mr. Austin has made a notable contribution.

# # # # #

TRUMAN ADDRESS TERMED "APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE OF PEOPLE"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Washington Post editorial of November 13, "Helpmates of Freedom," said:

President Truman's address to the National Conference of Christians and Jews was essentially an appeal to the conscience of people. While he referred incidentally to his legislative program on civil rights, his emphasis was upon what is in the hearts of the people.

For the President is well aware of the fact that in a free country laws are meaningful only to the degree that they reflect the will of the people. That is particularly true, of course, in the field of human relations.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews has done effective work in overcoming prejudices, eliminating discriminations and promoting active cooperation among many religious groups for common good.....

# # # # #

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE RAPIDLY DECLINING IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The decline of the Communist Party in the United States as a result of recent events, both in the United States and in Russia, is bound to be of importance in the immediate future in the opinion of columnists Joseph and Stuart Alsop, writing in The New York Herald Tribune.

Their article on November 16 also reported that the Tito split among Communists and their fellow-travellers is having important repercussions in Communists parties throughout the world. The article said in part:

It is time to point out that the American Communist Party no longer merits the occasionally hysterical attention it has been getting. For the fact is that the party is well on the way to have approximately the same real political importance as the Greenbackers or Single Taxers (minor political parties in the United States in the late 19th century, which completely disappeared).

Even in its heyday the Communist Party never had anything approaching a mass following. Yet it has had real political significance. This significance has derived from two vital assets. The first has been the party's very considerable toehold in the labor movement. And the second, in some ways the more useful, has been the party influence with the kind of fuzzy-minded but articulate left-wing intellectuals who believed that the Communists were only a particularly eager brand of liberals and therefore worked with them as in last year's Henry Wallace campaign.

The communists are now clearly losing both these precious assets. The ridiculous Wallace campaign itself seriously weakened the Communists' hold on the intellectual left-wing.

The departure of the New Republic magazine from the Wallace camp was one obvious symptom of this weakening process, but now the process has been vastly accelerated. For Marshal Tito has given the left-wing intellectuals a new hero more palatable than Josef Stalin, in their frantic search for the total answer.

The same thing has, of course, been going on abroad. In England, for example, such intellectual left-wingers as Alexander Werth and Konni Zilliacus have dismayed their Communist admirers by embracing Tito; and in France the intellectuals like Claude Bourdet and Jean Cassou have deviated for the first time in years.

Moreover, the split has internally rent the French, Italian and other Communist parties. The French Communist leader Maurice Thorez was disciplined for nationalist deviation for the second time a few weeks ago by the party apparatus, and in Italy, Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti is under a dense cloud of suspicion, and the real power in the Italian party has been taken over by Moscow-trained Luivi Longo.

Yet in Italy and France the Communists have had actual intrinsic power in terms of a popular following. In the United States they have not had this advantage, and they have had to rely heavily on a sort of non-Communist "liberal" willing to make a common front with them. Thus, it must be with real anguish that the Communists are watching the procession of left-wing intellectuals who last year joined them in supporting Wallace and who this year are making a pilgrimage to Belgrade either spiritually or in the flesh.

Wallace himself acknowledged the danger in a recent speech for Vito Marcantonio in New York's Madison Square Garden. Marcantonio is a pro-Communist Congressman recently badly beaten in the campaign

MORE

for mayor of New York City. Wallace pointed out plaintively that the Tito issue was splitting the American "progressive" movement.

He implied that the wisest course was simply to shove the whole issue under the rug, and pretend that it did not exist. But this simple device is not likely to suffice, for the Communists have no alternative but to call Tito a "fascist" and a "running dog of the imperialists," and left-wingers who are not committed to Stalinism find the whole concept of Communism independent of the unkindly men in the Kremlin almost unbearably tempting.....

Add also the disastrous defeat the Communists have suffered in the labor movement. Only two years ago when the Communists were bidding for control of the United Auto Workers, they seemed in a fair way to control more than half the membership of the C.I.O. Now they will be lucky to hold a few small unions like the Fur Workers. Describing C.I.O. plans for taking over membership in the Communist-led unions, one C.I.O. leader predicted grimly, "It's going to be murder."

In brief, as far as their real political influence in this country is concerned, Communists are pretty well washed up. Only one thing can restore their influence. That is to make martyrs of them, and in so doing to compromise the basic principle of civil liberties...

# # # # #

TOURIST AMBASSADORS ANSWER CHARGES AGAINST ECA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Communist propaganda attack against the Marshall Plan is being directly ocuntered by American tourists abroad, according to a State Department announcement.

The State Department and the Economic Cooperation Administration have listed a series of answers to misstatements about the Marshall Plan which are currently being circulated in the ECA countries. Most of the answers, of course, are 'common sense' to most Americans.

To charges of United States 'colonization' of Europe through the Marshall Plan, an American tourist can argue that the U. S. is attempting to accomplish just the opposite--by helping to put war-torn countries back on their own feet so they won't have to rely on U. S. aid.

Another common charge is that America is using the Marshall Plan as a device for looting and stockpiling Western Europe's strategic materials. In the pamphlet issued to U. S. tourists, it is pointed out that the aid program is causing a tremendous drain on the United States' own resources of strategic materials.

Other typical charges which Americans abroad may be called on to refute are: That the U. S. is using the Marshall Plan as a scheme to start a war; that the Marshall Plan was launched to prevent an American economic collapse, and that the Marshall Plan is merely a device for dumping American surpluses on Europe.

# # # # #

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

SOVIET WEAKNESS: FAILURE TO PERFORM GOOD DEEDS IT PROFESSES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on Christian ideals of conduct as a motivating force behind United States' participation in the present ideological war, a Christian Science Monitor editorial on November 17, "Winning the World," said:

In an impromptu speech the other morning President Truman started a covey of questions important to all Americans.

His ambition, he said, in the present ideological war is to show that an "ideology backed by a moral code" can do better for the people of the world than an ideology without one.

As an example of the moral superiority of the American philosophy of cooperative advance he cited his own "Point Four" program designed to raise the living standard of backward areas of the world, while at the same time increasing markets for American goods abroad....

Mr. Truman made an important point--and one which determines the real meaning of "Point Four." It is not merely the professed intentions of a nation or a system which win it the world's favor, but the moral earnestness with which these intentions are carried out. Without sincerity, "Point Four" could develop into what Marxists accuse it of being--a new form of dollar imperialism to exploit rather than assist the world's backward peoples.

It is precisely this gap between profession and performance which is the greatest weakness of Soviet Russia. The tender regard expressed by Moscow for the nationalist aspirations and economic welfare of colonial peoples cannot afford to be held up against the actual record of Soviet imperialism.

Clowing promises of Marxist ethics wilt sadly when seen against police-state rigors inherited from czarist Russia and compounded by techniques of mass production, mass communication, and mass control.

Of course, the weakness inherent in the Marxist dogma is that the end justifies the means. Given sufficiently immoral means, the eclipse of even the most highly moral end is assured. Hypocrisy becomes inevitable in a system which teaches that a full free and secure life for the individual can be assured only by first robbing him of his individuality.....

The positive advances made by the West toward moral and humanitarian ends have demonstrated beyond question the vitality of the Christian ethic when it is genuinely applied to the needs of men.

The President is right. A nation which, however imperfectly, follows Christian ideals of conduct has immeasurably more to offer the world than a nation which preaches, for whatever purposes, that the end justifies the means.

Only a demonstration of this superiority through an increasing measure of Christian morality in public undertakings, however, will convince the world's dispossessed who today stand with tragic uncertainty between two beckoning ideologies.

# # # # #

SIX MILLION CHILDREN AROUND WORLD HAVE BENEFITTED FROM U. N.'S INTERNATIONAL CHILDRENS EMERGENCY FUND: U. S. HEAVIEST CONTRIBUTOR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New York Herald Tribune in an editorial on November 18, "Consider These Children," said:

Since the war six million children around the world have received food, clothing and medical aid through the United Nations. For the International Childrens Emergency Fund is one effort in which all nations can make, and have made common cause.

On November 16 the first report to Americans, entitled "Consider These Children," was presented to President Truman. Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, chairman of the United States Committee for the Fund, made the presentation while Katherine Lenroot, American delegate to the United Nations agency, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, Undersecretary of State James Webb and other notables looked on.

Noting the title, the President said: "These three words convey a message I would like to send across the land."

The report carries many impressive figures--2,000,000,000 meals served, millions of pounds of dried milk, cod-liver oil and high vitamin foods distributed in thirteen countries of Europe, including Germany's four zones; in China, Korea, India, Japan, the Philippines, Palestine, Latin America.

Medical aid, almost as important, is exemplified by 17.5 million children tested for tuberculosis, 8 million vaccinated against it.

Yet what the President calls a "dramatic story of a great humanitarian effort" lies rather in the concept, everywhere accepted, that lasting peace lies largely in the hands of tomorrow's children and in the willingness of nations, individually and collectively, to contribute to the well-being of children everywhere.

The United States may be proud of its part. Congress has authorized $100 million for the International Fund and has appropriated $75 million, to be expended on a matching basis, $72 for every $28 contributed by other countries. Other nations' contributions have not yet been quite sufficient for the fund to draw all $75 million, but many countries are now engaged in drives to catch up.

Meanwhile, the Fund officials, realizing that there is great need still, ask for a budget that will make possible the use of the full $100 million American authorization. The International Children's Fund is one of the finest--and most practical--of the United Nation's achievements.

# # # # #

U. S. WORKERS RESIGNING STEADILY FROM PRO-COMMUNIST UNION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A decisive struggle to enlist the support of the rank and file members of the Unionized Electrical Workers of the United States is now under way. The decisive action of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in their Cleveland convention at the end of October in driving out the pro-Communist United Electrical Workers Union and in establishing the anti-Communist International Electrical Workers Union could not do the whole job. The real decision is now up to the workers themselves. They must choose between rival unions.

In the brief period since the close of the CIO national convention, the pro-Communist United Electrical UE Workers group has lost practically half of its membership of 360,000. The membership of UE had been rated as high as 600,000 but the authoritative New York magazine New Leader said on November 13 that 360,000 is the official figure.....

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN KREMLIN AND CZARS, POLAND FINDS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Memphis Commercial Appeal editorial on November 13, "The Great Difference," commented on the recent announcement that Rokossovsky has been sent to Poland to become Minister of Defense, and said:

The Soviet Union's leaders are fond of vaunting themselves on the difference between their regime and that of the Czars. An interesting example of the great difference for Poland came the other day when Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky was detached from his military post in Russia and sent to become Defense Minister of Poland. The marshal is highly capable and just as ruthless. Born in Poland, he fought with the Russians in the coup against his homeland.

The czars, anyway, were parties to the partition of Poland, which they helped divide up among Russia, Austria-Hungary and Prussia. The Kremlin just takes over Poland in toto and doesn't give anyone else even a bite.

# # # # #

U. N. NEWS BROADCAST DAILY IN 21 LANGUAGES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The radio voice of the United Nations at Lake Success recognizes no linguistic barriers. It speaks as glibly in Pushtu, Urdu and Tagalog as it does in English, French and Spanish. Broadcasts go out daily in twenty-one different languages.

The United Nations spends about one million dollars a year, engages a full time staff of 90 experts, including the noted American radio writer, Norman Corwin. The United Nations radio is on the air for about 100 hours a week.

A muzhik in Minsk and a sheepman in the prarie lands in Western United States get the same down-the-middle accounts of what is going on in the world peace body. Propaganda is taboo. According to Peter Aylen, chief of the United Nations Radio Division, "Our job is informational."

Broadcasts are so objective, claims Aylen, that he hasn't received any complaints of bias, not even when the Palestine issue was being beamed around in both Hebrew and Arabic. There are apparently a great many people as yet unaware of this service.

When Nehru was here, the story goes, he was surprised to learn that India got a daily diet of United Nations news. Secretary-General Trygve Lie is said to have admitted he didn't know his native Norway was on the beam until he visited his homeland and heard a United Nations program.

About 25 hours a week are devoted to live broadcasts, with the actual voices of the delegates in the committee transcribed and woven into a theme. Scripts and transcriptions of other programs are supplied to remote outposts.

A "hard core" of news is beamed to everybody. Then the rest of the program is filled to suit regional interests. A Czech audience for instance would be bored with international maritime affairs, according to Aylen.

Because the United Nations has no transmitters of its own, it has to use the facilities of the global networks, including the United States Voice of America, Canadian and British broadcasting companies and American networks. "All of these co-operate," says Aylen.

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ONLY SOOTHSAYERS CAN TELL WHEN RUSSIA WILL APPROACH ATOMIC PROBLEM IN SAME SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION AS WESTERN NATIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Discussing the dim prospect of early effective international control or world ownership of atomic energy, an editorial, "Russia and the Atom," in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch on November 14 said in part:

Frederick Osborn, Deputy United States representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, himself has said:

Large areas of the world are not willing to open up their borders sufficiently to allow effective control in time of peace, and in the event of a prolonged war there are no means known by which nations could be, with certainty, prevented from using atomic weapons.

Mr. Osborn is rather pessimistic even about international ownership and the operation of atomic resources for peaceful purposes, an essential ingredient of American and United Nations control plans. He fears that "potential explosives would still be available to nations by seizure if the situation became desperate enough."

One great difficulty is that the Russians are opposed to such international ownership and operation even for other reasons than the purely military. The idea simply does not fit into their economic philosophy under which their state must own everything. It is one of the grimly amusing paradoxes of history that capitalistic United States, devoted as it it is to private ownership, can make greater concessions in this direction than a state which is supposed to be devoted to communal ownership.

Mr. Osborn and a great many other men of intelligence and goodwill do believe, however, that effective control of atomic energy is technically possible. The long discussions in the United Nations have demonstrated this. And what is now technically possible may eventually become politically possible.

Whether the Russians will ever approach the problem in the same spirit as other nations---and if so, when--is a question which only soothsayers will attempt to answer. But even a remote possibility of control and the need for such control are ample warrant for the continuation of efforts to achieve it.

But all such efforts must be made with the eyes wide open.

# # # # #

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA CORRECTED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New Orleans Times-Picayune in an editorial comment on November 13 said:

The news that Russia has placed one of its army marshals at the disposal of the Polish government for duty with Poland's armed forces might read more accurately as "Poland's armed forces now have been placed at the disposal of the Soviet marshal."

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

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PRESS RELEASE:

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE DEPLORES VISHINSKY'S FRIVOLOUS TREATMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Herald Tribune editorial on November 12, "Russia and the Atom," deploring the frivolous statement which was apparently intended as a major declaration of Soviet policy, said in part:

This is a fantastic way in which to conduct a supposedly sincere discussion of a problem of deadly gravity. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that Vishinsky has inadvertently given away a secret.

He has, at any rate, done much to create the convincing impression that Soviet policy has no actual interest in atomic control; that it is using the question solely for the propaganda values that may be got out of it; that its own highest diplomatic spokesmen actually know nothing about the real state of Soviet atomic development, and that everything which the Russians have said or hinted about their progress is the merest legend (most of it of a pretty ignorant kind) put out in the hope of capitalizing on the West's discovery that a Russian atomic explosion has taken place.

There is no longer any way of knowing where, if anywhere, truth or sincerity may reside in the facade of Soviet atomic policy. Not only have the Russians refused, as always, to put their cards on the table; they are now hinting at extra aces up their sleeves. No serious negotiation is possible under such circumstances.

Any really effective atomic control system will have to wait at least until the Russians manifest some genuine desire for one. Until then it is hardly worth discussing such things as minor modifications in staging or inspection systems.

# # # # #

JAPAN FIRST OCCUPIED COUNTRY TO RECEIVE RADIOISOTOPES FROM U. S.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The United States Atomic Energy Commission announced November 11 that it has approved the participation of Japan in a program for the foreign distribution of radioisotopes.

Under an arrangement with the Department of the Army, exports of isotopes to Japan will be made through the headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and surveillance over Japanese research projects will be maintained by SCAP personnel to assure their safe and effective use.

The SCAP foreign trade office in New York will act as agent for Japanese wishing to purchase isotopes from the United States. Japanese scientists will be required to comply with regulations governing the distribution of isotopes under the Commission's foreign distribution program. The isotopes will be used in work in medicine and biology and as tools for research in the physical sciences.

The United States Department of State has informed the Commission that the sale of radioisotopes to Japanese under the supervision of SCAP is in accord with the general principle of American foreign policy to extend such appropriate humanitarian assistance to occupied countries as will contribute toward establishment in these countries of stable, democratic governments.

Admission of Japan to the foreign distribution program brings to a total of 30 the number of nations that have qualified to receive isotopes produced in the United States.

MORE

To qualify for the receipt of radioisotopes produced in AEC facilities, foreign nations normally must make application through diplomatic channels to the Department of State, and agree to certain stipulations regarding their usage. The Department of State then either grants or withholds approval in accordance with policies previously agreed upon jointly by the Department and Commission.

Specific action was taken in this case since Japan is the first occupied country to be granted approval to receive radioisotopes from the United States.

# # # # #

VISHINSKY RETRACTS BOAST THAT RUSSIANS ARE MOVING MOUNTAINS WITH ATOMIC ENERGY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Editorial opinion of United States newspapers generally was in agreement that the Russian Foreign Minister's recent address to the United Nations on the problems of atomic energy was remarkable chiefly for the levity with which the subject was approached. A Washington Post editorial on November 12, "Moving Mountains," said:

The Soviet Foreign Minister deserves a modest round of applause if only because he appears to have brought the appreciation of atomic energy back into some semblance of balance.

The truth, no doubt, lies somewhere between those who, like Commander Tatom of the United States Navy, think that an atom bomb could scarcely complicate the chaos at Washington airport and those like Vishinsky who have faith that it can move mountains.

Mr. Vishinsky, it turns out, was speaking figuratively, or, at any rate, hyerbolically, when he told the Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on November 10 that the Soviet Union is utilizing atomic energy to level off the Urals, irrigate deserts, cut through jungles and tundra and, in general, to spread "life, happiness, prosperity and welfare in places where the human footstep has not been seen for a thousand years."

Later, when he saw what a stir this statement had created, he had the grace and generosity to tell reporters that all he actually knew about the matter was what he had read in the papers.

This notion of moving mountains and rechanneling rivers by means of atomic blasts is not original with Vishinsky. A noted British scientist, Prof. Frederick Soddy, suggested it some weeks ago.

But most of those versed in the subject are inclined to be skeptical. An atomic blast is not altogether easy to control. Granting that man can contrive one powerful enough to raze a mountain it is uncertain that this would be a practical or economic use of the limited supply of fissionable material in his possession.

The best guess is that the United States has enough of the stuff on hand to move only a small mountain at most and that the Soviet Union is not too prepared to go beyond the foothills.

Besides considering the consternation already caused by the release of this elemental force, one wonders if it would be wise to go around tinkering with the face of nature.

# # # # #

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE

(Speech to be delivered by Mr. Julian Garrett, Field Liaison) Officer, Press & Publications Branch, Information Division, Civil Information & Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, at Journalism Seminar at Sapporo, Hokkaido on 17 October 1949.

Many difficult problems have been met and solved by the Japanese press in the last four years. In solving these problems the press has advanced the cause of democracy and proved that it has the will to serve a free society.

However, it would be better if, during the second National Newspaper Week, we were to concentrate on the problems that are still to be solved instead of devoting ourselves to past accomplishments.

Some of the remaining problems are recognized but unsolved, and others are not even recognized.

One of the recognized, but unsolved problems, is how to combat irresponsible elements in the press which use press freedom as a license to subvert democratic institutions and urge the establishment of a new kind of tyranny.

Some publishers and editors have suggested to me, and urged that either Japanese laws, or Occupation directives are the only means by which the communist and gorutski press can be prevented from following their chosen path of distortion, blackmail and terrorism.

This is not the answer. There is no way in which such laws could be written without also inhibiting the legitimate freedom of the responsible press.

The answer is simple. But, like many simple answers to great problems, it demands a high degree of courage and a logical uncluttered approach.

Once the fact is recognized that the passage of laws to prevent malicious misuse of press freedom would result in restriction of the legitimate use of this freedom, it should be very obvious that needed corrections must come from the legitimate press and from an informed public.

While the legitimate and responsible press, and this means the great majority of Japan's newspapers, has accomplished many things, it has not adequately informed the people of their rights in relation to their newspapers.

You have all printed a great deal about freedom of the press. Have any of you ever printed anything telling your readers about their rights in regard to this free press? Have any of you told them about the laws of libel which will protect them against the terroristic blackmailing tactics of the communists and gorotskis? None of you have told your readers that neither the Occupation authorities nor the Japanese government can afford to stand watch over the rights and the dignity of each and every separate Japanese.

You have printed a great deal of material telling your readers about everyone's right to freedom, privacy and good repute---but you have not told them how to secure and protect those rights. You have not pointed out to them, time after time, that laws to protect them exist but that if they will not use those laws, people will be abused and their freedom and dignity destroyed.

You have not told them that the courts exist for more than the mere maintenance of order for the benefit of the state. You have not told them that an indispensable function of the courts in a democratic society is to provide a means for the legal redress of private wrongs.

Those of you who are striving to establish a press in Japan that will enjoy the respect and the admiration of the people have nothing to fear from the application of the libel laws. You have everything to gain by their application.

OVER

If everyone of the newspaper readers of Japan know how to take legal reprisal against those who infringe upon the rights you have told them about, you would soon be rid of that part of the press which casts an odor of dishonor over all of you.

Lack of confidence in the police and the courts is still prevalent in Japan. We in Press and Publications know this because we have all been approached by persons seeking protection against blackmail and extortion. These people would not come to us for this protection if they had confidence in their police and in their courts. When we tell these people that their protection lies in an appeal to Japanese law, they look bewildered and go away. As far as we have been able to ascertain they have never once resorted to the laws that are in existence for their protection.

To demonstrate that this is not idle talk I want to recall to you the incident that took place some time ago when a newspaper printed a story to the effect that 27 of 30 women members of the Diet were "rumored" to be prostitutes. Many of these women came to the Women's Affairs Officer of CIE and to the Press and Publications Branch where they wept on our shoulders. They were advised and urged to sue the offending newspaper. Not one of them did.

Honorable Japanese journalists must feel badly when their own elected legislators will not appeal to the laws they legislate, for protection against unprovoked and scurrilous attacks.

For more than four years you have been working to develop a free press for Japan. But it is still true that many subscribers in Japan can not subscribe to the newspaper of their choice. Many people, in order to get the paper that they want to read, have to take one or more that they do not want, in order to meet the arbitrary requirements of the newspaper distributors.

At present the newspaper distributors of Japan are organized in a tightly controlled national organization which operates on national, regional and local levels. Individual distributors, through this organizational structure, each secure a monopoly in their own districts. Without their co-operation no newspaper can be distributed in the area they control.

Before going any further, our understanding of the situation as it exists will be deepened if we understand why it came into being. Its begining occurred before the war, when distributors who handled only one newspaper found that by handling more than one publication with an already established system they could cut costs to the publisher and increase their own profits.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Pacific war the Japanese government observed the efficiency of these operations and directed that it be carried out in the form of a monopoly which would be granted to only one distributor in a given district. All other distributors had a choice of working for this individual or seeking another means of livelihood.

At the end of hostilities when the Japanese government's control of the press and the dissemination of information was ended at the order of SCAP, the distributors found themselves still in control of the newspaper distributing business. In order to retain that control, they organized themselves into their present organization.

What effect on the readers right to a free choice and on press freedom does this have?

The reader's right to a free choice regarding what newspaper he will subscribe to is denied by the application of what is called "package sales", or forcing the subscriber to take one or more publications in order to get the one he does wnat.

During the operation of the subscription adjustment program the reader's free choice was further interfered with by continued application of "package sales", and by numerous cases where distributors cut coupons from the papers and filled them out as they desired, or in favor of the publication making this procedure profitable.

Conceding the probability that there may be some Japanese publishers who are not concerned with the reader's right to a free choice, there still remains the effect that this system has and will continue to have on your free press. Press freedom means more than the right to report the news, without let or hindrance, it means the right to engage in competitive private enterprise.

Under the present distribution monopoly the individual publisher can not engage in an effective circulation building campaign. This is bad for all Japanese newspapers, but it is particularly bad for the provincial press which would have a definite advantage over the national press.

If the distribution monopoly were done away with, the national papers would each have to build nationwide distribution systems, while the provincial papers would only have to concentrate on their limited areas, a much less expensive undertaking.

There is, in Japan, an unsatisfied demand for good newspapers. The presence of the distribution monopoly prevents the satisfaction of that demand and keeps in existence a system that prevents the normal growth of those papers that are best serving the public interest. In this the system is operating without regard for public welfare or consumer's rights.

Those publishers and editors who have confidence in their product and in their ability to create a public demand for it, and who have a natural desire for financial success coupled with an interest in the welfare of their communities will realize that the distribution monopoly either must be done away with entirely or so remodeled and modified that it will not be recognizable.

It is undeniably true that the greatest financial hardship, to all but the national press, lies in the arbitrary limitation of circulation. Even increased supplies of newsprint would not remove this limitation if the present distribution system remained in effect.

Unless you can count on the good will and fairness of the operators of the distribution system an elaborate system of surveillance becomes necessary. The fact that you can not count on this goodwill and fairness, was amply proven in the subscription adjustment program.

Which then is to be desired -- to set up the controls that a system of surveillance would require (if they can be devised) or -- set up your own individual distribution systems which would allow each man to progress and grow according to his energy and talents?

The problem of the distribution monopoly must be considered and acted upon by the provincial press. This consideration and action must take place now. You can not wait until the protection afforded the provincial papers by newsprint allocation control is removed. If you do, you will fail to hold your circulation. You must prepare now to meet the open competition that is coming very soon.

The Japanese press is universally admired for the great progress it has made in bringing truthful and responsible journalism to the Japanese people.

The Japanese people desire that their press will continue this progress. They also desire that obstacles to this progress be removed.

# # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

AVERAGE AMERICAN FEELS COMMUNISTS CONVICTED IN N. Y. OF CONSPIRING AGAINST U. S. DESERVED SENTENCES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The average American thinks the eleven top communists recently convicted in New York City after more than nine months of the conspiracy trial got away too lightly, according to The New York Sun in an editorial on October 22 titled "Judge Medina Throws the Book." The editorial said:

To borrow an expressive phrase from the language of Twenty-First Street, Judge Medina in the United States District Court on October 21 threw the book at the eleven communist leaders convicted of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence. That is to say, he threw as much of the book as Congress had left in his hands. The original penalty for their offense under the Smith Act was imprisonment up to ten years and fines up to $10,000. Since the accused were indicted Congress has reclassified this offense.....

