Eden continued: "The Soviets may, from time to time, offer friendly words and gestures. We should not, of course, rebuff them, but we should test them out. On no account must we relax our purpose, which is to seek peace through strength."

"Meanwhile," the British political leader went on, "the Soviets continue to practice aggression by remote control. 'Volunteers' assisting so-called nationalist uprisings; infiltration in those marginal areas of the world which are equally favorable to East and West; the covert supply of arms to aggressors--each move is designed to undermine our resolution."

"Today," Eden concluded, "we must sustain the burden of rearmament and the attitude of self-defense for an indefinite