That being the will of Congress, Judge Medina bowed to it. But with one exception he imposed as much as the reclassified law allows--five years and $10,000 in each case. The exception was in the case of Robert Thompson of New York, who got off with three years and a fine of $10,000. Thompson had a good war record, and the judge took that into consideration when deciding upon the term of his imprisonment.

Since bail pending appeal was refused, the defendants must remain in confinement unless and until a higher court decrees otherwise.

In view of the gravity of the offense and of the behavior of the accused throughout their long trial, there was very good reason why the judge should not impose less than the maximum penalty. They expressed no regret or contrition for their crime but rather gloried in it, even up to the moment when sentence was pronounced.

Whether the Smith Act is constitutional the United States Supreme Court can decide. Until it is repealed or until it is declared unconstitutional it is the law of the land. For their flagrant and contumacious violation of this law these men--who by their professions evidently stand ready to incite to revolution, with its concomitant disorders and reign of terror--deserve no sympathy.

They will get none from the average American citizen, who is inclined to think that they got much less than their offense deserved.

# # # # #

LILLIENTHAL, IN NEW BOOK, DECLARES AMERICA'S INTENTION TO DEVELOP ATOMIC ENERGY FOR GOOD OF MANKIND

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Credo of an American" is the heading under which The Christian Science Monitor on October 20 reviewed a book titled "This I Do Believe" by David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. The review said:

David Lilienthal makes a habit of surprising people. He particularly and repeatedly amazes those who put him down as a theorist. He upset predictions with his successful administration of TVA. He really jolted Senator McKellar in a historic Senate investigation when the Senator prodded him with accusations of leftist sympathies until Lilienthal burst out with one of most eloquent impromptu declarations of democracy an American has ever made. He went on to surprise his critics with a remarkable combination of vision and hard headedness in the management of America's vast atomic energy program.

MORE

Only this last summer he flabbergasted Senator Hickenlooper when the latter charged mismanagement of the Atomic Energy Commission. Under the spur of that attack, the AEC chairman set down some ideas he had about freedom and about practical ways of developing it in America. This statement is now published in a book and the book itself will contain some surprises for anyone who thought he had Lilienthal catalogued.

The difficulty is that the man is a pragmatic idealist. The idealist says things like this: "We believe in man. We believe in men not merely as production units, but as children of God. We believe that the purpose of our society is not primarily to assure "safety of the state" but to safeguard human dignity and freedom of the individual."

Or this: "The basic source of strength of American democracy does not lie in an "economic system." The wellsprings of our vitality are not economic. They go deeper still; they are ethical and spiritual."

Or this: "We further the essential goodness of men by the simple act of faith in that goodness. And a lack of faith in the divine potentialities of the human spirit will of itself make men less worthy."

Then we get the pragmatist saying: "I deny that big government is inevitable. I assert that there is a working alternative.....

"TVA has by persistent effort delegated and thereby decentralized its functions so that most of them are carried out not by federal employees at all, but by local and state personnel."

And this: "The objective should be to get atomic development back into the mainstream of democratic economic life and gradually to denationalize an industry born nationalized." Of course the conflict here is more apparent than real, for the wisest men know that nothing is so practical as true idealism, and nothing so potent as spiritual power.

A good illustration of this practical idealism is Lilienthal's account of how efforts to get good labor relations on TVA led to a feeling of participation by workers which paid off not only in helpful suggestions but in good production records.

Possibly the most timely sections of the book are those dealing with the atom. Lilienthal is desperately eager to lift the vision of Americans above the atom as a weapon to the grand possibilities it opens for a finer and freer life. He recognizes that military necessity requires a large measure of secrecy, but he sees clearly that an obsession with secrecy can cause Americans to act like the overcautious servant who in the Bible parable hid his talent in the ground.

He puts it this way: "We are a people with a faith in each other and when we lose that faith we are weak, however heavily armed.

"We are a people with a faith in reason and unending pursuit of new knowledge; and when we lose that faith we are insecure, though we be ever so heavily armed.

"We are a people with a faith in God, with a deep sense of stewardship to our creator, Father of us all; and when that is no longer strong within us, we are weak and we are lost, however heavily armed with weapons, even with atomic weapons, we may be."

This reviewer was disappointed that the outline of "a greater America" in the last chapter was not more specific.

He would also have reservations on some aspects of TVA, and questions Lilienthal's belief that Americans should do more bragging. But these are small things to weigh against one's great admiration for this noble statement of a democratic credo and particularly for its emphasis on the ethical and spiritual wellsprings of American progress.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

UNINTERRUPTED WORK DURING ARBITRATION BEST WAY TO SETTLE LABOR DISPUTES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The best course in labor disputes is uninterrupted work during arbitration, says the New York World Telegram in a recent editorial titled "Listening Pays Off." The editorial said, in part:

"The rewards that are guaranteed in labor disputes when negotiators have the will to give a patient ear to the other fellows's side is one lesson to be drawn with profit from the most recent development in the strike at the Bell Aircraft plant in Buffalo.

Local 501 of the CIO United Automobile Workers called the strike last June. A bent for tolerant listening seemed lacking when state and federal mediators sought peace.

Violence on the picket line was tried and settlement by force technique petered out to its inevitable end. Then State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi named a fact finding board of inquiry. He chose its members shrewdly and the wisdom of his move was soon apparent. Inside of a week a board had contrived a back to work formula acceptable to management and union leaders. Union negotiators showed wise leadership in urging members to return under the temporary work agreement while the board continues its study toward a final binding settlement decision.

We are glad the workers agreed in a vote taken on the 18th. This has always seemed to us to be the only sensible course in labor disputes giving uninterrupted work during arbitration.

# # # # #

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF DEPRESSION IN AMERICA, PLANNING ASSOCIATION FINDS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Apprehensions of a serious "recession" in American economy have more or less faded away, the Seattle Times said. In a recent editorial titled "Today's Timid Souls Need Have No Fear" it continued, it remains of interest to learn expert views on the likelihood of a recession turning into another more serious depression. The National Planning Association finds many reasons why this outcome need not be feared.

That association points out, that the American enterprise system has shown amazing results in four postwar years--results that place conditions of today far ahead of those that prevailed in 1929.

In 1929, there was a national income of 87 billion dollars. National income in 1949 will amount to about 225 billion dollars, an increase of 157 percent.

Industrial production in 1949 will run 65 percent higher than in 1929. Total employment in 1949 is 22 percent higher than in 1929. Dividends and interest payments are estimated to be 36 percent higher in 1949 than in 1929.

Salaries and wages and other labor income in 1929 amounted to 50 billion dollars.

Based on the first half of 1949, salaries and wage income will total 135 billion dollars--an increase of 165 percent.

Personal savings in 1929 totaled 3 billion dollars. In 1949, they are estimated to be 19 billion dollars. Total private debt in 1929 was 161 billion dollars which is nearly twice the national income. Now the private debt, 172 billion dollars, is only 85 percent of the national income.

MORE

Bank loans of 43 billion dollars in 1929 were half as much as the national income and represented 78 percent of the money supply. In 1949, bank loans of 47 billion dollars are less than one fifth of the national income and 28 percent of the money supply.

The National Planning Association, which is the authority for these figures is an independent and nonpolitical organization. Its purpose is to bring agriculture, business, government, labor and the professions together to work for common objectives--opportunity, security, rising standards of living and the respect of human rights. Its analysis of present economic trends helps to clarify the thinking of timorous souls who insist on conjuring up dark prospects for coming months.

# # # # #

"LEAP TO FREEDOM," STORY OF RUSSIAN SCHOOL TEACHER'S ESCAPE FROM COMMUNISM, WILL BE PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK SOME TIME NEXT YEAR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina, Russian school teacher who escaped from the New York Soviet Consulate last year by jumping out a third-story window at risk of death, has sufficiently recovered from her experiences to write a book about them and plan a coast-to-coast lecture tour, she revealed recently.

Mrs. Kasenkina, now 53, still walks with a limp and tires easily. She is shy and has not entirely recovered from the fear that communists will try to harm or kidnap her. She thinks the American people are wonderful and says she is so grateful to them for saving her life that she feels it her duty to repay America by telling over and over again, the terrible details of life under a communist regime.

Her book, entitled "Leap To Freedom," is scheduled for release in 1950.

Mrs. Kasenkina regards the United States as one country which can help the peoples of Russia achieve freedom. She talked about this hope rapidly and earnestly in Russian; a Ukrainian born friend, who was also translator of her book but prefers to be anonymous interpreted for her.

Mrs. Kasenkina said at least 80 percent of the people in the Soviet Union hate the communist regime--that a proportion stayed behind in the Ukraine and in Moscow during the war, after communist chiefs pulled out, because they thought even Hitler could be no worse than Stalin, she said.

But she added that it was impossible for people in the Soviet Union to revolt unaided, because the communist police organization was too strong.

People in Russia do not want war, she said, but they do hope that the Soviet Union will become sufficiently embroiled in "international complications" to give national minorities a chance to revolt and breakup Soviet system.

Only with the help of America could such an opportunity arise and be seized, and only with America's help could a democratic regime be organized to replace communism in Russia, she said.

The younger generation in Russia--after thirty two years of communist rule and indoctrination--know nothing of democracy, but their human instincts tell them to revolt against the brutality and ruthlessness of communist methods, Mrs. Kasenkina said. She added that there are many others in Russia besides herself who know what democracy means, and are able to instill some idea of it in the minds and hopes of younger people. There are even some members of the communist party, she said, who observe, as she describes in her book, outward forms to preserve their lives, but who still believe in democracy and are able to recognize other like minded people almost intuitively.

Mrs. Kasenkina said she recently received letters from some of her former pupils--now displaced persons in Germany--who write that they had known all along that she did not belive in communism.

Mrs. Kasenkina said her American friends and neighbors could not be more charming, and she thought the American people were "very cultured--not in the European sense that they have big ballets and opera houses, but in their relations with one another as fellow men."

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

U. N. SUCCEEDING AS MORAL FORCE FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Assessing the results of the United Nations over the last four years, The Seattle Times said in a recent editorial that genuine headway has been made toward creating a peaceful world. The editorial said in part:

Despite failures and vetoes, defeats and stalemates, in four years since it was organized the United Nations has made genuine headway in providing a strengthening moral force for peace in these times.

In his annual report for the fourth of these years, Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, was able to cite the effective offices of the United Nations General Assembly in helping to settle a number of important international disputes.

The establishment of the state of Israel without a major war was one example of successful United Nations mediation.

Acceptance by the people of India and Pakistan of a United Nations "cease fire" on Kashmir spared some 400 million people the disaster of a religious war.

The United Nations has been influential also in tempering the troubles in Indonesia. These are real achievements to the credit of the United Nations which have helped materially in establishing its prestige and demonstrated that it can exert powerful influences for conciliation and mediation between nations and peoples.

It was hoped that the chief function of the United Nations General Assembly would be to marshal world opinion on the side of peaceful settlement of international controversy.

It has, in fact, gathered definite momentum in that direction.....

# # # # #

ISSUE OF "WELFARE STATE" LOOMS IN NOV. 8 ELECTION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---United States politics in 1949 appears to revolve around the issue of "welfare state." Elections will be held on November 8 that may give an answer to this question.

The best definition of "welfare state" seems to be a government in which greater social services are available in the form of health insurance, unemployment insurance, greater educational opportunities, government-owned-and-operated slum clearance projects, and similar enterprises, including pensions for the aged.

Concerning this "welfare state" there are two points of view. The Republican Party, generally appears to be in opposition to the "welfare state". This party emphasizes, however, that it is definitely not opposed to objectives set forth by "welfare state"--housing improvements, health insurance, more security for the aged--but their point is that "welfare state" is not the best way to get these things.

Their argument says that to achieve these desirable ends, vast sums of money must be spent, and an army of clerks appointed to run the projects.

In the long run these costs, which are not productive costs, decrease the number of social services available, and in the final result bring on national bankruptcy and the collapse of all these worthy ends.

MORE

Republicans and others who oppose the "welfare state" point out that many of the benefits cost too much and that if some of those costs were given to the worker in the form of higher wages, he could purchase many of the benefits privately and get more for his money.

In addition, these opponents of the "welfare state" argue that personal and political freedoms are endangered where there is too much government control of things.

They cite the example of a family living in a government-owned housing development. They assert that if this family should be too outspoken in their criticism of political leaders, whether state, local or other, pressure might develop to make them move out. Or, in a different way, the fact that they were in a government housing development would influence them to keep supporting the party that built it.

Opponents of the welfare state point to the rising cost of taxes and argue that such high taxes can crush the power of the economic system to make profits on which to pay taxes..

Supporters of the welfare state, including the Truman Administration, point out that these social ends are definitely needed--health, education, housing and other benefits--and that many United States ordinary citizens cannot afford them as individuals and need government assistance to get them.

They deny that changes would develop in basic political freedoms as a result of these improved social benefits. They also argue that prosperity would be greater with expanded purchasing power from resultant higher standards of living.

These are roughly the issues involved.

In New York State, John Foster Dulles is opposing Herbert H. Lehman for United States Senator in the election on November 8.

The issue of the "welfare state" is pretty well defined in the campaign, with Dulles, a Republican, opposing it, and Lehman, a Democrat, supporting it. The election result will generally be interpreted as indicative of how the voters of New York State feel on the question.

The general opinion at the present time is that the election race will be very close.

# # # # #

SKELETAL STRUCTURE OF NEW U. N. BUILDING LIKENED TO SPIRITUAL GROWTH OF WORLD ORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New York Sun in an editorial on October 25 titled "Laying a Cornerstone at the U. N." said:

In many respects the condition in which the United Nations found itself on its fourth birthday was like that of its headquarters building for which President Truman laid the conerstone.

That building is a skelton of steel around the lower section of which has been draped a covering of glass and marble. Its utility lies altogether in the future. Now it is only a place where craftsmen of various types are busily employed. It has neither means nor equipment to function effectively.

In fact, there is not even a roof to keep out the storms which may sweep over it. Yet that does not mean that it may not one day be a most useful structure. Certainly if hopes and aspirations can turn the trick it will be.

# # # # #

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 13 October 1949

Following is the text of a speech to be given at 1000 hours, 18 October, 1949 by John F. Sullivan, Chief of Policy and Programs Branch, SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section, to prefectural information specialists and representatives of Tokyo government ministries and agencies, held under the auspices of the Local Autonomy Agency at the Chikō Zaimer Kyōkai (Local Finance Association Building), Tokyo.

I am glad to have this opportunity to meet with you to discuss mutual interests and problems. We -- you and I -- are members of a profession which has evolved to provide the people with information from public offices, offices which have been established by their elected representatives and are maintained by their tax payments. Whatever the office to which we are attached, in the final analysis we are servants of the public.

I point this out because of conviction that it needs to be pointed out at least once whenever there is a gathering like today's. For only to the extent that awareness of it is sharp in our minds can we save ourselves from the peril of becoming something we ought not to be. It is the gyroscope needed to keep us on our course.

It is needed because of the ease with which our talents and tools can be used not to provide information desired by or useful to the people but to manipulate, deceive and blind them. The truth of this, you will agree, requires no elaborate demonstration. It and its consequences are clearly visible in every unfortunate society which has fallen under totalitarian rule. This perversion of the work of people who seek to enlighten and inform has not been an accidental consequence of the destruction of a free society; despots throughout history have fought for the control of men's minds, and men's minds are influenced by what they see and hear -- whether you call it information, propanganda, or education. Adolf Hitler wrote in Mein Kampf: "By clever, persistent propaganda even Heaven can be represented to a people as Hell and the most wretched life as Paradise."

The struggle to mould public opinion continues, perhaps with greater intensity than ever before. Because of the development of mass communication, propaganda today is a major weapon in the contest of nerves and ideas. In authoritarian states, propaganda -- which, contrary to widely-held opinion, is neither good nor bad, but is a method, a technique -- is strictly controlled by the government as a weapon to enslave, not enlighten, men's minds. A totalitarian government can not permit its people to have free access to information. You have heard from the lips of your countrymen, those who have returned from lengthy incarceration in Russian POW camps, that they had been led to believe that the reason they were not repatriated earlier was that the Japanese Government refused to send ships. They cannot be blamed for believing this because they had access to just one source of information -- a source completely controlled by the Soviet government. And let no one think that the degree of control of information or propaganda varies in the numerous so-called republics of the USSR. In a totalitarian country there can be no deviation from the policy of the national capital which decides what, when, and why people shall hear and see.

Now let us examine the means by which citizens of a democratic society are enlightened, in contrast with the totalitarian technique of forcing beliefs and attitudes upon citizens. In a democratic country, there are three great moulders of public opinion -- the press (which may be said to include radio, newspapers, motion pictures, magazines, and books), the government, and citizen groups, which include organizations ranging in size from national political parties

MORE

and labor unions to small social gatherings. Although the press, as defined here, is the most important of the three, in those countries in which democratic institutions are firmly established, there usually is a balance among the three. That is to say, no one or combination of the three dominates, so that at all times the citizen has access to information which will help him to reach his own conclusions. Information specialists are vitally concerned with all information outlets, but this group here today may be expected to have special interest in the role of government as a disseminator of information.

It is pertinent at this point to review the attitudes of past Japanese leaders toward this activity. Most of you will remember that as Japan moved toward war in the 1930's, centralized government control of information outlets became tighter and tighter. To assure increasing control over what the Japanese people should see and hear, there came into being in July 1936 an Information Committee, which, in September 1937, was expanded to a Cabinet Information Division with broader powers. Government control over information became virtually absolute in December 1940 when the Cabinet Information Division was raised to the status of a Cabinet Information Board, consisting of five departments with 15 sections and a staff of 600. This represented an amalgamation of the information divisions of the Foreign, War, and Navy Ministries, and the publications section of the Home Ministry's Police Bureau. In May 1941, a movement to reduce the number of newspapers through merger, purchase, or abolition gained impetus with the formation of the Press Federation (Shimbun Renmei). Shortly after the outbreak of the Pacific War -- in February 1942 -- centralized control of information became complete when the Press Federation became the Japan Press Association (Nihon Shimbunkai) which gave the national government absolute authority over what remained of a free press.

Let us examine now the major tendencies and attitudes since the Surrender when Japan was granted freedom of access to information. The foundation of this freedom is Article 21 of the Constitution which guarantees freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press, and all other forms of expression. Thus, two of the three principal moulders of public opinion were given the opportunity to assume their responsibilities in a democratic society -- an opportunity which they are taking advantage of in a commendable manner.

Now let us review what has taken place in the field of government information. Acting on the well-founded principle that it is a legitimate function of government to disseminate information, the various ministries of the national government and more than 40 prefectural governments have established information sections. With varying degrees of efficiency, these information sections are helping the Japanese people to understand the numerous revolutionary reforms which have been instituted since 1945. As the American phrase goes, so far, so good.

Government always has been the strongest of the three principal information outlets in Japan, and although the roots of the other two have been planted, they have not yet had an opportunity to reach maturity. Bearing this in mind, it must be a matter of concern whenever there are indications that officials, whether on the national or the prefectural level, have failed to learn from the past. These indications have been found not so much in concrete developments, but in an attitude. Put bluntly, that attitude is that centralized information is the most effective information; centralized in the sense that government should direct and control what is made available to the people to see and hear. Apparently lacking faith in the ability of the Japanese people to make decisions for themselves, based on reactions to information received from all sources, these officials -- perhaps unknowingly -- have returned to Information Board thinking. They have exploited the immaturity of the other two sources of information and the tendency of the Japanese people to look to Tokyo for

decisions to attempt to centralize control of information. They have not been content to encourage an exchange of views between various information sections in order to improve techniques and efficiency, but have assumed direction and control of these sections. On a national level, there have been instances in which prefectural information sections have received the impression that they were being ordered to follow a certain "line"; on a prefectural level, there have been instances in which town and village information committees seem to have been directed to follow a certain approach. There also have been instances in which prefectures have encroached upon the field of the press by publishing newspapers which have gone far beyond the legitimate information activity of government.

As an example, a prefectural information section sent to all cities, towns, and villages a letter demanding that they appoint information officials. These officials followed the instructions of the prefectural government. In another part of Japan, again at the request of the prefectural government, towns and villages have appointed information representatives in each buraku to disseminate information initiated by the prefecture or town office. This, then, is the chain of command -- from national ministries to buraku. It is a chain, which when used to control or dictate, is contrary to every principle of freedom for it can not help but lead to a restoration of centralization and to destruction of free access to information.

This is the path of expediency for it has worked before in Japan. Some officials might say that it is the only way to combat undesirable trends; others honestly see no danger in the trend. But if the Japanese people had the facts at their disposal they would denounce without equivocation a return to totalitarian methods, whether that return is based upon the false assumption that one form of totalitarianism is necessary to combat another or the failure of well-meaning people to learn from the past.

At the top of this pyramidal structure is, of course, the national government. It sets the pace for the rest of the country. At its monthly meetings with information sections of the various national ministries it can encourage or discourage a return to centralized information, and lower echelons of government will be governed accordingly. The incentive does not lie entirely with the national government, however. As recently as July of this year, several prefectural information sections expressed a desire for a national information department. Again, Japan's recent experience with a Cabinet Information Board seemed to have been forgotten. To these people, Article 21 of the Japanese Constitution was meaningless; a fine phrase but just that and no more.

Unlike the older democracies, in which balance among the three great moulders of public opinion is distributed, Japan's sources of information are still limited and a proper balance has not been achieved. The advantage still rests with government which has in its favor funds, personnel, outlets, professional ability, and, to a degree, sympathy for centralized control of information. Government on all levels must realize that how this power is used can determine whether Japan will continue along the path set forth in your Constitution.

As government information specialists, you have a grave responsibility both to the people whom you serve and to your profession. Together with the press and citizen groups you are responsible for making available to the Japanese people information which will enlighten and inform. The press and citizen groups must be given an opportunity to develop as equal partners in this continuing campaign. They, in turn, must keep vigilance over what could be enslavement, not enlightenment, of men's minds.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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PRESS RELEASE:

CHAOS STILL THE WORD FOR CHINA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Portland (Oregon) Journal on October 4 commented in an editorial "Chaos is Still the Word for China" on Moscow's quick recognition of the Chinese Communist Republic and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Nationalist China. The editorial continued:

The latter has made formal protest to the United Nations over the interference of Soviet Russia in China's internal affairs.... The question of recognition of the communist regime by the Western Powers is now pressing, with Britain anxious to extend recognition in order to protect her commercial interests and the United States holding back with understandable caution.

The Nationalists have not helped their cause any by seizing two American merchant ships, using the destroyer Taiho, presented to the Nationalist government by the United States, for the purpose. A strong protest is being handed the Nationalist government..... by Robert Strong, American Charge d'Affairs. There the matter stands for the moment.

On the face of it, Britain will make no move toward formal recognition of the communist government if America disapproves, despite strong pressure from British commercial interests with big investments in China.

If the communist regime insists upon withdrawal of recognition from the Nationalists, however, the affair will become an international diplomatic problem, and all interested nations will be drawn in.

When it comes to recognizing a new government, America's basic policy includes three requirements of a government seeking formal relations with the United States:

The applicant government must be a regular operating government. It must have effective control of its territory. It must agree to assume its country's international obligations.

The new People's Republic can not qualify on any of these counts at the moment. It now holds all North China and Central China down to the Yangtze River. It has thrust deep into South China. It holds most of the best ports.

But with 174,000,000 people still under at least nominal Nationalist contol, it can hardly be said to be in control of China. It is very doubtful, furthermore, if the Communist Republic would recognize China's international obligations, including treaty committments, outstanding debts and trade agreements.

Actually, it has already repudiated most of them. Chaos is still the word for China.

# # # # #

PERSONAL SAVINGS CONTINUE THEIR RISE IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The potential buying power of the average person in the United States is high; personal income payments have been well maintained; savings continue to rise, and close to 36,000,000 families have something put aside for a rainy day, according to The New York Herald Tribune business editor, Harvey E. Runner. Runner wrote on October 9:

MORE

The outlook over the next several months is bright. Latest figures compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission show that individuals boosted their liquid savings (bank deposits, currency on hand, loan association deposits, insurance and securities) by another $1,000,000,000 in the second quarter of this year. This is about $300,000,000 more than was saved in first quarter of the year and $200,000,000 more than in the second quarter of last year.

The total liquid savings now held by individuals are estimated at slightly in excess of $200,000,000,000 with about $127,000,000,000 representing cash and bank deposits. Further gains in liquid savings are foreseen for the second half of the year.....

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EAST GERMAN STATE JUST ANOTHER SOVIET PUPPET

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Another Puppet Regime," an editorial in The New York Times on October 13, commented on the recent establishment of the so-called German republic in the Soviet zone of occupation of Germany. The editorial said:

The latest Soviet puppet regime has announced its program in Berlin. This program will scarcely please those Germans who hailed the new regime in expectation of some dramatic Soviet concessions.

For though the Berlin regime pretends to be a "free, sovereign and independent" government representing all Germany, its abject subservience to Moscow is clearly demonstrated in the initial statements of both "President" Pieck and "Minister President" Grotewohl.

These statements reveal the same groveling self-abasement before the Kremlin that is characteristic of all Soviet puppets. And, of course, they launch the same violent assaults against the Western Powers, the European Recovery Program, the North Atlantic Pact and all the manifestations of Western democracy.

For the rest, the new regime frankly adopts the Soviet program for Germany outlined in Warsaw last year before the foreign ministers of the Soviet bloc, and pledges itself in particular to recognize Soviet bloc annexations and to accept the Oder-Neisse line as the final "frontier of peace," to pay reparations, which in the nature of things would go only to Russia, and to enlist in its services all still unpunished nazis willing to toe the Communist Party line.

In return, the Warsaw program promised the Germans a peace treaty and the withdrawal of occupation forces, but whether this part of the program is still valid has not been revealed.

The Warsaw program has long since been rejected both by the Bonn government, which stands on the Four Power Occupation Agreement of June 5, 1945, recognizing as the legal borders of Germany, pending peace settlement, those of December 31, 1937, and by the western Powers, which repudiate both the Soviet-fixed frontiers and Soviet reparation claims.

But the Germans in the new "German Democratic Republic" will have little to say about all this, for they live under the same kind of police state as do all Soviet satellite peoples. As symbolic demonstration that creation of the new regime will make no difference in this respect, the Soviet police in Berlin immediately handed over to that regime three prisons for its enemies.

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CIVIC INFORMATION OFFICER

PRESS RELEASE:

14 October 1949

Following is the text of an address given this to the Commissioners of the Japanese National Personnel Authority by W. Pierce MacCoy, Acting Chief of the Civil Service Division in SCAP's Government Section.

In view of the large amount of publicity which has been given to the Political Activity Rule, and in view of my close association with the Japanese National Personnel Authority and their operating problems, and further in view of my long experience in public civil service in the United States Government, I have been requested to discuss Rule 14-7 entitled, "Political Activity" which was issued by the National Personnel Authority on 19 September 1949, in an attempt to clarify some of the issues for you and to give you some background thinking which is normal in a public civil service system in a democracy.

It has been stated that the National Personnel Authority had no authority to issue such a rule and that such apparently restrictive measures should be left within the hands of the legislative body for decision and action.

Here let me make a flat statement. The authority for issuance of such a rule is in the hands of your national legislative body, the Diet. Let's look at what the Diet, as the elected representatives of the people, had to say about this matter. I refer you to Article 102 of the National Public Service Law, enacted originally in 1947 and amended in 1948, and I quote directly from the Law, "Personnel shall not solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any subscription or other benefit for any political party or political purposes or engage in any political activity as defined by the rules of the Authority other than to express the right to vote."

May I call your attention specifically to the phrase in that paragraph which says, "or engage in any political activity as defined by the rules of the Authority". In other words, the elected representatives of the people stated that no public servant in the regular service of the national government was to engage in any political activity and instructed the NPA to adequately and specifically define "political activity" by a rule which such Authority was to issue and publish. Therefore, the NPA in issuing Rule 14-7 on September 19, 1949, was obeying the dictates of the elected representatives of the people in legal conference assembled to conduct the business of the nation.

Likewise, the issuance of the rule has been erroneously criticised on the grounds that it is unconstitutional and specific reference is made to Article 21 of the Constitution of Japan which guarantees freedom of assembly and speech as well as other items.

Uninformed individuals, or those bent upon malicious mischief, who utilize this argument are either unfamiliar with your Constitution or are deliberately tyring to cause dissension or confusion among your people with malice aforethought and have their hopes directed towards destroying your democratic form of government through internal dissension among thoughtless citizens.

Let us all remember that the articles of the Constitution, as any other body of laws or declaration of intention of citizens combining for an avowed purpose, are each interdependent, one upon the other, and thus no one article or paragraph may be considered without reference to the whole. Therefore, let me call your attention to Articles 12, 13 and 15 of the Constitution.

Article 12 says, "The freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be maintained by the constant endeavor of the people who shall refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare."

Article 13 states, "All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare, shall be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other government affairs."

In Article 15, we find this important sentence, "All public officials are servants of the whole community and not of any group thereof."

Therefore, it seems rather self-evident that your legislative body, the Diet, was acting well within the scope of the Constitution when in writing the National Public Service Law it cautioned national public employees that, while they had all of the rights of a citizen, they were responsible for utilizing such rights for the public welfare, and that as citizens they would be respected as individuals and permitted to utilize their individual rights to the extent that they did not interfere with the public welfare and that they were servants of the whole community and not of any particular group thereof.

Simultaneously, they assured to all citizens of Japan that the public servants would so conduct themselves and, to carry out this assurance, they instructed NPA to issue a rule which would serve as a ground rule for the guidance of all public servants.

Thus, the Diet discharged its responsibilities under the Constitution in writing the National Public Service Law, and the National Personnel Authority discharged its responsibility under the Law enacted by the Diet in issuing Rule 14-7.

So much for the authority of the Rule.

While the foregoing might seem to indicate that this also covered the reason for the issue of the rule, oddly enough it does not. Actually, the reason for the rule stems from the desire of the Diet and the NPA to protect the civil servant. Please note that I used the word "protect" and not "restrict".

Of course, it restricted the employees from doing certain things which are permitted to other citizens. Such restrictions, however, are merely part of the rules of the game and are no more harmfully restrictive on government employees than are the rules of any game in which a citizen might participate.

In baseball, for example, there is a rule that when a batter bats a ball, he must run to first base, then second base, then to third base, then home - in that order. It often would be very nice if, to win an advantage for your team, you could confuse the opposition and run to third base and then back to home without having to conform to the rule, and simply eliminate the first and second bases. But this is not permitted and no player feels himself ill-used if he attempted such a maneuver and then was ruled out for his attempt because he is well aware of the rule and knows the consequences which he will suffer if he does not follow the rule.

A famous jurist in the United States once highlighted this very point. I think the majority of you are familiar with the name of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court. In 1891, when a public employee appeared before Judge Holmes in a local court demanding that his discharge be set aside and that he be returned to his public position because he had been fired for participating in a political campaign, Judge Holmes ruled that the discharge was correct and should stand because the rule against political activity by public servants was not unconstitutional under the charge that it invaded the right of a citizen to express his political opinion, and I quote directly from Justice Holmes' decision in the case, "The citizen may have aconstitutional right to talk politics, but he has no constitutional right to be a policeman (i.e. public servant). There are few employments for hire in which the servant does not agree to suspend his constitutional right of free speech as well as of idleness. By the implied terms of his contract, the servant cannot complain as he takes the employment on the terms which are offered him."

In other words, when the terms of employment are made known to the public servant, he has two alternatives: (1) either to conform to such rules of conduct, or (2) to resign and seek employment elsewhere. As Judge Holmes stated, the public servant has the constitutional right of free speech, but he does not have the constitutional right to a job as a public servant and if he wishes to remain as a public servant he can either willingly accept the rules under which the game must be played or he can elect not to play, and seek employment elsewhere.

This opinion by Judge Holmes has been often quoted in similar cases in the United States and has since been upheld on three different occasions in decisions by the United States Supreme Court.

It is part of the ethics of a career service and vital to its success that its members take no active part in political conferences. Partisan activity by such employees might result in the formation of a dangerous political machine composed of government employees and financed with government money which could perpetuate itself in office regardless of whether its activities were contrary to the good of the people as a whole or not. It might result in sabotage by employees of programs which it is their duty to carry out. It would soon make the rules of the National Public Service Law a mere formality as politicians would become the controlling factor in the selection and advancement of employees.

I started out by saying that this rule was in reality a protection for the government employee and not a restricting factor. Let me show you what I mean.

Rule 14-7 forbids government officials and employees discriminating against other employees or applicants for positions in the regular service because of political affiliations, except with respect to such membership in political parties or organizations which constitutes by law a disqualification for government employment. For example, those organizations which advocate the overthrow of your constitutional form of government by force. It also prohibits the use of official authority or influence to force employees to solicit or collect contributions to assist any political party or to lose his job if he refused to so cooperate with a political party.

It protects the employee against any retaliation by any political group for failure to cast a ballot in favor of such a political group. While the rule permits the employee to give any amount of money which he may desire to a political party, of his own free volition, it protects him from any retaliation by a political group if he refuses to contribute to their cause or if he elects to give his money to some group which might not have been successful in the election. It permits the employee to personally express his own political views or convictions but protects him from any retaliation or repercussions which may be adverse to his career if, in so expressing his personal thoughts, they have happened to be contrary to the wishes of a particular group which may have been successful in the election.

These are only some of the many examples which could be given relative to protection offered to employees as was specifically intended by the Political Activities rule.

Interestingly enough, it was a complete and full recognition of these protection factors that caused such a rule to be written in the United States civil service system. The well known Hatch Act enacted by the Congress of the United States and the Political Activities Rule promulgated by the UnitedStates Civil Service Commission, which pre-dates the Hatch Act by many years, were both brought about by the pressure brought to bear on the United States Civil Service Commission and the congressmen by the various government employee unions in the United States. The unions recognized the need for this protection and further recognized the fact that if they were going to be assured of securing their positions and of securing advancement based entirely upon merit, that formal notice was going to have to be issued and publicized to all political parties and would-be politicians that the public servant was a servant of the whole community and not any particular group thereof and therefore that politicians would be warned not only to keep their hands off of the public servant but that he would be fully protected against any pressures which they might try to bring to bear upon any such public servant to accomplish his own personal and selfish ends.

The civil servants of the United States government have never looked upon their Political Activity Rule as a restriction, but are proud of it and the protection which it affords them because they know it assures them the right to secure positions in the government and seek advancement strictly upon their own merits and their ability to accomplish the job required of them.

Reference has been made, both in the public press and by verbal comments, to the effect that Rule 14-7 is more restrictive on the Japanese public servant than any such restrictions imposed on public servants of other democracies. While I cannot give you comparisons with all other democracies, I certainly can speak with assurance and emphasis in comparing the Rule issued by the National Personnel Authority and that under which the United States public servants must conduct themselves. Let me give you a few brief examples.

While the Japanese public servant is instructed that he must not take an active part in the management of political campaigns, the United States civil servant is not only restricted from management activity, but he is also barred from any active part <u>whatsoever</u> in any political campaign. This restriction on the United States employee is all-inclusive covering any type of activity which might be connected with the operation of a political campaign in favor of any one person or party. Japanese civil servants are advised that they cannot personally write campaign material or specifically write for a newspaper or other publication which is an organ of a political party or a political organization. United States civil servants are not only barred from that type of activity, but they are also held responsible if they write a personal letter or an article which favors a political party, candidate, or faction, and if such letter or article is publicly used or published in any newspaper or magazine with the intent of favoring a political party, candidate, or faction, <u>even though such publishing had been done without their specific consent for its</u> use in that manner.

Japanese civil servants are instructed that they must not help to organize a political parade or assist in the management of such a parade. United States civil servants are not only restricted to that extent, but in addition <u>are not permitted to participate in such a parade in any manner</u>. Japanese civil servants may march in such a parade as a member of the crowd. United States civil servants cannot even do this.

Japanese civil servants are instructed that they may not write for a newspaper or a publication which is specifically an organ of a political party or a political organization, while the United States civil servants <u>are restricted from writing for any newspaper or magazine which is known to have partisan leanings toward any political viewpoints favoring one particular candidate or political party</u>.

United States civil servants are barred from assisting at the polls on election day even in the capacity as watchers or checkers. No such restriction is placed upon the Japanese civil servant.

United States civil servants may attend a political convention, but only as a spectator in the gallery and must refrain from any public display of partisanship. They are likewise barred from assisting or participating in any demonstration at such a convention in favor of any particular individual or political party. No such restriction is placed on the Japanese civil servant. While he is instructed that he must not make a public expression of his opinion for any political purpose at an assembly, this has been ruled to mean that he can voice his political opinions at a meeting of his political club and among his friends.

United States civil servants are barred from service on a political committee or club or similar organization. No such limitation is placed on the Japanese civil servant. While a United States employee may become a member of a political club, he is specifically barred from taking any active part in the management of its affairs and cannot represent the club or any group of its members or attempt to influence the membership of the club by either his actions or his speeches. No such restriction is placed on the Japanese civil servant.

A United States civil servant cannot nominate a person for office. Again, no such restriction is placed upon the Japanese civil servant.

In other words, gentlemen, the United States civil servant accepts all of the limitations placed upon the Japanese civil servant plus those that I have mentioned in addition to quite a few others which fall in a relatively minor category. And still, I repeat, the United States civil servant looks upon his political activity rule and the Hatch Act as a protection to his status as a civil servant in a recognized merit system and not upon it as a restriction upon his constitutional rights.

It permits him to give donations freely to political parties, if he so desires, but does not place any penalty upon him if he doesn't wish to make such donations or doesn't feel that he is financially able to do so. It permits him to vote as his conscience dictates without economic fear of reprisal if his candidate fails to win in the elections. It assures him that his chances for advancement rest squarely upon his own shoulders and how well he performs his job regardless of what political party may temporarily gain ascendancy. He knows that he is a legally free agent politically because of the political activity rule and that he does not have to take orders from any politician or group of politicians who are merely interested in securing their own selfish ends and ambitions.

Gentlemen, the Political Activity Rule, as established by your Diet and the National Personnel Authority, is a public assurance to the citizens of Japan that their public servants are free men owing allegiance to no particular political party or group of politicians and thus can conduct their duties impartially under all circumstances. It is likewise an emancipation proclamation for the public servant, freeing him to vote as he may wish, conduct his job and secure advancement as his performance merits and thus removes him completely from under the cloud of fear of economic reprisals which might be enforced by a victorious political party drunk with sudden power gained at an election and bent upon wreaking vengeance upon all who attempted to oppose them at the polls, regardless of the worth or the abilities of the individuals so affected.

This Political Activity Rule issued by the National Personnel Authority under the edict of the Diet should have been welcomed by the public servants with shouts of joy and praise for their emancipation, and that it wasn't, is merely an indication of the administrative immaturity of the public servant who has not yet fully recognized his duty to the citizens of Japan as a whole and was likewise due to the small but extremely loud group of incompetent and vicious leaders of many employee organizations who are solely intent upon wrecking the new Japanese form of democratic government and causing unnecessary and tragic confusion to gain their own selfish ends regardless of how much harm it may cause to Japan and its citizens.

A specific question has been raised publicly concerning the action of this Political Activity Rule upon teachers, and college and university professors. I should like to take this opportunity to augment the clarification which Dr. Asai, President of the National Personnel Authority, has already made in his public statement. I should like to direct your attention to Paragraph 7 of Rule 14-7 which reads:

> "No provision of this Rule shall be deemed to prohibit or restrict any action which is naturally incumbent upon an employee to perform in the prosecution of his proper duties."

This paragraph was included by the National Personnel Authority to specifically cover the educational group whose responsibilities in teaching the young people of your country would naturally often include the presentation of all sides of an economic and political question. The youth of the country cannot be expected to properly use their minds or be in a position to draw proper conclusions if all sides of a question are not made available to them by their teachers. That is specifically the job of teachers in a democracy. Anything else is dictatorship.

The forcing of education into restricted and specific channels allowing the youth to learn only that particular phase of information which his elders wish him to see and understand is not education, but propaganda in its worst sense. That the National Personnel Authority in writing this Rule has recognized this point is heartening in the extreme, because it is evidence to the world that the Japanese Government does not ever again intend to force the mind of its youth into an iron-bound political mold, but intends to make them free citizens in a free democracy able to make their own judgments. See that you as pressmen always defend that right of the educator and the student in your democratic country.

If, perchance, a political candidate or a political party should select past writings of any educator to publicly prove its own political point, the educator who wrote the article or expressed the opinion as a part of his educational program cannot be legally censored for his act of writing such an article. The only thing that an educator is barred from doing is from becoming the political mouthpiece for any politician or political party and by so-doing defame his position as a public educator and to drag himself down from the lofty heights of being a teacher of unbiased truth as he sees it and becoming merely a paid lackey grinding out biased propaganda for a political group who may be merely collectively seeking personal gain for their own selfish interests.

No, gentlemen, your public educator is not hampered in his duties as teacher of the truth as he understands it by this Political Activity Rule. He is only barred from becoming a propaganda agent for special interests.

I would like to clarify one point which has evidently caused some confusion. It must be clearly understood that this rule on political activity or any other rules which the National Personnel Authority may issue do not cover or govern employees of public enterprise nor local public servants who are employed by local entities outside of the national government. These two groups will be covered by separate laws and rules especially designed for their categories.

I would like to end this discussion on a note of warning. National public supervisors and officials charged with the responsibility of operation under the National Public Service Law and the rules of the National Personnel Authority are warned that they must not abuse this Political Activity rule in its application by utilizing it to discipline or terminate the services of employees for any purpose other than for what the rule was designed. That purpose simply stated is, first, to protect the employees from undue political pressure and, secondly, to assure the citizens of Japan that their public servants will serve them impartially regardless of which political party may gain power for the moment.

Supervisors who deliberately misuse this rule on political activities as a pretext for the termination of employees for reasons other than those specified in the Rule may find themselves embarrassed by having their decisions reversed by the Bureau of Equity of the National Personnel Authority and may even face discipline themselves for improper use of their authority. Supervisors must remember that they are also employees, merely at a higher level, and that this rule was established for their protection also. Supervisors and employees working together as a team under the protection of this Political Activity Rule defending their merit system can go forward together to produce a more satisfactory environment for themselves and a more efficient government for the citizens all over Japan.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE

(Speech , delivered by Major Daniel C. Imboden, Officer in Charge, Press and Publications Branch, Information Division, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander For The Allied Powers, at Okuma Memorial Hall, Waseda University, Tokyo at 1300 hours, 6 October 1949.

The primal object of a newspaper is to give the news. But news differs in quality. There is news of fact and news of opinion; news of incident and event, and news of policies and of administration of public affairs, news of men and of personal character, and news of society and of social movements and life.

A school newspaper, if it is to be of value to the student readers, should be devoted to school news; and such school news if devoted to news of incident and event, news of society, and news of fact will I am sure, interest the student readers. I say such news will interest the student readers, and I know this will be true if such news is written truthfully and attractively and if the headline arrangements are properly written over the important stories.

Who publishes the school newspaper? Is it the student body at your college or school? Is it the journalism school of your college? Who authorizes the college or school newspaper to be published? I assume it safe to say the right to publish a student college newspaper or a student school newspaper is granted to the students by the college or the school authorities. Further I assume it safe to say that abuse of the right to publish a student college newspaper or a student school newspaper may be taken away by the college or school authorities if there be evidence of irresponsibility or impropriety.

Ideal conditions of school or college newspaper editing and publishing are not likely to be brought about by an inexperienced and incompetent staff. But we, due to the very nature of the matter, always have an inexperienced staff on a college or school newspaper. Therefore, staff members for a college or a school newspaper, in addition to other qualifications, should be chosen with an eye to their capacity for COOPERATION since each step, in my opinion, in the production of the college or school newspaper, should be undertaken by the entire staff, under the guidance of a "FACULTY ADVISER," unlike a general commercial newspaper where employees are responsible only for their appointed tasks. On a large metropolitan daily newspaper, a reporter writes his stories and never sees them again until they appear in the paper. A college or school newspaper may be made a training ground for prospective journalists---and it is for this reason that I suggest COOPERATION and COLLABORATION on each step in the production of the newspaper by the entire staff. Such a procedure will assist all members of the staff and each for himself will understand all phases of newspaper production when this plan is followed. The staff members of the college or school newspaper should be genuinely interested in journalism and should be persons who genuinely desire "TO LEARN BY DOING." When a student is genuinely interested in "LEARNING BY DOING," he or she, in the capacity of a reporter or an editor or a copy reader or an advertising solicitor on the college or school newspaper, eschews a laborunionist's role.

Let us make a summary of what I have said:

1) The college or school authorities authorize the publication of a college or school newspaper;

2) Such authority may go to the Student Body, to its Self-Governing Student Council, or to its School of Journalism;

3) The college or school authorities may withdraw the privilege of publishing a college or a school newspaper if there be evidence of irresponsibility or impropriety;

4) Staffs of the college or school newspaper should be persons who have the capacity to COOPERATE;

5) Staff members of a college or school newspaper should be genuinely interested in journalism and in "LEARNING BY DOING" and should eschew the role of labor unionists;

6) There should be a FACULTY ADVISER, who will offer guidance to the staff members of the college or school newspaper in order that faux pas may be minimized.

One of the most persistent questions that young men and young women of college and school newspapers ask me is: "Should our school paper engage in partisan political exhortation?" I always answer them as follows:

I THINK IT IMPROPER AND ILLEGAL FOR A STUDENT COLLEGE OR STUDENT SCHOOL NEWSPAPER TO ENGAGE IN PARTISAN POLITICAL EXHORTATION.

And then, invariably and with considerable heat, these young men and young women will say: "But our new Constitution gives us liberty of press."

This is an auspicious time for me to state that I, too, once was a student and was a member of the staff of the college newspaper. I knew more, to my way of thinking at that time, than the president of the college, the professors of the college, and than my own father who had some 40 years of journalistic experience behind him. Yes, as a student, I believed that due to some occult reason I was endowed with more wisdom, more intelligence, and more virtues than my seniors. Something had given to me the nicety of discernment that made it possible for me to rectify all the ills of the human race. Not until I became a Junior at college did it finally occur to me that the president of the college and the professors and instructors at the college knew more than I knew, and that my political view points were shallow, ill founded, and, to put it mildly, smart alekey.

It is my purpose to offer you what comfort I can in whatever resolution you may make to assert your own capacity for thinking and to preserve, each for yourself, this capacity to think. You have youth and health and zest and curiosity. You have good will and courage. You should employ these talents to the full, do your own thinking, take long views, keep your faith in the invisible and intangible.

Shun in your college or school newspaper partisan political editorial exhortation. Learn to write news of your college's or school's affairs objectively and truthfully. To students of journalism the analysis of the fundamental questions of journalism is of special importance. Discussion of current practices must precede all effort to arrive at definite standards for the profession of journalism. Only when the newspaper man realizes the probable effect of his work on the ideas and ideals of thousands of readers, and hence on the character of a DEMOCRATIC STATE, does he appreciate the full significance of his news story, headline, feature story, or editorial.

Your college and school newspaper work, coupled with your college and school classes on journalism, probably can assist you to greatly in playing your independent parts as free men should; and probably can assist you to use properly and not abuse the gifts which learning is pouring forth.

This college and school newspaper work along with your journalism studies may even better your character, your wisdom and your valor to defend and enrich the inheritance of culture and democratic liberty into which a benevolent providence has permitted you to enter.

While it does not necessarily follow, if your experiences parallel mine, however, your college or school newspaper work, coupled with your study of journalism, may assist you too, in believing in the free trade of ideas, and you may come to love your free government. You probably will come to the point where you will not be afraid of heresy. You may come to the point where you will oppose the stamping out of free expression lest, in doing so, it suppress the truth. You may arrive at that position where you have a spirit of tolerance which allows the expression of all opinions however heretical they may appear.

Indeed, it is my considered opinion, that your work on a college newspaper, coupled with your other studies, will cause you, as a rational college or school newspaper worker, to realize that Japanese communists obstruct every progressive project in Japan; seek to disrupt Japanese spiritual and economic advancements; seek to destroy political order and responsibility; and seek to enslave the Japanese people under a totalitarian dictatorship that knows no mercy, knows no honor, knows no TRUTH; believes in terrorism and murder; glorifies lies and distortions; and upholds libels and defamations.

I am inclined to believe if you take your work on the college or school newspaper seriously and intelligently, you will come to realize that the food of opinion is the news of the moment. I think that staffs of college and school newspapers should realize the first step in a systematic analysis of the principles of journalism must be a consideration of the function of the newspaper in a democracy. In the varied and voluminous contents of a typical daily commercial newspaper---a free democratic newspaper---are to be found news of all kinds, editorial comment, photographs, illustrations of current events, recipes, fashions, cartoons, advice on affairs of the heart, short stories, answers to questions on etiquette, dramatic criticism, chapters of a serial, book reviews, comic strips, verse, columns by columnists, and advertisements. What in this melange is the one element which distinguishes the newspaper from all other publications? IT IS THE DAILY NEWS. What-ever other aims a newspaper may have, its primary purpose must be to give adequate reports of the day's events.

To assist the public to grasp the significance of the news by means of editorial interpretation and discussion, to render articulate the best public sentiment, and to persuade citizens to act in accordance with their opinions, constitute an important secondary function of the daily commercial newspaper.

Since the primary function of the daily commercial newspaper is to publish the day's news, the question arises: "WHAT IS NEWS?" As I view it, news is anything timely that is significant to news-paper readers in their relation to the community, the state, and the nation.

Since "NEWS" is gathered by reporters, it follows that the training of reporters in objectivity, in truthfulness in their reports, in carefulness in getting facts, and in ability to write, is ALL IMPORTANT. A great daily commercial newspaper prides itself on its trained reporters. Again referring to my own experiences, I state that I early came to the conclusion and have never changed the opinion that the most important individuals on a newspaper are the reporters. Unless they are competent, unless they are intelligent and learned, unless they are honest and courageous, a newspaper cannot be successful or serve a useful purpose.

Because the role of the reporter is so important, and because the college or school newspaper offers an opportunity for training in the fundamentals of reporting, one who is on the staff of a college or school newspaper has the golden chance "TO LEARN BY DOING." Learn to report the news truthfully.

Above all make TRUTH your guide in producing your college or school paper. Learn the difference between a newstory and opinion. The following is a newstory:

"At Meiji University more than 2,500 professors and students gathered at sunrise today for a sukiyaki party. The sukiyaki party program included musical presentations by a 50-voice choir from the university. In a speech during the breakfast Tanaka, Taroo, president of the Professors' Association, said 'The sukiyaki we eat here this morning symbolizes peace to the individual, and peace to the world that can come only through eating sukiyaki'. Mr. Tanaka, when asked why this curious deviation from the ordinary custom of eating sukiyaki at dinner, replied: 'No comment.'"

Now we will assume that the above item is an account of what happened, written as factually and as accurately as a trained reporter could make it. It is cast simply, briefly, accurately. It draws no conclusions, makes no gratuitous accusations, indulges in no speculations, offers no opinions.

Assume, if you will that the reporter of this peculiar piece of news added the following: "These 2,500 professors and students have worn out appetites. They are morons, for only crazy people would get up so early in the morning to eat sukiyaki."

In that case, the reporter and the newspaper that publishes it violate journalistic principles, for opinion and news should not be intregrated in the same story. If the editor of the paper desired to hold up an inquiring eye-brow about these 2,500 professors and students who gathered at sunrise to eat sukiyaki, he could with propriety in his editorial column comment on this new development and Mr. Tanaka's statements.

The point is: the opinion of the newspaper on the gastronomical innovation of eating sukiyaki at sunrise would be labeled opinion. The newspaper is in the position of saying: "You have read the facts, now this is what this newspaper thinks about it."

Japan's free press has the right to comment upon any person (including the emperor), group, or institution which comes before the public with a matter of general interest. Its criticism of speeches, political parties and candidates for office, art works, dramatic presentations, athletic performances, books and other publications, and sukiyaki parties at sunrise, and similar matters, may be harsh, sarcastic, and extreme, but so long as this criticism is not inspired by malice and keeps well within the bounds of public interest, it is permissible.

The bounds of public interest would be exceeded if the comment passed from the substance of the speech, the book, the art work, and dramatic presentation, and invaded the private life or character of the person whose work or action is criticised. In the made-up story I concocted, where the reporter wrote: "they are morons for only crazy people would get up so early in the morning to eat sukiyaki", the bounds of public interest were exceeded. Who is the reporter to call a person a moron because he loves to eat sukiyaki at sunrise? But ordinarily private individuals who appear before the public become charged with public interest, and in this public capacity they throw themselves open to criticism which transcends that allowable in respect to ordinary folk.

Japan's free press has an obligation as guardian of the public taste and as an exposure of shams, rackets, corruption and malfeasance in office.

The freedom of press does not permit the publication of libels, blasphemous, or other indecent articles or other publication injurious to morals or private reputations. And a college or school newspaper should always remember this and observe it. Learn to report the news truthfully and without reporter opinion.

As I view it, the duty of Japanese newspapers is to help all Japanese people in spiritual regeneration. Such spiritual regeneration will require the development of personal freedom on the part of each Japanese. The Japanese newspapers' major task should be to encourage the individual to feel for himself, to think for himself, and to act for himself. If a free society is to be achieved in Japan, positive personal freedom which is a fundamental condition of group planning and action, is essential. Japanese citizens must be educated to respond to their own emotions, to accept the guidance of their own thinking, and to pursue their own ends. It would be foolish to pretend that impulses are not often irrational, mental processes faulty, and intentions unwise. But through the continuous experience of self-expression, the results of which are habitually subject to criticism by Japanese editorial writers, purpose and emotion as well as thought may become disciplined and refined. The free man;is the man self-controlled and self-disciplined, who while resisting irrational pressures whether of other men or his own fears, yields willingly to the authority of reason.

A free democratic newspaper believes in and exhorts for rationality, political order and responsibility, humanitarian brotherhood, personal initiative, and free enterprise.

The college newspaper's affection for the college and the college's affection for its newspaper should reach the perihelion and therefore be equal. By careful editing, the students can make the college paper loved and respected.

Again I say, make your college or school newspaper a training ground for prospective journalists. A visit to one of the great commercial newspapers of Tokyo, Osaka, Sapporo, Okayama, Nagoya, Shizuka, Matsuyama, Niigata, Kyoto, Kanazawa or any ken capital and a discussion with the editors and reporters should help you see more clearly the big job involved in putting out a newspaper. You, as a reader, must realize that the news you get day by day has been sifted for you by persons, all of whom, like you, are liable to make mistakes. Follow one news story from the time it "breaks" until it reaches the reader in his morning or evening newspaper. It goes through these general steps:

1) The story is written or jotted down by the reporter and taken, mailed, telegraphed, wirelessed, or telephoned to the copy desk in the newspaper office;

2) It is edited by the copy desk and given a head;

3) It is approved by a responsible editor;

4) It is set in type;

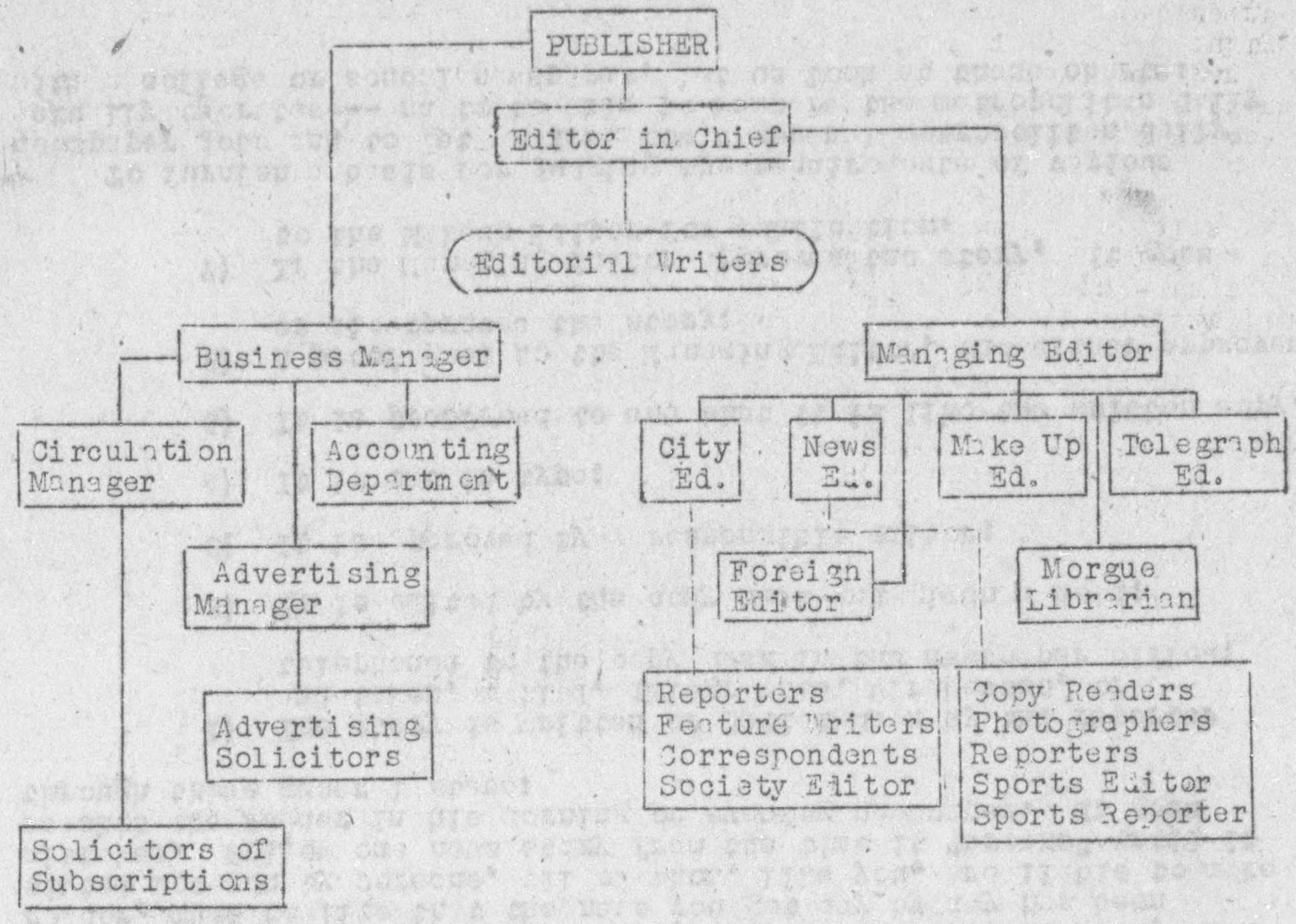
5) It is proofread to see that it is like the written copy.

6) A proof goes to the Managing Editor, who either approves or disapproves the story;

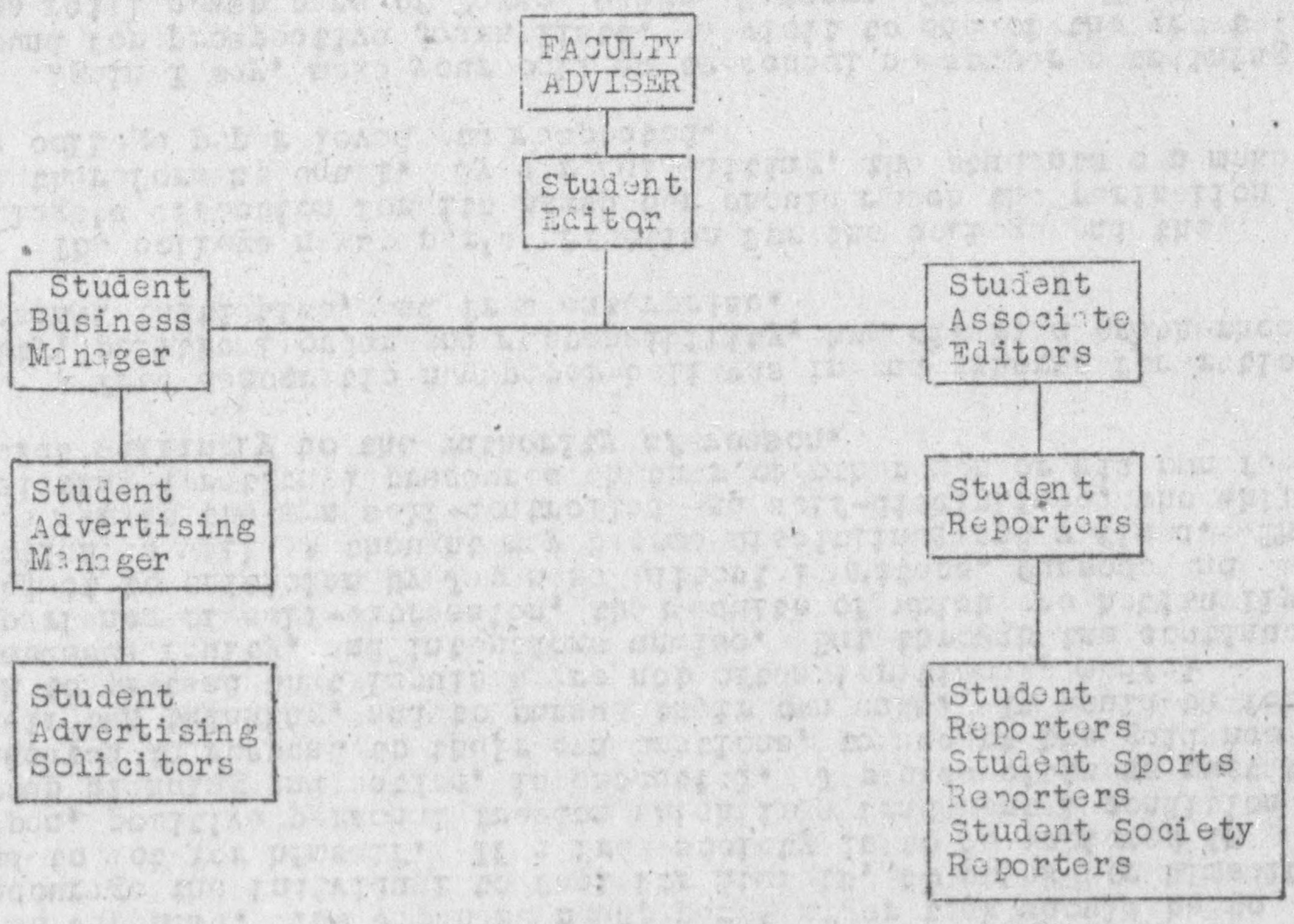
7) If the Managing Editor approves the story, it goes to the Makeup Editor for publication.

To furnish a basis for judging the requirements of various newspaper jobs and to get an idea how a general metropolitan daily actually operates---and to be able to compare the metropolitan daily with a college or school newspaper, let us look at these charts:

METROPOLITAN PAPER



COLLEGE PAPER



Now please observe that under this arrangement we have something like this....but, of course, this is not necessarily so, because it depends upon practices of the different colleges and schools:

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL PAPER		COUNTERPART ON COLLEGE OR SCHOOL PAPER
Publisher	: (1)	Student Body or Student Council or School of Journalism or (in some cases) Faculty Adviser
Editor-in-Chief, who is the principal executive responsible for general supervision of the paper. Seldom an active figure in the newsroom where the Managing Editor is boss, the Editor-in-Chief is in charge of the editorial.writers (i.e. leaders) and therefore governs the editorial policy of the paper, in respect to political and economic issues, local and national reform campaigns and questions of foreign policy, or any other questions the publisher decides to treat editorially. He is the head representative of the publisher, directors and stockholders.	: (2)	Ordinarily, there is no counterpart to the commerical newspaper's Editor-in-Chief, but, in many cases on the larger college and university newspapers of the United States, a senior from the School of Journalism of the college or university holds this post, but works usually through the Editorial Council of the college newspaper as to editorial discussion of intramural student political affairs.
Managing Editor, who is the executive in charge of the news field, including features and pictures.	(III)	Student Editor, Student Associate Editors and Faculty Adviser.
City Editor has charge of all city news and suburban news, usually has two assistants one of whom being the "assignment editor", normally spends most of his day on the telephone directing and instructing reporters in the field. The other assistant edits local news.	(IV)	Student Associate Editors and Student Reporters The student associate editors assist the student reporters in gathering and writing the college news, one student associate editor assigns student reporters to cover certain events.
News Editor: All regular news copy passes over the desk of the news editor who determines the headline, size of each story and compliles an inventory of all news for each edition. The copy goes from the news editor to the copy readers for final editing before going to the composing room to be set in type. The copy readers also, put in the subheads and write the headlines as ordered by the news editor.	(V)	Two student Associate Editors who recommend the headline sizes and, after editing the stories pass them to Student Editor, all Student Associate Editors, student Reporters and Faculty Adviser for final determination as to the publication. It is this group--student editor, student associate editors and faculty adviser plus the student reporters - that makes the final selection as to what news, special articles and photographs to print.
The "Makeup Editor", working from the news "chart" or "dummy" given to him by the news editor, fixes the position in the paper of all news, features, pictures and advertising. The decisions of the "makeup editor" and the "news editor" in the matter of makeup of the paper are subject to the approval of the managing editor.	VI	Student Editor, Student Associate Editors, Student Reporters and Student Business Manager and his staff plus the Faculty Adviser act as the counterpart of the metropolitan paper's "Makeup Editor".

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL PAPER	COUNTERPART ON COLLEGE OR SCHOOL PAPER
(VII)	
The telegraph editor and foreign editor have charge of all sources outside the territory supervised by the city editor; and, in respect to foreign editor, cable and radio news from foreign nations.	None
(VIII)	
Sports editor assigns sports reporters and photographers to report sport events.	Student editor assigns student associate editors and student reporters to cover all college sports. Their work is handled in the same manner as that described above in Student Counterpart of Metropolitan paper's news editor.
(IX)	
Society Editor covers or assigns women reporters to cover social events - dances, teas, PTA meetings, women clubs' meetings, and the like.	Student editor assigns student associate editors and student reporters to cover college dances, teas, girl students' meetings and the like. Their work is handled in the same manner as that described in "Student Counterpart" of metropolitan paper's news editor.
(X)	
Business Manager keeps the records and manages the funds. He is in charge of the circulation and sees that the paper reaches the readers; he sees that the advertising manager and his solicitors function properly.	Student Business Manager, in collaboration with student advertising manager and student advertising solicitors plus faculty adviser, functions in similar manner. They make their reports and present their advertising in Editorial Council. (All student assignments are rotated in order that all the students will be familiar with all duties.)

I think it important to point this out:

1) Local news is the very stuff that democracy is made of;

2) The college and school newspapers should tell the college and school students about themselves;

3) The college and school newspapers should be the printed diary of the college and school days;

4) If a student reporter on a college or school newspaper learns to know his college or school community and its affairs in an intimate way and is able to report truthfully these affairs, he or she will be able in the days to come to serve a Japanese metropolitan newspaper successfully.

It is important that all of us realize that democracy starts in the home and in the village. The village, with its gossip, its word of mouth, its public opinion, should be the backbone of democracy. The village, of course, is the backbone of democracy in the United States and the United Kingdom. The main sources of social control in the village are gossip and public opinion. Now apply the village life to your college or school life: your motive, as a reporter on your college or school newspaper, should be to reproduce, as far as possible, in the college or school community, the conditions of life in the village. In the village everyone knows everyone. Everyone calls everyone by his first name. All know what goes on.

You, as reporters, on your student newspaper, are the recorders. Make your college or school newspaper the printed diary, as I have said before, and bear well in mind the clear conception that the subject of deepest interest to an average human being is himself; next to that he is most conderned about his neighbors. Do not let Tanaka, Taroo go unnoticed if he bolts out a "home run"; do not let Yamamota, Sajiko go unnoticed if she cooks the best cake in the domestic science class.

How we abhor the man who talks only about himself--the man who never inquires about our troubles, our problems; the man who never puts himself;in our place, but unimaginatively and unsympathetically goes on and on egotistically hammering away on the only subject that interests him---namely himself. Listen to the other fellow--at least a part of the time; and record truthfully his actions. Your college or school newspaper will be read widely if the individual reader sees himself constantly in the paper. I do not mean that he sees his own name---I mean that he reads about things happening to individuals which might happen to him and he keeps comparing himself with what he reads.

"What will interest your college and school newspapers' readers?" you ask. One thing only interests all human beings always, and that is the human being himself. Every human being likes to see himself in reading matter--just as he likes to see himself in a mirror. The ideal article for any publication--so far as reader interest is concerned---would be one in which every reader could find his own name.

But this runs counter to the mores of Japanese Student College and School newspapers, you say. Heretofore, you inform me, they were filled with political exhortations. I agree with you. From what I have seen, the Japanese college and school newspapers were filled with libels and with irresponsible matter. But change all this. In the words of the Poet Longfellow: "Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with manly hearts."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

103.8

PRESS RELEASE:

IMPORTED SUGAR RELEASED FOR CONSUMER USE

Imported sugar in the amount of 51,810 metric tons will be released this month for distribution to household consumers, infants and pregnant women, according to Floyd I. Whittington, Chief of the Price and Distribution Division in SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section.

This action releases 50,200 metric tons of sugar for distribution to household consumers during December, at the rate of 600 grams per capita. An additional 1,610 metric tons will be issued to infants up to 11 months of age, and to women in the ninth month of pregnancy. This special allocation will be issued over a three months period, December 1949 through February 1950.

Distribution will be on the basis of 1,200 grams per month for bottle-fed babies, 300 grams per month for partially bottle-fed babies, and 450 grams per month for pregnant women. Mr. Whittington said this quantity, plus the per capita issue of 600 grams scheduled for December, provides a sufficient distribution to infants to meet approved requirements.

An additional quantity of 5,470 metric tons of imported Cuban crude sugar will be released for refining, the SCAP official said. After processing it will be distributed in programs requiring refined sugar.

Among other imported products to be allocated for distribution at a later date are 1,624.5 metric tons of linseed cake and 663.3 metric tons of coconut cake processed from imported linseed and copra for distribution to goats; 300 metric tons of soybean cake for distribution to draft cattle in the single rice crop area as incentive goods feedstuff for rice delivery; and 700 metric tons of imported rapeseed cake for further refining.

# # # # #

TEST OF TIDAL WAVE WARNING SYSTEM PLANNED

In accordance with operational directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Japanese Government, a routine test of communications systems and procedures for the dissemination of tidal wave warnings to the Japanese population has been scheduled during the week of December 18 through 24, 1949. Announcement of the exact day of the test will be made later.

Coincidentally, military communications systems for the dissemination of such warnings will also be tested in the FEC. To identify the exercise as a test and to minimize chances of confusion and rumor, the short title "WAVE TEST" has been selected for the military phase.

The plans of the Japanese Government and the Central Disaster Relief Planning Committee, which is in charge of the Japanese phase, call for the transmission of the warning message to the town and village offices within one prefecture only. It is expected that the time for such a transmission will be accurately established and that other valuable data from which improvements in the system can be made, will also be determined.

It is especially important that all persons be informed of the test so that they will realize its routine nature and that it is only a test, SCAP officials emphasized.

Military commands adjacent to the FEC have been informed of the test, officials here said. The "WAVE TEST" message will be sent to them to test that link in the communications chain, and provide those headquarters an opportunity to practice their own procedures.

9,000,000 CARE PACKAGES SHIPPED SINCE 1945

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, known all over the world by the simple name of "CARE", is beginning its fifth year of getting relief packages to the needy.

Since late in 1945, CARE has shipped 9,000,000 food and textile packages overseas through its nonprofit delivery-guaranteed program, according to Paul Comly French, executive director.

Thus far, CARE has packed about 50,000,000 cans of meat, roughly the equivalent of 18,000 head of cattle, 90,000 pigs, and 170,000 turkeys, French says. Canned and powdered milk equal to some 50,000,000 quarts of milk has gone aboard.

Among other items enough flour has been sent to bake more than 30,000,000 loaves of white bread. More than 20,000,000 pounds of fats have helped to relieve shortages overseas. Sufficient rice has gone over to fill 20,000,000 bowls when cooked.

# # # # #

FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW SAYS FEAR DOMINATES RUSSIA'S THINKING

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---General Walter Bedell Smith, former American ambassador at Moscow, who recently received his fourth honorary degree of doctor of laws from Hofstra College at Hemstead, New York said that the Western nations could not hope to profit by making friendly advances to Russia. Their sole reliance, he said, must be "united strength, clearly stated and openly displayed."

The problems presented by Russia's attitude toward the world, General Smith said, were new in American experience.

"Russian fears," he said, "play a large part in her present attitude. These include fear of a new war, foreign or civil; fear that she inevitably would be defeated, and fear of the outside world learning too much about her resources and ultimate objectives."

"These fears," he said, "coupled with the belief that capitalism and Communism could not live together in one world, caused Russia to believe that it must "take the opportunity of strengthening and consolidating its position."

Extension of the "soviet variety of socialism" to a number of foreign countries, said General Smith, was regarded by the Soviet Union as one method of strengthening its position.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 21 December 1949

TEST OF TIDAL WAVE WARNING SYSTEM CALLED SATISFACTORY

Yesterday's test of tidal wave warning systems, which was conducted to determine times required to disseminate such warnings and to test procedures, was described by SCAP officials as "satisfactory".

Reports have not been received from all locations involved in the wave warning test. However, initial results appear good and a complete analysis will provide the data to iron out any kinks in the procedures.

The test warning emanated from one of the district branches of the Japanese Central Meteorological Observatory. Officials pointed out that tidal waves result from earth tremors. Though very few quakes cause tidal waves, the Observatory and its branches which keep seismograph records of such phenomena, would be the first agency to issue a warning in the unlikely event of such a tidal wave.

# # # # #

THE WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Americans last week celebrated the 158th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, which guarantees citizens of the United States freedom of religion, speech, the press and assembly, the right to a fair and speedy trial by jury if they are accused of crime, and the right "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures."

These guaranties are contained in the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which were ratified on December 15, 1791. That they are as alive today as they were then is shown in the civil rights cases brought before the Supreme Court each year. Last May, for example, this body of nine justices upheld the right of a man to make a fighting speech in Chicago that "provoked a hostile mob and incited a friendly one." The question was whether this carried freedom of speech too far.

Said the Supreme Court: "The vitality of civil and political institutions in our society depends on free discussion...The right to speak freely and to promote diversity of ideas and programs is therefore one of the chief distinctions that sets us apart from totalitarian regimes."

To commemorate the 158th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, the Library of Congress placed on exhibit original documents, including the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, which attracted large crowds. And in Washington the American Legion, the country's largest veterans' organization, announced plans for an "all-American conference" of 100 national organizations "to solidify public knowledge and support of the constitutional form of government."

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Ground-breaking ceremonies were held last week for Washington's "Freedom Fair" exposition to be opened next July 4 in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the nation's capital. A "Freedom House" will feature exhibits of early American documents, correspondence, and diaries which tell of discussions between Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, and other early patriots which led to the locating of the nation's capital in Washington.

MORE

In New York City, where the first anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was observed on December 10, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said that acceptance of the Declaration by 48 nations is "one of the things most important to democracy everywhere."

Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippine Republic, president of the General Assembly, described the Declaration as "a tremendous and active force" which brings hope to people throughout the world. "It has renewed and revitalized the hope of billions and assured them that the United Nations does mean something to them," he said. "It is now being quoted and will continue to be quoted by men and women who cry out against intolerance and injustice. In a short time, it will become part of the common heritage of all peoples."

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Christmas trees--pine, spruce or cedar--are traditional in American homes. They are decorated with gaily-colored electric lights and other ornaments.

This season, more than 23 million Christmas trees are expected to be marketed. About 6,500,000 of them will be imported from Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Dominican Republic.

As usual, there will be a large, well-lighted tree on the lawn of the White House. It will be lighted in the late afternoon of December 24, and as usual the President will turn the lights on even though he will be at his home in Independence, Missouri, in the Middle West. From there he will light the tree on the White House lawn by the pressing an electric button. The lighting ceremony will be preceded by the singing of Christmas carols and the reading of a holiday greeting from the President.

The President, last week, was still vacationing at the "Winter White House" in the shade of tropical trees at Key West, Florida. Beside swimming, fishing, and reading, the President and his advisers have been busy on the State of the Union message he will deliver in January when Congress reconvenes. The general mood around the "Winter White House" was described by newspaper correspondents as "easy-going and friendly." Planes bringing mail from Washington also brought vacationers--a White-House chauffeur, a gardener, and the Presidential dentist. The President wanted to give as many as possible of the White House official family a chance to relax.

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Helen Hayes, who some critics have called the "first lady of the American theater," watched her 19-year-old daughter with pride last August as the two appeared together in a new play. A month later, the daughter, her only child, died suddenly of poliomyelitis--infantile paralysis. The shock was severe, and Helen Hayes and her husband gave up all immediate plans and retired to Hawaii for a rest. This month it was announced that she was back in New York--as national chairman of women's activities in the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis. In January she will campaign for the March of Dimes--the annual drive to raise funds for combating poliomyelitis.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 23 December 1949

U. S. BUSINESS, FINISHING 1949 IN HEALTHY CONDITION, WILL CONTINUE AT HIGH LEVEL IN 1950, EXPERTS SAY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Business in the United States is moving along with confidence today in sharp contrast to the apprehensions it was experiencing just a year ago. At that time a downturn was beginning to make itself felt and anxiety existed over the probable extent and depth of the then developing recession.

However, most business analysts a year ago were far from pessimistic as they viewed the propects for 1949. Even though forecasting a lower rate of business activity, they expressed the belief that 1949 would turn out to be a good year--not equal to 1948 but comparing favorably with other peacetime years.

This is exactly what developed. The year now drawing to a close was marked by a series of downward readjustments, as was expected. It also was brightened by a good recovery, with the result that final figures probably will show 1949 to be the second best peacetime year in business history.

Certainly, as 1950 nears, the worries of 1949 are not in evidence. Business currently is enjoying a healthy rebound after the steel and coal strikes. Holiday sales at retail stores are currently running quite close in dollar volume to a year ago. Because prices are about 7 percent lower, the physical volume of merchandise sold is larger than a year ago in the United States for a given period.

For example, the Research Institute of America polled its 30 thousand member companies and reported: "1950 will be a close carbon copy of 1949, with a tendency on the down side which, however, will be held to a minimum." Similarly, a poll of 950 delegates to the Annual Convention of the Investment Bankers' Association revealed that 67 percent expected "a business recovery in 1950" and that most thought the upturn would come in the first 6 months. Ninety-one percent of the investment bankers thought the stock market would advance or, at worst, hold its own during 1950.

Actually, stock market prices closed last week at the highest point since August 1946.

The encouraging development in the 1950 outlook is the prospect that personal incomes, after taxes, may equal or even slightly exceed 1949 levels. The $2,800 million the government is going to pay back to war veterans because of overpayments made by the veterans on their life insurance is scheduled to be distributed shortly after the first of the year. This will be the principal factor in any boost that may take place in 1950's disposable income. This addition to the spending stream should help give the year a good start.

Otherwise, as one economist points out, there is really nothing in the business outlook, at least for the first 6 months of the year, to become either pessimistic or optimistic about. This economist sees most business indexes continuing quite close to current levels, and he believes that whatever declines or advances may develop will be small.

What will happen at the end of the year is not too clear at this time, The New York Herald Tribune business editor says.

"But whatever happens," he declares, "the strength of the country's economic structure should not be underestimated. Certainly,

MORE

no depression is in sight; nor, for that matter, a serious downturn. Economists, in emphasizing this belief, point out though that while the recession of 1949 is over, the upward climb of business cannot be expected to continue without some interruptions.

"The readjustment, which began in 1949, therefore may crop up again for a short time in 1950 and also probably in 1951 and maybe in 1952 and 1953. But the over-all, long-term trend will hold favorable, even though the time when business may be able to break through its 1948 highs is still probably several years away."

# # # # #

SOVIET ELECTION METHODS SHARPLY CRITICIZED BY U. S. PRESS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Soviet control of the internal affairs of the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain continues to inspire editorial comment in American newspapers. The election in Bulgaria on December 18 which Communist rulers of the country say resulted in 97.66 percent of the total vote in favor of the so-called Fatherland Front---now the Russian Front---is particularly significant in view of Soviet election methods.

A New York Times editorial on December 20, "Bulgarian Election," said in part:

The election was held under the eyes of Bulgaria's Russian masters, who, though they are supposed to have evacuated the country, still maintain some 50,000 Russian troops in the disguise of training cadres for the Bulgarian army, which these cadres control.

Likewise, it was held after the hanging of the two opposition leaders--of Nikola Petkov, peasant leader, whose execution initiated the liquidation of all "bourgeois opposition elements, and of Traicho Kostov, whose liquidation on the gallows two days before the election symbolized the liquidation of the national Communists and left the field to the pro-Russian partisans.

Of course there was only one ballot, containing only the government list of candidates, which was not to be marked, and the only possible ways of voting against the list exposed the voter to immediate detection and reprisals.

Finally, just to underline what the voters were voting for, all polling booths were decorated with pictures of Stalin rather than of Bulgarian leaders.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 19 December 1949

EAST EUROPE SATELLITES TORN BETWEEN NATIONALISM AND COMMUNISM, RECENT KOSTOV TRIAL DEMONSTRATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---During the past week, the American press has given considerable attention to the trial of Traicho Kostov, former Communist deputy premier of Bulgaria. According to editorial opinion in the United States, Kostov's repudiation of his forced confession will be a real blow to the Soviet's stepped-up campaign to secure firm control of the satellite countries.

The St. Louis Post Dispatch in an editorial on December 12 titled "Moscow's Balkan Stew," said in part:

In Bulgaria, Traicho Kostov's flat refusal to follow the script at his treason trial has revealed the real nature of the Kremlin campaign for all the world to see. It may also prove to have been the first serious roadblock the Moscow machine has encountered thus far in Eastern Europe. Kostov, former Communist deputy premier of Bulgaria, is supposed to have signed a confession before his trial admitting conspiring with the agents of Great Britain and Yugoslavia against Bulgaria. He apparently threw the otherwise calm proceedings into an uproar, however, by publicly repudiating at least a portion of his "confession."

The Cominform has taken pains to make sure that outside world finds out as little as possible about what Kostov said, or what actually happened.....

The reason is clear, Kostov's rebellion, if it becomes widely known, has made it impossible for the Kremlin to sell the world its line that all it wants is Communism. Kostov, as the Communist world knows, is a Communist. He had to be eliminated because he couldn't stomach Russian expansion.

Because of his enormous prestige, the only way the the Moscow-liners could eliminate him without antagonizing the Eastern world was to have him plead guilty of treason. Kostov wouldn't play. His defiance of the Kremlin has shown the world that the Politburo and its Eastern European stooges in the Cominform are making a naked power play to submerge both unadulterated idyllic Communism and Balkan nationalism, both potent threats to Russian hopes of nationalist expansion.

The Russian bear's first aim is to grasp Eastern Europe firmly in its claws. Kostov's personal insurrection apparently has made that job more difficult, and may have slowed the time table. Moscow's goal, learned from nazi instructors, remains, "Today Europe, Tomorrow The World."

# # # # #

N. Y. TIMES SAYS UNICEF SAVED MILLIONS OF CHILDREN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the third anniversary of the Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations, an editorial on December 12 in The New York Times titled, "For the World's Children," said in part:

In 1946 the Fund determined that at least 20,000,000 European children and many more millions in the Near and Far East were in the direst need of foods to counteract malnutrition and disease; the yearly cost was put at $20 a child. It sought not only the moral and financial support of governments but also private contributions.

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Reviewing its work today, this newspaper salutes the Fund for its unflagging devotion to the high principles that gave it birth and to its stoical service despite terrible obstacles. For instead of reaching tens of millions of children with milk and food, it could, over the years, reach only 6,000,000.....

The fund reached maximum numbers of children and nursing mothers beyond its limited feeding program--with clothing, with the training of medical missions and public health staffs, with anti-tuberculosis and anti-venereal disease programs.

Though designed as an emergency agency primarily for post-war Europe, it rushed help to half a million refugee children and mothers displaced in Palestine, and saved thousands of lives.

It is tragic that the Fund's future should be in doubt. Yet that is the case. Of $141 millions received in contributions, it now has less than $1,000,000 left in unallocated reserve. Its future and the whole character of the United Nations work for children are now under study by various United Nations agencies. Meantime, governments and people must back up their pledges and obligations with more cash.

Popular campaigns are under way in many countries. The State Department has authorized a volunteer group to receive donations which will go directly to the United Nations fund.

# # # # #

PHONY NATURE OF COMMUNIST TRIALS AGAIN REVEALED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Des Moines Register editorial on December 10 titled "Kostov Shows up a Rotten Game," said that by pleading "not guilty" instead of"guilty," as he was rehearsed, he upset orthodox Communist procedure. The editorial said in part:

We've been waiting for one of these staged Communist treason trials to blow up. Now one has..... It gives us the creeps to see governments judicially murdering their own high ex-officials year after year, first forcing them to confess a lot of crimes they couldn't possibly have committed (along with some that they did), to make their murders look justified.

Yet the Communists have been doing this for years in Russia and since the war in their East European satellite countries. The overwhelming majority of the defendants have been as meek as lambs, bleating their pitiful, incriminating fairly tales without any visible goad.

Traicho Kostov broke the spell. It won't help him any. He is doomed anyway, but it does, for a brief lightning flash, show up the whole rotten game.....

Most of the top Communist leaders in Bulgaria were arrested in 1942, and six of them were put to death. Kostov got a life term. Police records were found after the liberation. They showed that Kostov had been tortured, but had steadfastly refused to talk. His conduct under questioning was held up publicly to other Communists, at the time, as a model. Now he is expected to confess himself not only a traitor, but a squealer.

That was too much. So he shattered pretense, and revealed the phony nature of the trial.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION SECTION 17 J C I

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 15 December 1949

COMINFORM BLAST AT TITO ILLUSTRATES KREMLIN'S FEAR OF NATIONALIST REVOLTS AGAINST SOVIET IMPERIALISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---An editorial on December 6 in The Christian Science Monitor, "A Better Internationalism," said:

The latest Cominform blast at Titoism is a real "give away." It exposes the Kremlin's fear of nationalist revolts against Russian imperialism.

Soviet Communism has tried to combine two things--international Marxism and Russian nationalsim. But more and more Moscow has put Russianism ahead of Communism. The Cominform is less interested in spreading Marxism than in riveting down Soviet domination of the satellites.

The cat is out of the bag. It is nationalism--non-Russian nationalism--that concerns the Russians. They call it Titoism. Under that name it makes a convenient bogy. The Cominform urges a "decisive struggle" to foil "Yugoslav traitors" who are promoting "counter-revolutionary coups" in "countries of the Peoples Democracy."

This is by far the frankest recognition yet to come out of Moscow of the fact that Communism is a house divided.

When the reds fall out, free men may learn something to their advantage. But the Bolsheviks have seldom been reticent about an internal fight. Stirring people up against "traitors" or scapegoats is an easy way to hide the regime's own crimes against the citizenry.

The Kremlin would like to make it appear that every Pole, Czech, Hungarian, or Bulgarian who questions Russian domination is a "foreign agent"--a Yugoslav spy.

The chief encouragement for free peoples comes out of increasing evidence that Moscow is having to deal with dissent in the satellites. Moves like the naming of Marshal Rokossovsky as Defense Minister in Poland disclose how little trust the Kremlin has in its stooges who are not Russian. And this very distrust tells the satellite people that Russian imperialism, not international Communism, is the Kremlin's prime motive.

It is easy to see how Russianism, thus uncovered, can provoke nationalist resistance in any country. Moscow faces a dilemma. If it doesn't really dominate, the satellites may put their own interests ahead of Russia's; if it does, the nationalists--and Communists--get their backs up.

Western democracies are not yet taking full advantage of this Soviet difficulty. But if they perceive that Russian nationalism is kicking up trouble, they may learn a useful lesson.

Particularly will it be helpful for Americans to see that in their own efforts to export democracy they must put a genuine interest in freedom ahead of narrow national interests. Russia's backwardness and oppression kill equip it as an exporter of international Communism. Let the United States avoid the mistakes of trying to dominate or make other nations over in its own image. Let America prove by enlightenment and good example an effective salesman of democracy.

The natural yearning of men for freedom will prove that democracy is a better internationalism than Communism. There is a

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more fundamental demand for the product. But the contrasting behavior of the chief salesmen can also help.

# # # #

COLD WAR PENETRATED RECENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF UNITED NATIONS AS WESTERN POWERS JOCKEYED FOR POSITION WITH COMMUNIST RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which ended on December 10, a New York Times editorial titled "What the Assembly Achieved," said in part:

The United Nations General Assembly is not, except in limited cases, a legislature. It is not a representative body, it is not a body with great power of any kind--except the power of influencing world public opinion. This can be and, during the session that ended yesterday, has been a very considerable power. Every nation which sent delegates, including Soviet Russia, has recognized that what the Assembly says and what it does are alike important.....

The drama (of the session) was performed against a background of stirring and disturbing world events: The continuing attempt to "intergrate" Europe, concessions made by the Western powers to the infant government of Western Germany, and the collapse of nationalist resistance on the mainland of China.

Another shadow was flung across the stage--the announcement that Russia had produced an atomic explosion. Every delegate present must have felt the tension of these events. They were restricted in votes and in the debates. The cold war was fought at Flushing and Lake Success as on other fronts.....

One can see in this Assembly session, even more than in the preceding ones, two threads of current history: An effort to make the United Nations an effective institution for peace, and the continuing pressure of two main systems of society against each other.

Sometimes--perhaps most of the time--the controversial aspect was uppermost. The Western Powers and Communist nations were jockeying for position. But this maneuvering went on within an institutional framework. Votes were taken and since, in the Assembly, one nation big or little has one vote, Russia and her friends, or slaves, were voted down.

In a sense, Guatemala or Luxembourg, plus half a dozen other small countries, could be stronger than Russia. But this strength really lay not in how many national delegations they could persuade to their way of thinking but in the appeal they could make to many millions of human individuals.

We may not be satisfied with all that happened at this session. Yet underneath the flood of words, behind the trading and bickering, something real was going on. The Assembly is organizationally restricted and weak. Morally it is, or can be, a great force in the world. There are some things on record of this session, and more yet in the atmosphere of the meetings, that encourage one to believe this will in due time happen.

# # # #

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

19 December 1949

PRESS RELEASE:

COMMUNIST TRIALS SEEN PRIMARILY AS PROPAGANDA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AROUSING AWARENESS OF "DESPICABLE ENEMY"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Christian Science Monitor editorial of December 9, "Spy Trials Askew," said in part:

It must be disconcerting. In Communist countries political prisoners put on trial with proper propaganda fanfare, are expected to confess, obligingly and abjectly.

But in the last few days, both in Sofia and Sarajevo, the pattern has been rudely broken. In both cases one of the chief defendants has failed to incriminate himself per schedule.

The Bulgarian case seems to have been most upsetting. The recalcitrance of former Vice-Premier Traicho Kostov, caused a news blackout in Sofia.....

One story has it that after being taken to Moscow to be thoroughly schooled in his role, he has now "forgotten" part of it. He has not pleaded guilty to treason or Titoism---the very thing listed as most vital in Moscow's propaganda book.

The Yugoslav case, somewhat more complicated, also disclosed deviations from the accepted pattern. In Sarajevo, most of the accused objected to the details of allegations against them, although conceding their general guilt. But one man charged as a war criminal, Arseney Boromovitch, said he was not a spy although he had furnished information to the Soviet Embassy.

This curious departure from the curious norm of confession seemingly has not disorganized Yugoslav prosecutors. For they had displayed a rather strange softness, failing to ask for the death penalty and even excusing four youthful defendants as dupes of the Russians.

Manifestly, both trials were primarily propaganda for home consumption--arousing the people against a "despicable enemy." In that respect they ran true to form.

# # # # #

TAXES AND FEDERAL SPENDING MAJOR BUSINESS BEFORE U. S. CONGRESS IN 1950

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Taxes and Federal spending loom as the major business--and hottest political issue--confronting Congress in 1950. Stories on taxes and Federal spending already are appearing on the front pages of newspapers as various groups and individuals make public their analyses and recommendations.

President Truman has officially estimated the Federal Government's budget deficit for the current (1950) fiscal year ending next June 30 at $5,500 million. But with the average weekly deficit running about $148 million, the indicated deficit for the year--if this situation continues--would be $7,700 million.

The Federal Government's income since last July 1 has run only slightly behind that of a year ago. But Federal spending has mounted steadily above spending in the comparable period of a year ago. As a result, the Federal Government's deficit (up to December 8) had already reached $3,959 million.

MORE

This growing deficit has increased the pressure for reducing wasteful government expenditures and has stimulated reappraisals of the United States foreign economic programs.

In Washington last week the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report held a meeting to plan the strategy for securing legislative approval of certain measures recommended by the Commission headed by former President Herbert Hoover. The Commission reported that a future yearly saving of from $3,000 million to $5,000 million could be made in Federal expenditures without crippling any essential operation.

The growing deficit is causing concern among officials in charge of American economic aid programs lest--coupled with the reported lack of concrete achievement in the economic recovery and development of some countries receiving United States aid--it should result in unduly heavy cuts in future foreign aid appropriations by Congress. Failure of the Marshall Plan countries to attain a greater measure of economic integration among themselves has been particularly disappointing to these American officials.

Higher taxes, of course, are a possible solution to the Federal Government's deficit--and most political observers expect President Truman to make a recommendation for higher taxes in his budget message. He so recommended in his budget message a year ago, but found insufficient support for higher taxes in Congress. Continued opposition to higher taxes is expected in the forthcoming session of the 81st Congress, particularly so because 1950 is a Congressional election year and many Congressmen are reluctant to vote for higher taxes when they are about to seek re-election.

Total Federal, state, and local tax collections (not including payroll taxes for social security programs) were at the annual rate of $50,900 million in the third quarter of 1949. This is about 23 percent of the national income, and nearly four times the prewar figure. The tax per capita is now $360, against $109 before the war.

Although the Federal taxes have been cut twice since the war ended, a rise in state and local taxes has about offset the cuts in Federal taxes. As a result, individuals now pay $18,800 million in taxes, as against $2,400 million before the war. Similarly, corporations are now paying $10,400 million, against $1,500 million before the war. Excise taxes now total $7,600 million, against $1,700 million before the war.

# # # # #

RELIEF FOOD EN ROUTE TO JAPAN AND KOREA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Three carloads of wheat for the needy of Japan and Korea are enroute there on the steamship "Island Mail" as the first shipment from the State of Washington in the Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP). The ship sailed from Seattle December 9.

The wheat was turned over to CROP by Henry Carstensen, master of Washington State Grange. Cartensen in turning the wheat over to the clergymen, said it was a heartfelt gift from the farmers of Eastern Washington, Montana and Northern Idaho.

More than 3,500 carloads of foodstuffs will be sent to 20 countries under the auspices of the nation wide CROP campaign, said the Rev. Chester S. Ramsey, director of United Church Overseas Relief. Ramsey's organization administers the program in Washington and Northern Idaho.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPRI[illegible] COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED [illegible]OWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

PRESS RELEASE:

IMPORTED SUGAR RELEASED FOR CONSUMER USE

Imported sugar in the amount of 51,310 metric tons will be released this month for distribution to household consumers, infants and pregnant women, according to Floyd I. Whittington, Chief of the Price and Distribution Division in SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section.

This action releases 50,200 metric tons of sugar for distribution to household consumers during December, at the rate of 600 grams per capita. An additional 1,610 metric tons will be issued to infants up to 11 months of age, and to women in the ninth month of pregnancy. This special allocation will be issued over a three months period, December 1949 through February 1950.

Distribution will be on the basis of 1,200 grams per month for bottle-fed babies, 300 grams per month for partially bottle-fed babies, and 450 grams per month for pregnant women. Mr, Whittington said this quantity, plus the per-capita issue of 600 grams scheduled for December, provides a sufficient distribution to infants to meet approved requirements.

An additional quantity of 5,470 metric tons of imported Cuban crude sugar will be released for refining, the SCAP official said. After processing it will be distributed in programs requiring refined sugar.

Among other imported products to be allocated for distribution at a later date are 1,624.5 metric tons of linseed cake and 663.3 metric tons of coconut cake processed from imported linseed and copra for distribution to goats; 800 metric tons of soybean cake for distribution to draft cattle in the single rice crop area as incentive goods feedstuff for rice delivery; and 700 metric tons of imported rapeseed cake for further refining.

# # # # #

TEST OF TIDAL WAVE WARNING SYSTEM PLANNED

In accordance with operational directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Japanese Government, a routine test of communications systems and procedures for the dissemination of tidal wave warnings to the Japanese population has been scheduled during the week of December 18 through 24, 1949. Announcement of the exact day of the test will be made later.

Coincidentally, military communications systems for the dissemination of such warnings will also be tested in the FEC. To identify the exercise as a test and to minimize chances of confusion and rumor, the short title "WAVE TEST" has been selected for the military phase.

The plans of the Japanese Government and the Central Disaster Relief Planning Committee, which is in charge of the Japanese phase, call for the transmission of the warning message to the town and village offices within one prefecture only. It is expected that the time for such a transmission will be accurately established and that other valuable data from which improvements in the system can be made, will also be determined.

It is especially important that all persons be informed of the test so that they will realize its routine nature and that it is only a test, SCAP officials emphasized.

Military commands adjacent to the FEC have been informed of the test, officials here said. The "WAVE TEST" message will be sent to them to test that link in the communications chain, and provide those headquarters an opportunity to practice their own procedures.

# # # # #

9,000,000 CARE PACKAGES SHIPPED SINCE 1945

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, known all over the world by the simple name of "CARE", is beginning its fifth year of getting relief packages to the needy.

Since late in 1945, CARE has shipped 9,000,000 food and textile packages overseas through its nonprofit delivery-guaranteed program, according to Paul Comly French, executive director.

Thus far, CARE has packed about 50,000,000 cans of meat, roughly the equivalent of 18,000 head of cattle, 90,000 pigs, and 170,000 turkeys, French says. Canned and powdered milk equal to some 50,000,000 quarts of milk has gone aboard.

Among other items enough flour has been sent to bake more than 30,000,000 loaves of white bread. More than 20,000,000 pounds of fats have helped to relieve shortages overseas. Sufficient rice has gone over to fill 20,000,000 bowls when cooked.

# # # # #

FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW SAYS FEAR DOMINATES RUSSIA'S THINKING

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---General Walter Bedell Smith, former American ambassador at Moscow, who recently received his fourth honorary degree of doctor of laws from Hofstra College at Hemstead, New York said that the Western nations could not hope to profit by making friendly advances to Russia. Their sole reliance, he said, must be "united strength, clearly stated and openly displayed."

The problems presented by Russia's attitude toward the world, General Smith said, were new in American experience.

"Russian fears," he said, "play a large part in her present attitude. These include fear of a new war, foreign or civil; fear that she inevitably would be defeated, and fear of the outside world learning too much about her resources and ultimate objectives."

"These fears," he said, "coupled with the belief that capitalism and Communism could not live together in one world, caused Russia to believe that it must "take the opportunity of strengthening and consolidating its position."

Extension of the "soviet variety of socialism" to a number of foreign countries, said General Smith, was regarded by the Soviet Union as one method of strengthening its position.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 21 December 1949

TEST OF TIDAL WAVE WARNING SYSTEM CALLED SATISFACTORY

Yesterday's test of tidal wave warning systems, which was conducted to determine times required to disseminate such warnings and to test procedures, was described by SCAP officials as "satisfactory".

Reports have not been received from all locations involved in the wave warning test. However, initial results appear good and a complete analysis will provide the data to iron out any kinks in the procedures.

The test warning emanated from one of the district branches of the Japanese Central Meteorological Observatory. Officials pointed out that tidal waves result from earth tremors. Though very few quakes cause tidal waves, the Observatory and its branches which keep seismograph records of such phenomena, would be the first agency to issue a warning in the unlikely event of such a tidal wave.

# # # # #

THE WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Americans last week celebrated the 158th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, which guarantees citizens of the United States freedom of religion, speech, the press and assembly, the right to a fair and speedy trial by jury if they are accused of crime, and the right "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures."

These guaranties are contained in the first 10 amendments to the U. S. Constitution, which were ratified on December 15, 1791. That they are as alive today as they were then is shown in the civil rights cases brought before the Supreme Court each year. Last May, for example, this body of nine justices upheld the right of a man to make a fighting speech in Chicago that "provoked a hostile mob and incited a friendly one." The question was whether this carried freedom of speech too far.

Said the Supreme Court: "The vitality of civil and political institutions in our society depends on free discussion...The right to speak freely and to promote diversity of ideas and programs is therefore one of the chief distinctions that sets us apart from totalitarian regimes."

To commemorate the 158th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, the Library of Congress placed on exhibit original documents, including the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, which attracted large crowds. And in Washington the American Legion, the country's largest veterans' organization, announced plans for an "all-American conference" of 100 national organizations "to solidify public knowledge and support of the constitutional form of government."

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Ground-breaking ceremonies were held last week for Washington's "Freedom Fair" exposition to be opened next July 4 in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the nation's capital. A "Freedom House" will feature exhibits of early American documents, correspondence, and diaries which tell of discussions between Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, and other early patriots which led to the locating of the nation's capital in Washington.

MORE

In New York City, where the first anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was observed on December 10, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said that acceptance of the Declaration by 48 nations is "one of the things most important to democracy everywhere."

Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippine Republic, president of the General Assembly, described the Declaration as "a tremendous and active force" which brings hope to people throughout the world. "It has renewed and revitalized the hope of billions and assured them that the United Nations does mean something to them," he said. "It is now being quoted and will continue to be quoted by men and women who cry out against intolerance and injustice. In a short time, it will become part of the common heritage of all peoples."

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Christmas trees--pine, spruce or cedar--are traditional in American homes. They are decorated with gaily-colored electric lights and other ornaments.

This season, more than 28 million Christmas trees are expected to be marketed. About 6,500,000 of them will be imported from Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Dominican Republic.

As usual, there will be a large, well-lighted tree on the lawn of the White House. It will be lighted in the late afternoon of December 24, and as usual the President will turn the lights on even though he will be at his home in Independence, Missouri, in the Middle West. From there he will light the tree on the White House lawn by the pressing an electric button. The lighting ceremony will be preceded by the singing of Christmas carols and the reading of a holiday greeting from the President.

The President, last week, was still vacationing at the "Winter White House" in the shade of tropical trees at Key West, Florida. Beside swimming, fishing, and reading, the President and his advisers have been busy on the State of the Union message he will deliver in January when Congress reconvenes. The general mood around the "Winter White House" was described by newspaper correspondents as "easy-going and friendly." Planes bringing mail from Washington also brought vacationers--a White House chauffeur, a gardener, and the Presidential dentist. The President wanted to give as many as possible of the White House official family a chance to relax.

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Helen Hayes, who some critics have called the "first lady of the American theater," watched her 19-year-old daughter with pride last August as the two appeared together in a new play. A month later, the daughter, her only child, died suddenly of poliomyelitis--infantile paralysis. The shock was severe, and Helen Hayes and her husband gave up all immediate plans and retired to Hawaii for a rest. This month it was announced that she was back in New York--as national chairman of women's activities in the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis. In January she will campaign for the March of Dimes--the annual drive to raise funds for combating poliomyelitis.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 23 December 1949

U. S. BUSINESS, FINISHING 1949 IN HEALTHY CONDITION,
WILL CONTINUE AT HIGH LEVEL IN 1950, EXPERTS SAY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Business in the United States is moving along with confidence today in sharp contrast to the apprehensions it was experiencing just a year ago. At that time a downturn was beginning to make itself felt and anxiety existed over the probable extent and depth of the then developing recession.

However, most business analysts a year ago were far from pessimistic as they viewed the propects for 1949. Even though forecasting a lower rate of business activity, they expressed the belief that 1949 would turn out to be a good year--not equal to 1948 but comparing favorably with other peacetime years.

This is exactly what developed. The year now drawing to a close was marked by a series of downward readjustments, as was expected. It also was brightened by a good recovery, with the result that final figures probably will show 1949 to be the second best peacetime year in business history.

Certainly, as 1950 nears, the worries of 1949 are not in evidence. Business currently is enjoying a healthy rebound after the steel and coal strikes. Holiday sales at retail stores are currently running quite close in dollar volume to a year ago. Because prices are about 7 percent lower, the physical volume of merchandise sold is larger than a year ago in the United States for a given period.

For example, the Research Institute of America polled its 30 thousand member companies and reported: "1950 will be a close carbon copy of 1949, with a tendency on the down side which, however, will be held to a minimum." Similarly, a poll of 950 delegates to the Annual Convention of the Investment Bankers' Association revealed that 67 percent expected "a business recovery in 1950" and that most thought the upturn would come in the first 6 months. Ninety-one percent of the investment bankers thought the stock market would advance or, at worst, hold its own during 1950.

Actually, stock market prices closed last week at the highest point since August 1946.

The encouraging development in the 1950 outlook is the prospect that personal incomes, after taxes, may equal or even slightly exceed 1949 levels. The $2,800 million the government is going to pay back to war veterans because of overpayments made by the veterans on their life insurance is scheduled to be distributed shortly after the first of the year. This will be the principal factor in any boost that may take place in 1950's disposable income. This addition to the spending stream should help give the year a good start.

Otherwise, as one economist points out, there is really nothing in the business outlook, at least for the first 6 months of the year, to become either pessimistic or optimistic about. This economist sees most business indexes continuing quite close to current levels, and he believes that whatever declines or advances may develop will be small.

What will happen at the end of the year is not too clear at this time, The New York Herald Tribune business editor says.

"But whatever happens," he declares, "the strength of the country's economic structure should not be underestimated. Certainly,

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no depression is in sight; nor, for that matter, a serious downturn. Economists, in emphasizing this belief, point out though that while the recession of 1949 is over, the upward climb of business cannot be expected to continue without some interruptions.

"The readjustment, which began in 1949, therefore may crop up again for a short time in 1950 and also probably in 1951 and maybe in 1952 and 1953. But the over-all, long-term trend will hold favorable, even though the time when business may be able to break through its 1948 highs is still probably several years away."

##

SOVIET ELECTION METHODS SHARPLY CRITICIZED BY U. S. PRESS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Soviet control of the internal affairs of the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain continues to inspire editorial comment in American newspapers. The election in Bulgaria on December 18 which Communist rulers of the country say resulted in 97.66 percent of the total vote in favor of the so-called Fatherland Front---now the Russian Front---is particularly significant in view of Soviet election methods.

A New York Times editorial on December 20, "Bulgarian Election," said in part:

The election was held under the eyes of Bulgaria's Russian masters, who, though they are supposed to have evacuated the country, still maintain some 50,000 Russian troops in the disguise of training cadres for the Bulgarian army, which these cadres control.

Likewise, it was held after the hanging of the two opposition leaders--of Nikola Petkov, peasant leader, whose execution initiated the liquidation of all "bourgeois opposition elements, and of Traicho Kostov, whose liquidation on the gallows two days before the election symbolized the liquidation of the national Communists and left the field to the pro-Russian partisans.

Of course there was only one ballot, containing only the government list of candidates, which was not to be marked, and the only possible ways of voting against the list exposed the voter to immediate detection and reprisals.

Finally, just to underline what the voters were voting for, all polling booths were decorated with pictures of Stalin rather than of Bulgarian leaders.

# # # # #

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

PRESS RELEASE: 19 December 1949

EAST EUROPE SATELLITES TORN BETWEEN NATIONALISM AND COMMUNISM, RECENT KOSTOV TRIAL DEMONSTRATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---During the past week, the American press has given considerable attention to the trial of Traicho Kostov, former Communist deputy premier of Bulgaria. According to editorial opinion in the United States, Kostov's repudiation of his forced confession will be a real blow to the Soviet's stepped-up campaign to secure firm control of the satellite countries.

The St. Louis Post Dispatch in an editorial on December 12 titled "Moscow's Balkan Stew," said in part:

In Bulgaria, Traicho Kostov's flat refusal to follow the script at his treason trial has revealed the real nature of the Kremlin campaign for all the world to see. It may also prove to have been the first serious roadblock the Moscow machine has encountered thus far in Eastern Europe. Kostov, former Communist deputy premier of Bulgaria, is supposed to have signed a confession before his trial admitting conspiring with the agents of Great Britain and Yugoslavia against Bulgaria. He apparently threw the otherwise calm proceedings into an uproar, however, by publicly repudiating at least a portion of his "confession."

The Cominform has taken pains to make sure that outside world finds out as little as possible about what Kostov said, or what actually happened.....

The reason is clear, Kostov's rebellion, if it becomes widely known, has made it impossible for the Kremlin to sell the world its line that all it wants is Communism. Kostov, as the Communist world knows, is a Communist. He had to be eliminated because he couldn't stomach Russian expansion.

Because of his enormous prestige, the only way the the Moscow-liners could eliminate him without antagonizing the Eastern world was to have him plead guilty of treason. Kostov wouldn't play. His defiance of the Kremlin has shown the world that the Politburo and its Eastern European stooges in the Cominform are making a naked power play to submerge both unadulterated idyllic Communism and Balkan nationalism, both potent threats to Russian hopes of nationalist expansion.

The Russian bear's first aim is to grasp Eastern Europe firmly in its claws. Kostov's personal insurrection apparently has made that job more difficult, and may have slowed the time table. Moscow's goal, learned from nazi instructors, remains, "Today Europe, Tomorrow The World."

# # # # #

N. Y. TIMES SAYS UNICEF SAVED MILLIONS OF CHILDRFN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the third anniversary of the Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations, an editorial on December 12 in The New York Times titled, "For the World's Children," said in part:

In 1946 the Fund determined that at least 20,000,000 European children and many more millions in the Near and Far East were in the direst need of foods to counteract malnutrition and disease; the yearly cost was put at $20 a child. It sought not only the moral and financial support of governments but also private contributions.

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Reviewing its work today, this newspaper salutes the Fund for its unflagging devotion to the high principles that gave it birth and to its stoical service despite terrible obstacles. For instead of reaching tens of millions of children with milk and food, it could, over the years, reach only 6,000,000.....

The fund reached maximum numbers of children and nursing mothers beyond its limited feeding program--with clothing, with the training of medical missions and public health staffs, with anti-tuberculosis and anti-venereal disease programs.

Though designed as an emergency agency primarily for post-war Europe, it rushed help to half a million refugee children and mothers displaced in Palestine, and saved thousands of lives.

It is tragic that the Fund's future should be in doubt. Yet that is the case. Of $141 millions received in contributions, it now has less than $1,000,000 left in unallocated reserve. Its future and the whole character of the United Nations work for children are now under study by various United Nations agencies. Meantime, governments and people must back up their pledges and obligations with more cash.

Popular campaigns are under way in many countries. The State Department has authorized a volunteer group to receive donations which will go directly to the United Nations fund.

# # # # #

PHONY NATURE OF COMMUNIST TRIALS AGAIN REVEALED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Des Moines Register editorial on December 10 titled "Kostov Shows up a Rotten Game," said that by pleading "not guilty" instead of"guilty," as he was rehearsed, he upset orthodox Communist procedure. The editorial said in part:

We've been waiting for one of these staged Communist treason trials to blow up. Now one has..... It gives us the creeps to see governments judicially murdering their own high ex-officials year after year, first forcing them to confess a lot of crimes they couldn't possibly have committed (along with some that they did), to make their murders look justified.

Yet the Communists have been doing this for years in Russia and since the war in their East European satellite countries. The overwhelming majority of the defendants have been as meek as lambs, bleating their pitiful, incriminating fairly tales without any visible goad.

Traicho Kostov broke the spell. It won't help him any. He is doomed anyway, but it does, for a brief lightning flash, show up the whole rotten game.....

Most of the top Communist leaders in Bulgaria were arrested in 1942, and six of them were put to death. Kostov got a life term. Police records were found after the liberation. They showed that Kostov had been tortured, but had steadfastly refused to talk. His conduct under questioning was held up publicly to other Communists, at the time, as a model. Now he is expected to confess himself not only a traitor, but a squealer.

That was too much. So he shattered pretense, and revealed the phony nature of the trial.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 15 December 1949

COMINFORM BLAST AT TITO ILLUSTRATES KREMLIN'S FEAR OF NATIONALIST REVOLTS AGAINST SOVIET IMPERIALISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---An editorial on December 6 in The Christian Science Monitor, "A Better Internationalism," said:

The latest Cominform blast at Titoism is a real "give away." It exposes the Kremlin's fear of nationalist revolts against Russian imperialism.

Soviet Communism has tried to combine two things--international Marxism and Russian nationalsim. But more and more Moscow has put Russianism ahead of Communism. The Cominform is less interested in spreading Marxism than in riveting down Soviet domination of the satellites.

The cat is out of the bag. It is nationalism--non-Russian nationalism--that concerns the Russians. They call it Titoism. Under that name it makes a convenient bogy. The Cominform urges a "decisive struggle" to foil "Yugoslav traitors" who are promoting "counter-revolutionary coups" in "countries of the Peoples Democracy."

This is by far the frankest recognition yet to come out of Moscow of the fact that Communism is a house divided.

When the reds fall out, free men may learn something to their advantage. But the Bolsheviks have seldom been reticent about an internal fight. Stirring people up against "traitors" or scapegoats is an easy way to hide the regime's own crimes against the citizenry.

The Kremlin would like to make it appear that every Pole, Czech, Hungarian, or Bulgarian who questions Russian domination is a "foreign agent"--a Yugoslav spy.

The chief encouragement for free peoples comes out of increasing evidence that Moscow is having to deal with dissent in the satellites. Moves like the naming of Marshal Rokossovsky as Defense Minister in Poland disclose how little trust the Kremlin has in its stooges who are not Russian. And this very distrust tells the satellite people that Russian imperialism, not international Communism, is the Kremlin's prime motive.

It is easy to see how Russianism, thus uncovered, can provoke nationalist resistance in any country. Moscow faces a dilemma. If it doesn't really dominate, the satellites may put their own interests ahead of Russia's; if it does, the nationalists--and Communists--get their backs up.

Western democracies are not yet taking full advantage of this Soviet difficulty. But if they perceive that Russian nationalism is kicking up trouble, they may learn a useful lesson.

Particularly will it be helpful for Americans to see that in their own efforts to export democracy they must put a genuine interest in freedom ahead of narrow national interests. Russia's backwardness and oppression ill equip it as an exporter of international Communism. Let the United States avoid the mistakes of trying to dominate or make other nations over in its own image. Let America prove by enlightenment and good example an effective salesman of democracy.

The natural yearning of men for freedom will prove that democracy is a better internationalism than Communism. There is a

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more fundamental demand for the product. But the contrasting behavior of the chief salesmen can also help.

# # # # #

COLD WAR PENETRATED RECENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF UNITED NATIONS AS WESTERN POWERS JOCKEYED FOR POSITION WITH COMMUNIST RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which ended on December 10, a New York Times editorial titled "What the Assembly Achieved," said in part:

The United Nations General Assembly is not, except in limited cases, a legislature. It is not a representative body, it is not a body with great power of any kind--except the power of influencing world public opinion. This can be and, during the session that ended yesterday, has been a very considerable power. Every nation which sent delegates, including Soviet Russia, has recognized that what the Assembly says and what it does are alike important.....

The drama (of the session) was performed against a background of stirring and disturbing world events: The continuing attempt to "intergrate" Europe, concessions made by the Western powers to the infant government of Western Germany, and the collapse of nationalist resistance on the mainland of China.

Another shadow was flung across the stage--the announcement that Russia had produced an atomic explosion. Every delegate present must have felt the tension of these events. They were restricted in votes and in the debates. The cold war was fought at Flushing and Lake Success as on other fronts.....

One can see in this Assembly session, even more than in the preceding ones, two threads of current history: An effort to make the United Nations an effective institution for peace, and the continuing pressure of two main systems of society against each other.

Sometimes--perhaps most of the time--the controversial aspect was uppermost. The Western Powers and Communist nations were jockeying for position. But this maneuvering went on within an institutional framework. Votes were taken and since, in the Assembly, one nation big or little has one vote, Russia and her friends, or slaves, were voted down.

In a sense, Guatemala or Luxembourg, plus half a dozen other small countries, could be stronger than Russia. But this strength really lay not in how many national delegations they could persuade to their way of thinking but in the appeal they could make to many millions of human individuals.

We may not be satisfied with all that happened at this session. Yet underneath the flood of words, behind the trading and bickering, something real was going on. The Assembly is organizationally restricted and weak. Morally it is, or can be, a great force in the world. There are some things on record of this session, and more yet in the atmosphere of the meetings, that encourage one to believe this will in due time happen.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 19 December 1949

COMMUNIST TRIALS SEEN IRRELEVANT U. S. PROPAGANDA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AROUSING AWARENESS OF "DESPICABLE ENEMY"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Christian Science Monitor editorial of December 9, "Spy Trials Askew," said in part:

It must be disconcerting. In Communist countries political prisoners put on trial with proper propaganda fanfare, are expected to confess, obligingly and abjectly.

But in the last few days, both in Sofia and Sarajevo, the pattern has been rudely broken. In both cases one of the chief defendants has failed to incriminate himself per schedule.

The Bulgarian case seems to have been most upsetting. The recalcitrance of former Vice-Premier Traicho Kostov, caused a news blackout in Sofia.....

One story has it that after being taken to Moscow to be thoroughly schooled in his role, he has now "forgotten" part of it. He has not pleaded guilty to treason or Titoism---the very thing listed as most vital in Moscow's propaganda book.

The Yugoslav case, somewhat more complicated, also disclosed deviations from the accepted pattern. In Sarajevo, most of the accused objected to the details of allegations against them, although conceding their general guilt. But one man charged as a war criminal, Arseney Boremovitch, said he was not a spy although he had furnished information to the Soviet Embassy.

This curious departure from the curious norm of confession seemingly has not disorganized Yugoslav prosecutors. For they had displayed a rather strange softness, failing to ask for the death penalty and even excusing four youthful defendants as dupes of the Russians.

Manifestly, both trials were primarily propaganda for home consumption--arousing the people against a "despicable enemy." In that respect they ran true to form.

# # # # #

TAXES AND FEDERAL SPENDING MAJOR BUSINESS BEFORE U. S. CONGRESS IN 1950

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Taxes and Federal spending loom as the major business--and hottest political issue--confronting Congress in 1950. Stories on taxes and Federal spending already are appearing on the front pages of newspapers as various groups and individuals make public their analyses and recommendations.

President Truman has officially estimated the Federal Government's budget deficit for the current (1950) fiscal year ending next June 30 at $5,500 million. But with the average weekly deficit running about $148 million, the indicated deficit for the year--if this situation continues--would be $7,700 million.

The Federal Government's income since last July 1 has run only slightly behind that of a year ago. But Federal spending has mounted steadily above spending in the comparable period of a year ago. As a result, the Federal Government's deficit (up to December 8) had already reached $3,959 million.

MORE

This growing deficit has increased the pressure for reducing wasteful government expenditures and has stimulated reappraisals of the United States foreign economic programs.

In Washington last week the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report held a meeting to plan the strategy for securing legislative approval of certain measures recommended by the Commission headed by former President Herbert Hoover. The Commission reported that a future yearly saving of from $3,000 million to $5,000 million could be made in Federal expenditures without crippling any essential operation.

The growing deficit is causing concern among officials in charge of American economic aid programs lest--coupled with the reported lack of concrete achievement in the economic recovery and development of some countries receiving United States aid--it should result in unduly heavy cuts in future foreign aid appropriations by Congress. Failure of the Marshall Plan countries to attain a greater measure of economic integration among themselves has been particularly disappointing to these American officials.

Higher taxes, of course, are a possible solution to the Federal Government's deficit--and most political observers expect President Truman to make a recommendation for higher taxes in his budget message. He so recommended in his budget message a year ago, but found insufficient support for higher taxes in Congress. Continued opposition to higher taxes is expected in the forthcoming session of the 81st Congress, particularly so because 1950 is a Congressional election year and many Congressmen are reluctant to vote for higher taxes when they are about to seek re-election.

Total Federal, state, and local tax collections (not including payroll taxes for social security programs) were at the annual rate of $50,900 million in the third quarter of 1949. This is about 23 percent of the national income, and nearly four times the prewar figure. The tax per capita is now $360, against $109 before the war.

Although the Federal taxes have been cut twice since the war ended, a rise in state and local taxes has about offset the cuts in Federal taxes. As a result, individuals now pay $18,800 million in taxes, as against $2,400 million before the war. Similarly, corporations are now paying $10,400 million, against $1,500 million before the war. Excise taxes now total $7,600 million, against $1,700 million before the war.

# # # # #

RELIEF FOOD EN ROUTE TO JAPAN AND KOREA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Three carloads of wheat for the needy of Japan and Korea are enroute there on the steamship "Island Mail" as the first shipment from the State of Washington in the Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP). The ship sailed from Seattle December 9.

The wheat was turned over to CROP by Henry Carstensen, master of Washington State Grange. Cartensen in turning the wheat over to the clergymen, said it was a heartfelt gift from the farmers of Eastern Washington, Montana and Northern Idaho.

More than 3,500 carloads of foodstuffs will be sent to 20 countries under the auspices of the nation wide CROP campaign, said the Rev. Chester S. Ramsey, director of United Church Overseas Relief. Ramsey's organization administers the program in Washington and Northern Idaho.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

REVULSION AGAINST RUSSIA RESULTING FROM SOVIET'S DOCTRINE OF "RULE OR RUIN"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the rejection of Soviet Russia's recent so-called peace resolution by the United Nations and the tactics employed by the Communists to force approval of the proposed Five-Power Pact for their own uses, a New York Herald Tribune editorial, "Russia's Self-Isolation," on December 4, said in part:

Coupled with the effort to administer a formal rebuke to the West, the pact idea was bound to fail, bound to exaggerate the existing differences. It did just that: From the West emerged a companion resolution which amounted to a bill of particulars against Soviet diplomacy. The bill received the overwhelming support of the Assembly. With the abstention of Yugoslavia, the Communist bloc was whittled down to five nations, which alone opposed the measure.....

The proceedings in the United Nations show forth, in a striking manner, the utter failure of Soviet policy on the best-lighted portion of the world stage.

The fifty-three nations which supported the American-British resolution setting down the "essentials of peace" are by no means in agreement with one another on every phase of international relations.

But the flagrant disregard by the Soviet Union for all goals toward which enlightened nations aspire, for the fundamental principles of the United Nations itself, and for those older rules and practices by which the world has sought to temper international animosities and promote peaceful intercourse, has progressively isolated the USSR within the United Nations.

This isolation, this cumulative moral quarantine, which has developed despite all efforts of Soviet envoys and propagandists to defend their actions and libel their former allies has a practical effect beyond anything that Mr. Vishinsky would be willing to concede.

Tens of millions, who, he asserts, support Russian "peace" policies have suffered some significant defections as the nature of those policies have become increasingly clear. Border-line groups, conciliators, governments and individuals who hoped to offer a bridge between East and West have been alienated or as in Czechoslovakia, liquidated.

Out of the Russian doctrine of rule or ruin--which in practice often means both rule and ruin--has come a revulsion against Russia, and Communism, which is one of the great facts of today's world. And it is one achievement for which civilized peoples will unhesitatingly give the Soviet man full credit.

# # # # #

COMMUNISTS IN LABOR TERMED "WORST TYPE OF REACTIONARIES"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Discussing Communist activity in American labor unions, a Christian Science Monitor editorial of December 2 titled "Red Reactionaries," said:

Communists in the labor movement are not radicals but reactionaries of the worst type, says Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers' Union of America. Mr. Rieve is one of the most level-headed of the national union presidents, and has led in the building up of his organization to a union covering 450,000 with its contracts,

MORE

third largest in CIO. He points out a truth that needs to be more widely recognized.

There has long been a radical minority in organized labor in the United States. In the earliest days it was the socialists, who, while extremists, did contribute some constructive things. Then the IWW (the Industrial Workers of the World) sprang up. Despite their violence, they had the idea of "one big union" which CIO later brought to success.

But the Communist Party of America, in all its 30 years, has contributed little but trouble to the cause of labor.

Progress draws no encouragement from Communism. Radicalism usually carries with it some idea for a better society, though its methods may be misguided. But Communists' dogma represents simply another outcropping of personal despotism that has been diminishing down the ages.

# # # # #

45,000,000 WORKERS REPRESENTED BY DELEGATES FORMING ANTI-COMMUNIST LABOR ORGANIZATION IN LONDON

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Herald Tribune editorial on December 5 titled "Free World of Labor," said:

In London last week a group of delegates representing more than 45 million workers from many countries and dependencies gathered to form a new international labor organization. Their efforts are one more sign that men of the free world are surmounting their differences and drawing together, not merely to oppose Communism, but to reaffirm their own faith and purpose.

Thus gradually, after careful preparation and much thought, a different strategy is being shaped from that which dominated international labor immediately after the war.....

The results can hardly fail to be salutary. This world-wide, decisive declaration of labor's independence of Communism will stand as living proof that workers do not look to Russia for their support or inspiration, but to societies in which individual freedom is the foundation stone.

In many practical ways such an organization can be effective in fighting Communist infiltration and opposition. Most of the Unions which will compose it have had bitter experiences with leftists in their midst, and by their massed support can provide help where help is needed.

The repercussions of the London meeting upon American labor will bear watching. The American Federation of Labor never joined the WFTU. Its refusal to do so provided one of the significant points of difference between that organization and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

CIO's withdrawal from participation in the WFTU, combined with the expulsion of Communists from its ranks at home, has brought the two movements closer together and raised the possibility of a merger. Today at London, the CIO and AFL are not only forging links between themselves, but with unions from other countries. They are creating a large unity which must hearten free men everywhere.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

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EDITORS NOTE: THIS TEXT IS RELEASED IN ADVANCE FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF EDITORS, AND IS TRANSMITTED IN CONFIDENCE. IT MAY NOT BE USED OR REFERRED TO BEFORE 0700 HOURS 10 DECEMBER 1949, TOKYO TIME (1700 HOURS 9 DECEMBER 1949 WASHINGTON TIME)

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MESSAGE FROM GENERAL MacARTHUR TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE, COMMISSION ON OCCUPIED AREAS, AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D. C., 9 - 10 DECEMBER 1949

It is highly gratifying to me and to my staff to know that the Commission on Occupied Areas, in its national conference, proposes to give major attention to developments in the field of Japanese education and to consider ways and means by which voluntary agencies in the United States may encourage and support the Japanese people in their courageous effort to rebuild and give new direction to their entire educational structure.

Since Japan's decision some 80 years ago to join the main stream of civilization, its people have shown tremendous faith in the importance of schooling, faith which has manifested itself in the pathetic sacrifices of impoverished families to send their children to school. Though the obstacles seemed insurmountable, Japan was the first of the Oriental countries to achieve anything approaching universal education. And Japan, it will interest you to know, in looking for assistance in this ambitious program was one of the first countries to recognize that much could be learned from the burgeoning development of popular education in the United States. To have gone to school ensured a Japanese of respect in the eyes of his community, and a diploma was essential for advancement in business or the official world.

At its best, however, the educational system of the recent past had fatal imperfections. These came in part from the feudalistic background against which it had to be constructed, but mainly from the intent of national leaders to confine education to the role of serving the narrow ends of the State. Numerous Japanese educators themselves recognized these imperfections and sought to correct them with endeavors worthy of our highest respect. As the jingoists and militarists slowly strangled academic freedom and progressively perverted education to their own evil ends, it was in the teaching body of Japan that their most resolute opponents, though few in number, were found and finally silenced.

The termination of the war found Japan's school system in chaos. Hundreds of school plants were destroyed, students were dispersed to farms and factories, teachers were uncertain of the future, faith in old values was shattered. But with the assistance of the occupation forces, and the emergence of new Japanese leadership, the task of rehabilitation was initiated immediately. Schools were re-opened throughout Japan in September of 1945; Japanese and American educators cooperated in building from the ruins a new educational structure, soundly conceived and based on concepts as democratic as those which prevail in any country in the world.

There remain, however, problems of great magnitude, and in their solution Japan requires and deserves all possible encouragement from those in the western democracies who share her new faith in universal education as the basis of a democratic state. As Japan moves toward a peace treaty and is thrown more and more on her own resources the

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need for such encouragement will become even greater. The challenge thus presented to groups such as your own is one which should not -- in fact, must not -- be ignored. It has been with American advice and assistance that Japan has charted her new educational course. Her old faith in education combined with her new faith in the democratic process must not, for want of further encouragement, be allowed to diminish.

It is altogether fitting, therefore, that voluntary agencies such as the Commission on Occupied Areas, consider at this time how such encouragement and assistance may be given. Indeed such action on your part and the part of other professional groups is not only desirable but imperative if Japan is to achieve her educational goals and the democratic way of life. You will find the Japanese people warmly receptive to and appreciative of your efforts.

I congratulate the Commission on Occupied Areas and those splendid men and women who support it on the vision and sense of responsibility which have led to acceptance of the problems of other people as your own. Rare is the awareness that problems anywhere are the common problems of everyone, but even rarer is willingness to do something about them. Intelligent effort probably could yield no greater returns in this effort-needing world than by investment in helping the Japanese people to guide themselves through education to the heights of democratic existence. I have every confidence that you will meet this challenge in the same clear and forceful manner in which you have perceived it and will contribute thereby in no small measure to fruitful educational cooperation and mutual understanding between the old democracy of the United States and the new democracy of Japan.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

SOVIET REGIME "PRISONER OF ITS OWN DOGMA"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---In the face of Soviet Russia's propaganda methods, a New York Times editorial on December 1, "East is Still East," deplored the fact that Warren Austin's recent United Nations appeal on behalf of the United States that the Soviets honor agreements they have made and adopt a policy of "live and let live" had slim chance of being heard.

Citing articles by former United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith now appearing in The Times, the editorial explained the reason, and said in part:

As a consequence of his own personal experiences, General Smith comes to the bleak conclusion that the present Soviet regime is prisoner of its own dogma, by which it must stand or fall, and that this dogma---a product of Communist ideology and great Russian ambitions---calls for a world-wide revolution to establish Communist domination.

Every step in the Soviet policy is therefore dictated by hostility toward the West, intensified by the feeling of insecurity of those who live by terror. All Soviet energies are concentrated on making Russia as strong as possible, and its prospective opponents as weak as possible, against the day of Armageddon.

This leaves little room for appeals to reason. In fact, as General Smith points out, the very reasonableness of the West encourages the Soviets to pursue their preparations more boldly.

General Smith is convinced that the only way to keep Russia from deliberate military aggression in the immediate future is an unwavering and positive application of their program by the Atlantic Powers.

This means that the Atlantic Powers must create a counter-force able to balance Russian might and make aggression too risky to be tried. Once that is achieved, some modus vivendi between East and West may be found.

# # # # #

U.S. HOST TO FOREIGN EXPERTS, INCLUDING JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The United States is today host to many groups of experts from various countries of the world who are seeking technical assistance. This is part of the program that will be followed in President Truman's "Point Four" plan to help underdeveloped countries with economic and technical assistance.

Under that plan, however, many United States technicans will go forth to various countries and show technical advances to people in their own countries. Visits to the United States for inspection trips will also be a part of the program.

Plans are being prepared for the visit of Japanese technicians in many fields to examine industrial and agricultural techniques and processes.

Two Dutch experts in ceramics recently came to study American methods in brick and tile production in the hope of finding ways of increasing brick output in the Netherlands to speed the rebuilding of Rotterdam and other war-damaged cities.

MORE

Two mining officials journeyed from Norway to observe American open-pit mining techniques to see if these could be applied to hasten rehabilitation of mines damaged by the Germans.

The Norwegian government, eager to increase its food production, sent over a veterinarian to find out how virus diseases among swine and poultry are treated in the United States.

The Italian government dispatched an expert to observe how Americans check chestnut blight.

The British and other Western European governments have sent teams of experts to steel mills, power plants, farms, laboratories and universities to study techniques that have made the United States the world's greatest producer of goods.

These experts---there have been 500 already and the number will swell to 1,300 by summer---all have come for same purpose, to seek ideas for increasing production at home. And they have all come under the same auspices---the Technical Assistance Program of the Economic Co-operation Administration.

Turkish engineers working on their country's program for building electric power, flood control and irrigation facilities took special training courses with the United States Bureau of Reclamation and with private American contractors building hydro-electric plants.

Greece sent twelve members of its civil service to study administrative management, budgetary practices and personnel procedures in a training program arranged by the Bureau of Budget.

Seventeen representatives of France's heavy electrical equipment manufacturing industry attended seminars at plants of the General Electric Company and other American concerns.

Two officials of the French Corn-Producers Association and an Italian seed expert toured hybrid corn-growing plots of Iowa.

Thirty-three Dutch farmers lived and worked on farms of various size learning American methods of farm chores ranging from onion culture to the handling of tractors.

Two Austrian experts studied the use of modern equipment in the American logging industry. By modernizing her own logging industry, Austria hopes to supply a larger amount of lumber and lumber products to Western Europe.

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DENVER POST CHIDES RUSSIA ON ITS "INVENTIONS"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---An editorial in The Denver Post on November 27, "All is Confusion," said in part:

Soviet Russia's claim to all the world's most important inventions burst upon the world as something of a surprise, then became funny and now has become confusing.....

Soviet college students must memorize the list of "great contributions" made by Russians. If this is true, Soviet history soon will become as distorted as Soviet biology.

Eventually the world may discover that it has become impossible to talk with a Russian on any subject. Already it is practically impossible to discuss political subjects with him. It is conceivable, if this practice is followed for a long time, that the Russians will lose all connection with the cultures of the rest of the world.

The other day, sitting down to think about what the Russians really did invent, we found we couldn't think of anything. Obviously, this is a case of too much propaganda, Uncle Joe.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

CHARGE RUSSIA WITH FAILURE TO LIVE UP TO AGREEMENTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Richmond Times-Dispatch in an editorial on December 4 titled, "Warren Austin's Appeal to Reason," commented on the U. S. delegate's recent address before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Although doubting that the Communists would heed the appeal to "halt vituperative attacks on the West and keep hands off China in order to allow that country to work out its own destiny," the editorial suggested that in turning the expected deaf ear to the appeal, Russia would further isolate herself from international diplomatic relations which might eventually even lead to her retirement from the United Nations. The editorial said in part:

The situation in China, as in the Balkans, can best be described as one of progressive deterioration.

Russian domination of Manchuria, and indirectly in Northwest China, must be recognized as an unpalatable fact, with no hope whatever of Stalin's relinquishing advantages already won.

The Soviet Union, thanks to the Yalta Agreement and Sino-Soviet Pact of 1945, now occupies substantially the same position in Manchuria that czarist Russia did prior to 1904. Her domination of Northern Korea actually gives her an even tighter stranglehold on China's breadbasket and treasure house of mineral wealth.

Russia has consistently failed to live up to the spirit of agreements to which she pledged her word at the Moscow Conference of 1945, when the "Big Three" mutually pledged themselves to a policy of non-interference in China.

Her northern foothold, on an area holding half a million people improverished by prolonged war and civil war, offers her an almost irresistible temptation to use that area as a manpower reservoir in the ultimate military and economic effort to extend her sphere of influence throughout the Asiatic mainland and East Indies.

While there may be justification for the report that some of the Chinese Communist leaders are intensely nationalistic and jealously resentful of all foreign intervention, the Chinese reds, to date, have followed every turn and twist of Soviet policy.

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U. S. AND U. K. TEXTILE EXPERTS MAY VISIT TOKYO

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A mission of American and British textile experts may visit Tokyo soon to consider the problem of Japanese participation in world trade of cotton textiles.

A decision to send a textile mission to Japan was reached by the Anglo-American Cotton Textile Conference which has been in session here for the last week, it was announced December 6 by Chairman Robert T. Stevens of J. P. Stevens and Company.

Stevens said it was proposed by the conference that the mission be made up of four members appointed by the British Cotton Board and four members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

Subject to ratification of the proposal by industry organizations in Great Britain and the United States, Stevens said that authorities in Washington, London and Tokyo would be urged to facilitate an "early" visit of the mission. The primary purpose, he added, would be the study of problems involved in the participation of Japan in the world trade of cotton textiles in competition with other countries.

PRESS RELEASE:

SOVIET CITIZENS, DESERTERS FROM THEIR COUNTRY, TELL OF HARDSHIPS IMPOSED UNDER THE COMMUNIST RULE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---An interesting statement concerning the subservient role played by the Soviet trade unions and their lack of concern for raising the standards of living for their members was revealed in a recent article in The Washington Post. The Post reported an investigation by Dr. Merle Fainsod of Harvard University, who spent twelve weeks in Germany interviewing Soviet citizens who have deserted Russia and refuse to return home. The deserter's name used is ficticious for reasons of personal safety.

Andrei Petrov is a twenty-two-year-old red army private who walked across the frontier from the Soviet zone of Germany. Raised on a collective farm, he worked in a tanning factory during much of the war. When the fighting ended, discipline became tighter. He was docked 25 percent in pay for being late the first time. Those who were late twice got six months in a labor camp. Almost all his pay went for food.

"The trade union," he said, "was no good to us. All it did was to collect dues and hold meetings urging workers to fulfill a plan and increase productivity. Nobody talked about living standards. Lots of people were dissatisfied, but it was too dangerous to say so. Sometimes close friends talked together despite fear that one might be an informer."

Petrov entered the army early in 1949. He was shipped to Germany after months of training and a special screening to see if he was "politically reliable." This screening was a check on his past to see if any of his family had been liquidated or imprisoned. None had been and he was rated a good risk. But he wasn't. He skipped over the border into the United States zone one moonless night."

# # # # #

VIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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PRESS RELEASE:

RUSSIANS AREN'T MOVING MOUNTAINS WITH ATOMIC ENERGY, PRAVDA SAYS, GIVING LIE TO ANDREI VISHINSKY'S BOAST BEFORE UNITED NATIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The attempt on the part of Soviet Russia to indicate that the Communists' peaceful use of atomic energy had already exceeded the great hopes of mankind was discussed in a New York Daily News editorial on December 1, "Watered-Down Vishinsky," which said:

When Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky on November 10 made his United Nations brag at Lake Success about Russia's atomic achievements, he was distinctly heard to say that the Soviets were razing mountains and irrigating deserts with split atoms.

When the speech was reported in the Moscow "newspaper" Pravda on November 17, Andrei was quoted as having said merely that Russia wants to raze mountains, irrigate deserts, and so forth, with atomic energy.

There is almost a world of difference between "I do" and "I want to," and evidently Andrei's home folks are as aware of that difference as is anybody else. Evidently, too, the Kremlin hasn't the courage to tell its people it is doing something which their own eyes tell them is not being done.

# # # # #

VARIOUS LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN UNITED STATES EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Citizens in the United States exercise their constitutional rights by choosing local officials to administer their state and city governments.

Qualified voters in each of the 48 states elect a governor, a lieutenant-governor and members of a state legislature. In 47 states of the United States, legislatures are copies of the United States Congress, made up of two houses--a Senate and a House of Representatives. Only one state--the state of Nebraska--has a legislature made up of only one law-making body.

These state legislatures make laws concerning affairs within the state. For example, doctors and lawyers, undertakers, dentists and similar persons are permitted to practice their trades and professions by virtue of a state license. They must appear before a state board and prove their competence. Laws concerning marriage and divorce; estates and probate of wills; laws concerning automobiles and public roads and standards for public school teachers are all state laws.

Also all courts, in which cases come up for decision between individuals or between the government and individuals, are most frequently under state supervision.

Each state has a state constitution patterned after the United States Constitution. State constitutions outline powers granted to state government and powers left for the local home rule of cities, counties and villages.

Cities, towns and villages of the United States are usually governed by a mayor and a council--all elected by citizens. The mayor generally appoints such city officials as police commissioner, fire chief, hospital administrator, health department chief, and other officials to administer the many departments which make a city or town function efficiently for its inhabitants.

MORE

One department which is almost always found in even the smallest of communities in the United States is the fire department. In larger cities and towns there is a regular full time fire-fighting force. In smaller towns and villages, fire-fighting is done on a voluntary basis.

Public school teachers are licensed by state. However, they receive their salaries from local boards of education.

The main taxing power used by local governments is the tax on real estate. Some cities have other types of property taxes such as licenses for taverns and amusement places. Local governments sometimes have special water taxes to pay for sanitation and water supply services which are generally managed at the local level.

In Western and Southern United States where there are fewer large cities, county government plays an important role. Schools, police, health and other services are maintained on a county basis, and the county is the tax-collecting and levying authority.

Some states, like Illionis, have more than 100 counties while in the far-western states of Arizona and New Mexico there are an average of about seven or eight counties in each state.

Law enforcement is also left in the hands of county officials with the sheriff as chief law enforcement officer cooperating with a county attorney and a county judge. The county sometimes maintains a hospital and a welfare organization.

Local officials, usually, are extremely sensitive to the wishes of the voters as they are frequently elected for short terms of two years. In some places terms may run four years. Some United States governors serve two years while other serve four years. Many governors are frequently reelected.

While terms of locally elected officials are short, many efficient public workers retain their jobs for many years. In Bridgeport, Connecticut, for example, the mayor was reelected in November 1949 for his ninth four-year term. The fact that voters can turn their officials out in two or four years helps the people maintain a check on local officials.

Under the system of state and local government, people of the United States keep the right to govern local matters in their own hands, rather than to be governed by a strong central government, unlike some countries. In the United States the choice of teachers and police is left to the local people rather than to the national government. It is believed that this system better preserves the liberties of the individual citizen.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SHARING WITH PUBLIC ITS PROGRESS TOWARD PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the general release of uranium for private use, a Christian Science Monitor editorial of November 20, "To Be Encouraged," said in part:

News that the Atomic Energy Commission is moving toward developing peaceful uses is highly welcome. So, too, is AEC's decision to give out information itself..... It is helpful to have public attention focused on efforts to develop the industrial application of atomic energy.

Except in the making of more devastating bombs, atomic progress has been woefully slow--almost lacking--in the postwar period. Misfortune dogged the first efforts to build a new reactor. It is good to know that other "breeder" projects are reaching the construction stage.

This process may be improved sufficiently to make atomic energy an effective competitor against coal, oil, gas, and water power. But so far, uses for nuclear energy have been hard to find. Development may wait experiments in adaptation under particularly favorable conditions. They may be found where other kinds of power are lacking and where atomic fuel could be transported more cheaply because of its greater efficiency per pound.

But the very expense and complexity of installations--plus the "dead hand" of secrecy--hamper development. In this situation we should encourage the AEC both to press forward with its reactor program and to share with the public its progress toward peaceful uses.

MARSHALL TERMS ERP A SUCCESS BEYOND "INITIAL HOPES"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The first two years of the European Recovery Program have been "successful beyond our initial hopes," General George C. Marshall, former United States Secretary of State, said November 29 in addressing a symposium at Hunter College, New York. The symposium was sponsored by New York clubs of eight colleges and universities, the New York Branch of the American Association of University Women and the United Negro College Fund on America's stake in the educated Negro.

At the Same time Marshall warned that the toughest problems are to be met. The approaching third year of the program, in his opinion, "involves by far the toughest problems, which are currency and trade barriers."

A solution to these two problems would be difficult at best, Marshall said, as they involve national concessions which affect business, banking, industrial interests and the labor situation of each country involved, and therefore, the political interests of every government.

About 2,000 persons attended the symposium at which Marshall was the principal speaker.

# # # # #

WORLD UNION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONS URGED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A former United States Under-Secretary of State, Will L. Clayton, declared here November 26 that a world union of democratic nations alone provides a sure road to future world peace and economic stability and prosperity.

Clayton, who, while with the State Department was an expert on international economic relations, announced his support of the world federal union principles.

The federal union is a concept calling for a union of world democracies and eventual establishment of a parliament of the world. Some of the federal union followers want to create the United Nations into a world government now.

In general, the group's plans call for gradual absorption of all free peoples into this federal union. No nation is to be excluded, but admission pre-supposes complete popular rule. Federal union followers say that if and when Russia becomes a free government there will be no objection to her admission along with any other state so-organized.

Clayton urged a political union of democracies that, in establishing a single currency, smashing trade barriers and offering incentives to capital investment, would bring a common prosperity.

In commending this "less costly road to world peace," he said: "Democracy will work for the free peoples of world when their economy becomes one competitive economy instead of being divided as it now is into as many separate and distinct economies as there are nations. Political union of free peoples of world, similar to the federal union formed by our thirteen colonies in 1787, is necessary to accomplish these ends.

"This union would embrace such an overwhelming proportion of the world's political, military, material, and spiritual resources and would be so prosperous, that no nation or group of nations would dare attack it."

# # # # #

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

SOVIET RUSSIA DECLARED LOSING FIGHT FOR EUROPE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Soviet Russia is losing her fight for Europe.

That was the gist of the remarks made by Paul G. Hoffman, head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, who spoke before the opening session of the recent student Conference on American Affairs at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Hoffman said that the integration of Western European economy is the "single greatest threat" to Russia's plan for world conquest. He added, however, that the economy could not be integrated effectively until "new and frenzied" efforts by the Soviet Union's fifth columns had been overcome.

"Yet I believe," he asserted, "that Europe will march steadily toward this long-range objective, denying the Communists their hope of domination of Western Europe and ultimately of the whole world."

Discussing the problems of Germany, Hoffman said that "either Western Germany has got to become a good member of the European community, so that Germany's economy will contribute to the whole area, or we face the rise of another nationalistic Germany."

"I want to make clear," he went on, "that the German nation must prove its right to secure membership in the community of nations--and they have to face that."

One hundred twenty-five students from colleges and universities in all parts of the United States attended the four-day conference, which was under Academy auspices.

# # # # #

PASTOR'S MESSAGE TO CONGREGATION IN RICHMOND, VA., SAID TO HAVE MOTIVATED START OF CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The idea of Americans working to create a Christian university for Japan is said to have originated in Richmond, Virginia, on January 6, 1946, as a result a message by the Rev. John A. MacLean in his church bulletin--a pamphlet given to each member of the congregation.

An article in The Richmond Times Dispatch on November 27 recalled the pastor's article titled "A Suggestion--as Foolish as the Teachings of Jesus of Nazareth." In his message, Dr. MacLean proposed "a movement to raise funds among the Christian people of America for the restoration of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, destroyed by our atom bombs."

Immediately the press picked up Dr. MacLean's words, and the nation read them in its newspapers. The Richmond Ministerial Union voted to sponsor the project. The response to suggestion that Americans should in some fashion demonstrate true Christian conscience as regards Japanese people was electric.

By March, 1946 the consensus of Christian churches was that the soundest way of expressing its convictions was through establishment of a Christian university, in which Japanese youth could be trained under democratic and Christian auspices for useful professions.

This conviction was put into words at a special convocation of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at Columbus, Ohio. A resolution adopted there approved the proposal "that the

MORE

American people be given an opportunity to provide funds for the establishment of a Christian university in Japan." Later that month, approval of the Foreign Mission Conference of North America led to the formation of a small executive committee which was empowered to advance the idea.

In the course of the next three years the movement passed through several organizational stages and culminated in the incorporation in March, 1949 of the Japan International Christian University Foundation with a board of directors which now represents 14 American and Canadian denominations and interdenominational boards, and the election at Gotemba, Japan, in June, 1949, of the Board of Trustees of the International Christian University.

On this board are 27 outstanding American and Japanese Christian leaders, all residents of Japan. At its meeting in Gotemba, the University's trustees elected as president of new International Christian University a man whom all regarded as their first choice: Dr. Hachiro Yuasa, one of Japan's outstanding scientists and educators, and a democratic and Christian leader.

A constitution was adopted which emphasizes the Christian character of University. It assures also that the University will be non-sectarian, that its board of trustees and faculty shall be composed of persons of Christian faith, and that no distinction shall be made between students on grounds of race, color, or religious belief.

In many ways the proposed International Christian University will be a unique and distinctive institution so far as Japan is concerned. It will be primarily a graduate institution, although for purposes of demonstration and as a laboratory for teacher training a College of Liberal Arts will be organized.

It will be professional in that its graduate schools will seek to prepare youth for specific tasks in their country's rehabilitation. First units planned are the Graduate Schools of Education, Social Work and Citizenship and Public Affairs, whose graduates will help fill the need for teachers, welfare workers and government officials trained in democratic and Christian tradition.

To create and endow the University, an American board of the Japan International Christian University Foundation has undertaken the raising of $10,000,000 in two years. As chairman of this undertaking, former Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew has asked a dozen citizens throughout this country and Canada to call together Christian laymen and clergy of their regions and plan a canvass for funds.

As chairman for Southeastern Atlantic states, Grew has designated Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey of Charlottesville, Virginia. Thus, in three-and-a-half years, the idea of Richmond's Dr. MacLean has grown into a flourishing reality.

During 1950 and 1951 an effort to raise the needed funds will be carried on in the United States and Canada. Coincidently with this program, officers of the university will recruit and indoctrinate its faculty, which will be made up of Japanese, American and European scholars.

# # # # #

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

SOVIET REGIME "PRISONER OF ITS OWN DOGMA"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---In the face of Soviet Russia's propaganda methods, a New York Times editorial on December 1, "East is Still East," deplored the fact that Warren Austin's recent United Nations appeal on behalf of the United States that the Soviets honor agreements they have made and adopt a policy of "live and let live" had slim chance of being heard.

Citing articles by former United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith now appearing in The Times, the editorial explained the reason, and said in part:

As a consequence of his own personal experiences, General Smith comes to the bleak conclusion that the present Soviet regime is prisoner of its own dogma, by which it must stand or fall, and that this dogma---a product of Communist ideology and great Russian ambitions---calls for a world-wide revolution to establish Communist domination.

Every step in the Soviet policy is therefore dictated by hostility toward the West, intensified by the feeling of insecurity of those who live by terror. All Soviet energies are concentrated on making Russia as strong as possible, and its prospective opponents as weak as possible, against the day of Armageddon.

This leaves little room for appeals to reason. In fact, as General Smith points out, the very reasonableness of the West encourages the Soviets to pursue their preparations more boldly.

General Smith is convinced that the only way to keep Russia from deliberate military aggression in the immediate future is an unwavering and positive application of their program by the Atlantic Powers.

This means that the Atlantic Powers must create a counter-force able to balance Russian might and make aggression too risky to be tried. Once that is achieved, some modus vivendi between East and West may be found.

# # # # #

U.S. HOST TO FOREIGN EXPERTS, INCLUDING JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The United States is today host to many groups of experts from various countries of the world who are seeking technical assistance. This is part of the program that will be followed in President Truman's "Point Four" plan to help underdeveloped countries with economic and technical assistance.

Under that plan, however, many United States technicans will go forth to various countries and show technical advances to people in their own countries. Visits to the United States for inspection trips will also be a part of the program.

Plans are being prepared for the visit of Japanese technicians in many fields to examine industrial and agricultural techniques and processes.

Two Dutch experts in ceramics recently came to study American methods in brick and tile production in the hope of finding ways of increasing brick output in the Netherlands to speed the rebuilding of Rotterdam and other war-damaged cities.

MORE

Two mining officials journeyed from Norway to observe American open-pit mining techniques to see if these could be applied to hasten rehabilitation of mines damaged by the Germans.

The Norwegian government, eager to increase its food production, sent over a veterinarian to find out how virus diseases among swine and poultry are treated in the United States.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

FAIRNESS OF U. S. TRIALS IN SHARP CONTRAST WITH TRIALS IN COMMUNIST-DOMINATED COUNTRIES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Des Moines Register in an editorial on November 27 titled "Anarchic Lawyers in Court" said:

The misbehavior of leftwingers' lawyers in court poses an anxious problem for American justice. The other day Vincent Hallinan, chief defense attorney for Harry Bridges in the perjury trial in San Francisco, was sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court.

A few weeks earlier, defense attorneys for the 11 top Communist Party leaders in New York got jail sentences for contempt. Any unbiased layman would agree that they deserved it. They repeatedly defied the judges' rulings.

Courts cannot tolerate open, intentional, frequently repeated violations of rules of evidence as laid down by the judge. If the judge is wrong, the remedy is not grandstanding or defiance, but entering a formal "exception", and taking the record to a higher court.

At the same time, the courts must do their utmost to avoid even the appearance of prejudice.

Judge Harold Medina in the New York conspiracy case warned misbehaving lawyers repeatedly, and then told them he would deal with them for contempt at the close of the trial, which he did.

But you cannot jail defense attorneys forever. Our whole judicial system breaks down if defense attorneys do not feel free to put up the best fight possible within the law.

Look at the tame defense which lawyers put up in "show trials" in Communist countries, denouncing their own clients in court and merely making a perfunctory stab at extenuating circumstances.

We are a long way from anything like that here, in spite of everything the Communist press will say.....

# # # # #

YUGOSLAVIA'S BREAK WITH RUSSIA SAID TO BE "GENUINE"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Yugoslavia's break with the Soviet Union was "just as genuine as it could be" and the "heaviest blow that has been struck against the Kremlin," Cavendish Cannon, retiring United States ambassador to Yugoslavia, said in New York on November 27. Ambassador Cannon, returning from Europe, said that Premier Marshal Tito's "courage in standing up against Russia is a tremendous blow to the Soviet."

He declared that he did not expect a "shooting war" between Russia and Yugoslavia, but added, "there is always a chance."

The ambassador made it plain that the Tito regime was "just as Communistic" as it was before its break with Russia. "Tito hasn't turned toward the West in a doctrinal sense," he explained. "Make no mistake about that."

He said that he found no sign of internal friction in Yugoslavia, and that measures to protect Tito personally were no more "conspicuous or severe" than when Cannon first reported to Belgrade as ambassador.

# # # # #

PRESS RELEASE:

COMMUNISM ATTACKED AS "FALSE DEMOCRACY, WITH UNPRINCIPLED LEADERS"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Communism is a false democracy, a "shapeless mass" with unprincipled leaders, United States Senator Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland told a gathering of men and women supporters of missions of the Society of Jesus in New York City on December 1.

"What does a counterfeit democracy look like," Senator O'Conor asked. "It is made up of a shapeless mass of citizens, beaten into a colorless uniformity, reduced to the function of a mere machine, who are passive and can only be moved from the outside, an easy plaything in the hands of unprincipled men who for their own selfish interests, in the name of the "State," exploit the changing moods of the mob.

"It has no respect for the lessons of the past, no sense of honor, no place for personal activity. It is a tyranny wearing the mask of a people's government." While fear would drive some to Communism, he said, a forlorn hope--"for a bowl of rice and a promise of less exploitation"--would drive others to accept it.

The United States, he said, will continue to battle this fear and false hope by sharing her resources and know-how under the President's "Point Four" program of aid to underdeveloped countries. In this connection he praised the efforts of American missionaries.

"They do not work in the interest of any form of government, democratic or other," he said. "They are not the agents of any nation. But having founded a church of Christ and having turned it over as soon as possible to a native hierarchy, democracy becomes the secondary fruit of their labor--and it is a real democracy based on the dignity of the individual and his responsibility to his Creator."

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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Civil Information and Education Section

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Also all courts, in which cases come up for decision between individuals or between the government and individuals, are most frequently under state supervision.

Each state has a state constitution patterned after the United States Constitution. State constitutions outline powers granted to state government and powers left for the local home rule of cities, counties and villages.

Cities, towns and villages of the United States are usually governed by a mayor and a council--all elected by citizens. The mayor generally appoints such city officials as police commissioner, fire chief, hospital administrator, health department chief, and other officials to administer the many departments which make a city or town function efficiently for its inhabitants

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One department which is almost always found in even the smallest of communities in the United States is the fire department. In larger cities and towns there is a regular full time fire-fighting force. In smaller towns and villages, fire-fighting is done on a voluntary basis.

Public school teachers are licensed by state. However, they receive their salaries from local boards of education.

The main taxing power used by local governments is the tax on real estate. Some cities have other types of property taxes such as licenses for taverns and amusement places. Local governments sometimes have special water taxes to pay for sanitation and water supply services which are generally managed at the local level.

In Western and Southern United States where there are fewer large cities, county government plays an important role. Schools, police, health and other services are maintained on a county basis, and the county is the tax-collecting and levying authority.

Some states, like Illionis, have more than 100 counties while in the far-western states of Arizona and New Mexico there are an average of about seven or eight counties in each state.

Law enforcement is also left in the hands of county officials with the sheriff as chief law enforcement officer cooperating with a county attorney and a county judge. The county sometimes maintains a hospital and a welfare organization.

Local officials, usually, are extremely sensitive to the wishes of the voters as they are frequently elected for short terms of two years. In some places terms may run four years. Some United States governors serve two years while other serve four years. Many governors are frequently reelected.

While terms of locally elected officials are short, many efficient public workers retain their jobs for many years. In Bridgeport, Connecticut, for example, the mayor was reelected in November 1949 for his ninth four-year term. The fact that voters can turn their officials out in two or four years helps the people maintain a check on local officials.

Under the system of state and local government, people of the United States keep the right to govern local matters in their own hands, rather than to be governed by a strong central government, unlike some countries. In the United States the choice of teachers and police is left to the local people rather than to the national government. It is believed that this system better preserves the liberties of the individual citizen.

# # # # #

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

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PRESS RELEASE:

CLASS PRIVILEGES IN THE SOVIET UNION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A sharp inequality of Soviet incomes, together with a complete lack of inheritance taxes in the Soviet Union, is providing fertile soil for the growth of a privileged class in the USSR, according to reports reaching this country.

In spite of the Communist theory of equalization, a distinct class system is beginning to grow in Russia. Reports from the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions' delegation to the Soviet Union in 1948 and from Soviet publications themselves show that many families have amassed large fortunes in the USSR.

The Soviet tax structure has undergone tremendous changes since the beginning of the Communist regime and has become more lax in taxing the wealthy, the reports show. Contrary to a common belief that the wealthy are heavily taxed in the Soviet Union, a system of regressive taxation is now in effect. The principle tax in the USSR now is a sales tax which hits hardest at the poorer classes.

In the U. S. and Great Britain, a system of progressive taxes makes it necessary for those with high incomes to accept a proportionately larger share of the tax load. In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, the tax graduation stops at the 12,000 ruble annual income level. (About $2,000 by official rates).

In addition to the light taxes on wealthy persons in the Soviet Union it is now possible to will an estate to any one whom a person may choose, allowing rich families to pass wealth on from generation to generation. At one time inheritance was completely banned. However a severe inheritance tax superseded the original rule in 1926 and in 1943 it too was dropped. At the present time there is no inheritance tax, leaving the field wide open for privileged families to amass large fortunes.

Class demarcations between groups have been obvious for some time, according to the reports. Best recognized, perhaps, is the military class system, which at one time was non-existant, but is now even more distinct than the rank system in the United States and British military services. When the Communist Party first gained power, all members of the military establishment wore the same type of uniform with little distinction between officers and enlisted men. During World War II, however, uniform distinctions came back into being in about the same manner as existed during the Csarist regime.

Uniforms for other government agencies were also introduced during World War II. Members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were put into uniform in 1943 with the various ranks clearly distinguished. Since that time there has been an increased tendency toward uniforms in industry. Railway workers and miners, to mention only two, have been put into uniform. Another indication of class demarcation is found in the Red Army Theatre, where top army officers have a special restaurant to which no one else is admitted.

In addition to higher salaries, some members of the more favored groups enjoy special railroad compartments, chauffeured automobiles, special housing privileges, luxurious resort quarters, and better seats at public gatherings. In contrast with the privileged groups, the vast majority of Soviet citizens live under unbelievably overcrowded conditions. Often four or more families share a flat--and many of the houses and flats have no plumbing facilities or central heating.

The Norwegian labor delegation reported that "masses of overcrowded, old, dilapidated houses and badly maintained houses which are seen everywhere and not only in war-damaged areas, bear witness

MORE

of a housing situation which must be a very important social problem."

Certain other practices which have lately become common in the Soviet Union tend to perpetuate an upper-class. Tuition fees are now being charged beyond the seventh grade of ordinary schools, and although the fees are not large they do tend to restrict the ordinary laborer from sending his children to school. According to reliable reports three out of four children do not attend school beyond the fourth grade. The belief that Soviet children are given a free education was further shattered when it was learned that they must pay for their own textbooks. Many of the laboring families find that the children must work to help keep the family in food. School for many is out of the question.

Thus it becomes more evident that the increasing exclusiveness of the Soviet elite is out of step with Soviet social theory which calls for the abolition of all class distinctions.

# # # # #

U. S., WELCOMING IRAN'S RULER, IS MINDFUL OF HIS FRIENDSHIP IN WORLD WAR II AND HIS ANTI-COMMUNIST STAND TODAY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Times editorial on November 17, "Visitor from Iran," commented on the importance of the first state visit of the oriental monarch to the United States, and said in part:

With ceremony due his rank, the American government gave a cordial welcome to a distinguished visitor friend and ally--Shah Mohamed Reza Pahlevi of Iran, first oriental monarch to pay this country a visit of state.

Coming at the invitation of President Truman, the Shah has embarked on a goodwill tour during which he hopes both to promote a better understanding of his country over here and to study those American ways and methods which he might apply at home for the benefit of his people.

In welcoming him, the United States honors not only a progressive ruler but also the head of a friendly nation which provided a lifeline of grand alliance during the war and which has now become one of the principal bulwarks against Soviet imperialist expansion.

It was largely due to the youthful Shah's own cool-headed but adamant stand that Iran has been able to resist the same kind of Soviet pressure which has engulfed half of Europe. In that stand Iran has had the support both of the United Nations and of the United States which has granted Iran a $25,000,000 loan for the purchase of American military equipment as well as a small share in the $ 27,640,000 military aid fund earmarked for Korea and the Philippines. But this is mere token aid, which still leaves the country exposed to Soviet penetration.

Iranians feel that they have a special claim to American aid because one of the Three Power declarations of Teheran signed by President Roosevelt specifically promised economic assistance to overcome the difficulties created by Allied use of Iran's transportation facilities.

They likewise feel that even increased military aid would be insufficient unless it is accompanied by economic aid similar to that extended to other countries under the Marshall Plan in order to develop the resources of the country and raise its living standards as the best means of fortifying its people against Soviet blandishments.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

U. S. DELEGATION IN LONDON FOR FORMATION OF NEW ANTI-COMMUNIST WORLD LABOR FEDERATION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, headed a five-man delegation which left New York on November 19 for London to form a new anti-Communist World Federation.

The delegation will attend the Free World Labor Conference which opens in the British capital on November 23 and lasts through December 9. The Congress of Industrial Organizations delegation will join them later this week.

Green, who said he regarded the London meeting as "deeply significant and historic," said the permanent organization to be established "will be much stronger than the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions," whose members, he said, are only in countries behind the Iron Curtain and Communist-led unions of Italy and France.

"We plan to set up a strong militant International Federation of Free Democratic Unions that will ever stand as a barrier to the infiltration of Communism or totalitarianism into the ranks of labor," he said.

He said representatives from more than fifty nations, representing an estimated 50,000,000 workers, are expected to attend. In addition to European delegations, he said, labor leaders are expected from South American countries, China, India, Korea and Japan.

The purpose of the conference, Green said, is to "bring together free trade unions of the world to protect them from totalitarianism."

The conference will draft a constitution, elect executive officers and select permanent headquarters, probably in Paris or Brussels.

NEEDY AND HOMELESS OF NEAR EAST, FAR EAST AND EUROPE TO BENEFIT FROM CLOTHING AND SOAP COLLECTIONS IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A campaign to collect 250,000 pounds of clothing and soap in 382 parishes of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York for the relief of needy and homeless persons in the Near East, Far East and Europe opened November 20 and will continue through November 27. The appeal is being carried on simultaneously in most American dioceses, the Reverend Gustav J. Schultheiss, archdiocese director of the War Relief Fund, explained.

"It seeks to relieve a terribly great need among millions of expellees and deportees," he said, "and distribution abroad will be made through established Catholic agencies on the basis of need and without discrimination with respect to race, creed or color."

MORE

Usable clothing, shoes, and bar soap will be brought to the collection centers set up in each parish from where contributions will then be sent for sorting and packing to the shipping depot. The Reverend Father Schultheiss estimated that donations will be distributed among 11,000,000 expellees in Germany and Austria alone, "in addition to uncounted millions of refugees in the Near and Far East who are facing the rigors of winter with a pathetic lack of adequate clothing."

The food supply situation among refugees in Western Europe, he said, has improved with rations, in most areas, at least at the subsistance level. But need for clothing and soap remains desperate.

Since 1943, he said, War Relief Services has shipped overseas clothing, food and medicines having a tonnage of more than 303,234,058 pounds and a value of more than $128,803,250, "a high water mark in the history of American private overseas relief work."

# # # # #

GREEKS ELATED WITH RICE CROP

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Greek farmers, with the help of Marshall Plan aid, have found a way to obtain food from barren land. For the first time in history, the Greeks are planting rice on reclaimed salt and alkali flats and reaping a rich harvest.

The Economic Cooperation Administration has announced that a rice-planting experiment on previously unproductive soil has proved so successful, Greece may be able to grow enough of grain by 1952 to satisfy domestic needs. Thus far, rice consumption in Greece has depended almost exclusively on imports.

New rice fields, which are part of an agricultural and reclamation program undertaken by the Greek government with the technical assistance of the ECA mission to Greece, are yielding an average of 50 bushels to an acre. A total of 600 acres were irrigated and planted this year in four reclamation projects, and steps are being taken to increase the acreage to 6,000 next season.

It is estimated that Greece has 250,000 acres of wasteland which can be reclaimed. Much of this land can be used to grow cotton, wheat, alfalfa and other crops.

The initial experiment in the Sperechios River delta yielded so much rice that the nearby villagers inaugurated an annual rice festival to celebrate the harvest. Many farmers, amazed at the rich returns from land which they considered worthless, now are considering rice as their primary crop.

# # # # #

U. N. STRIVES TO UNIFY TRAFFIC RULES THROUGHOUT WORLD

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The United Nations is striving to unify traffic rules all over the world.

Representative of countries, meeting earlier this year at Geneva, Switzerland, under United Nations sponsorship, agreed on a new international convention on road traffic and traffic signals to replace previous international agreements on road traffic.

The result of the new agreements would be that travelers who leave their own country will find it safer, easier and more pleasant to motor in foreign lands.

The new document provides a detailed codification of rules and regulations covering many aspects of international road transport, including technical specifications, to which roads and motor vehicles used in international traffic must conform; basic rules of road; certificates required by drivers and vehicles; registration numbers and distinguishing signs.

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PRESS RELEASE:

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN CONSULAR STAFF ON TRUMPED-UP CHARGES OF COMMUNISTS DESCRIBED AS "OUTRAGEOUS"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Herald Tribune editorial, on November 23, "Angus Ward, a Symbol," comments on the evidence that ordinary citizens of Western nations can enter Communist countries only at their own risk, and that government officials have no assurance that they will not be thrown into Communist jails on trumped-up charges. The editorial says in part:

Imprisonment of Ward and four members of his staff was so outrageous that various Americans have proposed such extreme counter measureas as a naval blockade of the coast of Communist China.

While a blockade might be justified, there seems no probability that it would be effective. The immediate result might be the removal of Mr. Ward to some remote prison in Central Asia and further loss of face by the United States in the orient.

The Department of State apparently has not considered seriously the blockade idea. Instead, Secretary Acheson has taken the unprecedented action of appealing to thirty nations, in firm and forthright language, to help obtain the release of Ward and his colleagues.....

The appeal was sent not only to Western nations, which already are supporting it, or are expected to do so, but to Moscow, and other Communist capitals. Important responses will be those coming from Communist foreign offices, as they will indicate whether the Soviet Union and its satellites desire to preserve the patterns of international relations developed over such a long period of time--most of human history, in fact--or whether these patterns may be destroyed so far as relations between East and West are concerned.

The action taken by the Secretary of State seems much sounder than any alternative that has been proposed. Acheson presented in clear language the great significance of what is at stake. One implication of what he said is that if Ward can be thrown into jail on false charges, and held incommunicado for weeks, the same thing can happen to high officials of red China--or of the Soviet Union--in foreign countries. Acheson's appeal should result in the release of Ward unless Communist nations see no value to themselves in the long-established principles in the field of international relations.

# # # # #

COMMUNIST TREATMENT OF U. S. CONSULAR STAFF AT MUKDEN RESULTS IN UNPRECEDENTED DIPLOMATIC ACTION BY STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The treatment of the American consulate staff at Mukden by the Chinese Communists has caused unprecedented diplomatic action on the part of the United States State Department. The recent American note directed to thirty countries including the Soviet Union asked that they express to the highest Communist authorities at Peiping their concern over "a direct violation of the basic concepts of international relations."

Immediate reaction to the note in the United States was favorable, but replies from countries to which the communication was addressed are considered of prime importance.

Commenting on the United States action following imprisonment of Consul Angus Ward and his staff on charges which the United States State Department has said are "trumped up," a New York Times editorial on November 22, "Mr. Acheson's Appeal," said in part:

MORE

Secretary Acheson assumes, as he has a right to do, that other governments who hold to the "international practice of civilized countries" have an interest in seeing to it that diplomatic and consular representatives are properly treated.

He assumes, for the purpose of argument, that the rank barbarism of olden times, under which it was common practice to imprison or torture or kill diplomatic representatives, no longer exists, or exists only because of some inadvertence.

The majority of governments to which he appeals will undoubtedly agree. They will be willing to express their concern, as they are now requested to do, to the "highest Chinese authorities" over the outrage of which Mr. Ward and his staff are victims.

As for Communist countries, they will at least be compelled to take their stand. Whether they refuse to act, whether they defend the acts of Chinese Communists, or whether they simply remain silent, they will have expressed an opinion.

If this expressed opinion is that the old decencies of diplomatic intercourse no longer hold, then we will know how to judge them and how to proceed in the future.

We do not know what the next step toward obtaining the release of Mr. Ward and his fellow-sufferers may be. But this present step will at least put an end to some of the existing pretense and hypocrisy.

# # # # #

LIFE EXPECTANCY IN U. S. CLIMBS FROM 40 YEARS IN 1850 TO 67 YEARS TODAY, REFLECTING HEALTH CONDITIONS IN NATION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A century's progress in American health conditions is reflected in an increase in the expectation of life at birth from less than 40 years in 1850 to about 67 years today, according to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

"Every branch of American medical and sanitary sciences has shared in the unparalleled progress of the past century," the Company declared, "with the result that the death rate has been greatly reduced and many diseases which once were rampant are now either under control or well on their way to control.

We now enjoy a vastly higher standard of living--more abundant and better food, shelter, clothing, and educational and recreational facilities."

The gain in longevity was at a much more rapid rate during the second half of the century than during the first half. For example, a gain of 27 years for white males is made up of a 10-year gain from 1850 to 1900, and a 17-year gain since then. A 30-year gain in the case of white females divides into a 10-1/2-year increase up to 1900 and 19-1/2 years since that time, the Company said.

"Medical and sanitary sciences are advancing at a fast pace, our standards of living are still improving rapidly, and our people have become alert to their stake in sound public health and medical care," the Company points out.

"With the expectation of the life of the American people now near the Biblical three score and ten, there is good reason to expect a life expectancy of 75 years within the next generation."

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PRESS RELEASE:

FORMER U. S. CORRESPONDENT TO MOSCOW DESCRIBES UNHAPPY POSITION OF BALTIC STATES UNDER COMMUNIST DOMINATION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--- A series of articles on "Russia Uncensored" by Joseph Newman, foreign correspondent of The New York Herald Tribune, who has been refused reentry into Moscow for writing factually about his two years in Soviet Russia, has been appearing in newspapers throughout the United States.

An editorial on November 13, "Newman on the Soviets," in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, which discussed the significant rather than the sensational reporting of the material, said in part:

During the past week, Mr. Newman has told the story of those once-proud independent Baltic states---Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. They were absorbed into the Soviet Union after the defeat of Germany. Moscow claims that the peoples of these countries voted to join the USSR. That vote was taken in 1939 and the result was never in doubt--because the Soviet commissars controlled the polling places. Today, the Baltic peoples enjoy the blessings of Communism. Newman described those blessings as follows:

"The Balt now has the advantages of a planned, monolithic state; a single party (Communist), with a single list of candidates for political office which does not confuse him as to how to vote; a single trade union organization which sees to it that he fulfills production norms fixed by the state (he doesn't have the right to strike or bargain collectively); a collective farm system under which he produces much for the state and little for himself; a large efficient police force, and a state press and radio which remind him daily that he is much better off than ever before when his country was independent."

Mr. Newman's reports give new evidence that Russia has nothing, in theory or substance to compare with a democratic United States.....

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COMMUNIST TREATMENT OF ANGUS WARD, IMPRISONED U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL IN MUKDEN, LIKENED TO TREATMENT OF FRENCH CONSULAR OFFICIAL IN POLAND

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New York Herald Tribune in an editorial on November 21, "The Pattern of Provocations," discussed the general attitude of Soviet Russia towards representatives of foreign governments, and points out that the United States is not the only country whose diplomatic officials are being denied courtesies and services which civilized states have agreed to accord one another. The editorial said in part:

The Polish government has announced that it will try Andre Simon Robineau, a French consular official for espionage, and is shipping two more Frenchmen out of the country on the same ground. But this statement was only wrung out of the Polish authorities after a great deal of double-talk and plain lying which strongly suggested that it was intended Robineau should simply "disappear."

Conduct of this kind goes far beyond any merely technical question of diplomatic immunity. The palpably false charges leveled against Mr. Ward in China and the contemptuous refusal of the Communist officials there to provide any information about him (even admitting complications which result from American non-recognition of the red government) as well as evasive tactics which the Poles used until it was clear they could no longer hide the fate of Robineau, mark a calculated rupture of the normal channels of communication

MORE

among nations and a flagrant disregard of the most elementary courtesies and services which civilized states have agreed to accord one another.

Moreover, this type of offense is beginning to form a pattern of deliberate provocation. In China Mr. Ward's arrest has been used to illustrate Communist propagana. The description of the American is that he is an overbearing, brutal capitalist.

In Poland, Mr. Robineau stands for the subversive activities of Western imperialism.

This constitutes a problem which is not that of the United States alone, or of France alone. Least at all, there must be some minimal safeguards for those intrusted with maintaining contact. The old devices for insuring the safety oi nationals abroad--an ultimatum; then, punitive expedition--hardly fit the present situation, because if they stopped short of outright, full scale war, they might only provide more grist for the Communist propaganda machine.....

The situation really demands close collaboration among the Western nations. Communist China still has something to hope from the West, particularly from the British Commonwealth.

Poland is not insensitive to further restrictions on her trade with nations outside the Russian sphere. All oi the Kremlin's satellites still possess some links with the outside world, some spot at which they can be made to feel the practical effects of violating the elementary decencies of international relations.

If the West is not to be the helpless victim of continued and increasingly galling pinpricks, it must combine to deal with them as they occur, in whatever manner best suits each case.

# # # # #

NEHRU SAID IMPRESSED WITH IDEALISM HE FOUND IN AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Christian Science Monitor in an editorial on November 19, "The Underlying Factor," spoke of comments made by Prime Minister Nehru about his recent trip to the United States upon his return to India, and said in part:

Asked for his impressions, he is quoted as confessing himself surprised at the role of sentiment and idealism in the make-up of Americans. He advised his countrymen that in looking upon the United States as "materialistic," they must judge not by appearances but by something deeper.

He added: "I could not conceive of America's tremendous advance without the spiritual factor underlying it...." The factors genuinely underlying America's tremendous material advance, as Mr. Nehru has truly seen, are reverence for deity which the pioneers brought to a wilderness, respect for individual rights which granted to every man the right to worship in his own fashion and speak his own mind, a sense of values which appreciated a man for what he was rather than what he had or who his parents were and a concept of government which sought by intelligent self-rule to advance the best interests of all.....

# # # # #

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

CHARGE SOVIET ALWAYS INTENDED TO USE U. N. TO FURTHER OWN AIMS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Soviet Russia's quick recognition of a "Governing Regime" established by the Chinese Communists in Peiping and the subsequent attempt on the part of Vishinsky to discredit the present Nationalist Chinese government representation in the United Nations has inspired editorial comment in United States newspapers regarding the future of the United Nations.

A Houston Post editorial on November 20, United Nations ---Forum or Force," discussed the birth of the United Nations and the wholehearted good faith and spirit motivating the western allied nations' entry into the organization dedicated to cause of world peace where strong nations would protect and assist weak was recognized by Western democracies. That Soviet Russia always intended to use the organization to further her own interests was apparent, according to the editorial which said in part:

"The tipoff of what was to be was there for all to see. From the first the Russians were furtive and suspicious, quick to challenge and impugn the motives of all others. They took extraordinary precautions to insulate themselves from contacts. They acted, in short, very much like a gang of thugs attending a thieves' convention. Ensuing years have shown no change in their conduct.

There was no meeting of minds at San Francisco. The Russians had specific objectives to which they adhered tenaciously. The Western allies thought of the purposes and mechanics of the United Nations in vague and general terms. Even in the meaning of the words there was no accord. Allied conception of democracy was quite different from that of the United Muscovites. But this was not realized at the time.

So, as the U.N.is at the present constituted, the peace resolution put forward by Mr. Vishinsky, and the 12-point plan advanced by the United States and Britain in response to insistent Soviet demands for positive action, do not arouse much optimism.

SOVIET WAGE EARNERS MUST WORK FOUR TO SEVEN TIMES AS LONG
AS THOSE OF UNITED STATES TO BUY EQUAL QUANTITY OF FOOD

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Of eighteen countries compared with the United States, the Soviet Union stands out as the one in which the largest number of hours and minutes of work is required on the average to buy food, according to Will Lissner, writing in the New York Times on November 28.

Based on a report by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Lissner said: A study of the purchasing power in common foodstuffs of the average hourly earnings in the United States and in eighteen other countries has just been completed by the bureau. Its results are necessarily approximate and exploratory, since few countries prepare price and earnings statistics on as precise a basis as does the United States.

The study shows, however, that, despite two limited consumer price reductions prior to April 1949, the Soviet Union stands lowest of all developed countries, compared with the United States, in terms of average real wages paid to industrial workers.

The study found the following: A pound loaf of bread cost six minutes of working time in the United States. It cost 25 minutes in Russia. A pound of butter cost 32 minutes in the United States. It cost 9 hours and two minutes in Russia. An average pound of beef cost 29 minutes in the United States, four hours and 14 minutes in Russia. A pound of tea cost 56 minutes in the United States, 25 hours and six minutes in Russia. Eggs cost 27 minutes a dozen in the United States, two hours and 38 minutes in Russia.

# # # # #

PRESIDENT'S "POINT FOUR" SEEN AS SOLUTION TO WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)----A recent report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization reported that Northern Hemisphere harvests have turned the tide against post-war starvation, but food production still lags behind world needs. Representatives of 58 nations met at Washington on November 21 to see if they can find some way of getting farm surpluses to the hungry and help solve world problems.

An FAO report said that the nations of the world face two big problems in their battle against hunger. One was the need for supplying under-developed areas with technical aid to help them increase food production. The other was the need to clear the way for expanded trade in farm products. Standing in the way of such expansion, the report said, are currency barriers.

Commenting on President Truman's address to FAO, a New York Times editorial on November 23 titled "Mr. Truman's FAO Address" said, in part:

Since the war the United States has voted $22,000,000,000 from the Federal Treasury to aid other countries. Purchases here under the first year and a half of the Marshall Plan came to $4.3 billions, of which $2.3 billions was for farm products.

But it might conceivably prove, in retrospect, that under the financially modest "Point Four" we had made greater and more permanent contribution to the world's food needs. For whatever may be said for meeting temporary world food shortages out of production of industrialized nations such as the United States, in the long run the best assurance of a well distributed food abundance and improved living standards must be sought in high level production outside these areas.

Here, as the President told delegates of the FAO, the undeveloped potential is enormous. Under the impulse provided by war, even the United States, pointed out Mr. Truman, underwent something of an agricultural revolution. Our output was high before the war, but in the last decade we have been able to increase production of many commodities tremendously by using new and better techniques.

He added: If this can be done in our country, think of what can be done to increase production in those parts of the world where modern methods and modern machinery are relatively unknown.

It is a commonplace today that "productivity" is the secret of America's high living standard. Too often, however, we think of that productivity as being confined to our integrated industries, with their assembly lines and their mass production. We are likely to forget, that, as Mr. Truman reminds us, the generalization applies to our agriculture as well.

The President was indulging in no empty gesture, therefore, when he told representatives of fifty-eight nations assembled at the meeting of FAO that "our experience, our knowledge, our technical experts are all available to you, and I hope that you will continue to call upon them as needed."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

RUSSIA'S POOR RECORD RAISES QUESTION OF WHETHER NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THAT COUNTRY ARE POSSIBLE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Are normal diplomatic relations possible with Communist states? This is a grave query evoked by what seems to be a pattern of misconduct inflicted by Communist officials and private citizens within their borders--a pattern which red China has just illustrated once again by its brief seizure of Vice-Consul Stokes after its release of Consul General Ward at Mukden. The question, in fact, has been recurrent ever since Communism first came to power in Russia more than three decades ago.

The Bolshevik regime headed by Lenin and Trotsky promptly proclaimed its irreconcilable hostility toward the non-Communist world and its intention to overthrow it in a world-wide proletarian revolution.

Furthermore, it coupled this defiance with a series of actions wholly at variance with the accepted code of international conduct such as mistreatment of foreign representatives, repudiation of government debts held abroad, and confiscation of foreign investments without compensation. All this led most governments of the day to consider Bolshevik Russia unfit for diplomatic recognition.

That was emphatically the view of our State Department. Not until the Roosevelt administration came in in 1933 was this non-recognition policy reversed. And recognition was then opposed by much of the American public opinion. The protest recently cited by the American Legion being only one of many voiced at that time.

Despite the general extension of recognition to the Soviet Union its diplomatic relations with most nations have not run smoothly. A considerable number have broken relations at one time or another because of Soviet actions contrary to international comity, mostly concerned with breaches of treaty obligations, espionage, and incitement of seditious Communist propaganda.

The recent mistreatment of non-Communist officials or private individuals, however, goes deeper since it reveals a basic Communist attitude and behavior utterly at variance with traditional civilized codes and customs. It is becoming all too clear that in Communist eyes accredited representatives of supposedly friendly countries are regarded as public enemies; that the purpose of diplomatic establishments is espionage and incitements to sedition.

That is the only logical interpretation that can be given to the conduct of Communist governments everywhere from Soviet Russia itself to its remotest satellites in Europe and Asia. Furthermore, such a concept squares with the conduct of Communist countries.

Obviously, this suggests a need for some new thinking concerning the relations between non-Communist countries and those in the Communist fold. If normal standards of diplomacy and international comity no longer apply to the Communist states, some alternative policies and procedures will have to be considered. What the alternative should be is a very moot question. Yet the problem exists and should be realistically faced.

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OREGON PRUNES ARE A GIFT TO JAPANESE AND KOREAN ORPHANAGES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Oregon prunes are a welcome supplement to the diet of children in Japanese and Korean orphanages.

This is the observation of Rev. Stuart S. Pratt, Church World Service Field Representative for the Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP). Pratt returned recently from Okinawa, Japan, and Korea where he observed the distribution of relief commodities donated by Americans. Prunes from Oregon orchards were included.

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Pratt former representative of World Council of Churches Refugee Commission in Central Europe has been in Portland, Oregon in connection with Oregon Crop Week.

Pratt said that relief food requirements, particularly in Asia, are increasing. More than 2,300 carloads of food went to 23 countries in 1948, the organization's first year of operation. This year the agency hopes to boost the total to 6,500 carloads.

"We do not conflict with the Marshall Plan," Pratt emphasized. "The Marshall Plan sends little food abroad, and what it does send is sold through regular channels. "We provide food for those who cannot pay," he said.

CROP, which is supported by three church groups---the Protestant Church World Service, Catholic War Relief Agency and Lutheran World Relief---has set up state and county committees which solicit contributions from producers and all those whose income is associated with agriculture. Foods are assembled in carload lots. Miscellaneous donations are "converted" or sold and exportable goods purchased, he said.

Relief agencies designated by donors take over at the port, and the government furnishes transportation to countries which church officials have determined to be in greatest need.

Pratt quoted the Governor of Okinawa as saying, on receipt of a relief shipment including 200 goats: "The gifts you bring from individuals in America reveal the true character of your great Christian country."

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CIO CONTINUES PURGE OF PRO-COMMUNIST UNIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Congress of Industrial Organizations served notice recently that its drive to purge pro-Communist unions from its organization will continue. At the recent Cleveland convention, two unions, the United Electrical Workers Union and the Farm Equipment Workers Union were ordered out of the CIO.

Now, two additional unions have received notice that they are facing ouster from the parent body for similar reasons. The unions involved are the United Public Workers Union and the United Office and Professional Workers of America. The United Public Workers Union claims a national membership of 82,000 while United Office and Professional Workers of America claims a total membership of 50,000. However, CIO sources say the actual membership is about half the total claimed.

Emil Rieve, leader of the right-wing Textile Workers Union and a CIO vice-president, announced that hearings on the status of the two unions charged with Communism will be held in Washington in mid-December.

CIO officials said it can be assumed that if the four unions are expelled by the executive board after the hearings, new right-wing unions or organizing committees will be chartered by CIO to take over jurisdiction.

In such instances fights will occur similar to one in the electrical industry between the ousted United Electric and the newly-chartered International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

At the CIO convention the executive board was given extraordinary power to revoke the use of the CIO name for unions whose policies favor the Communist Party, Fascist, or other totalitarian movement. This is regarded as expulsion power.

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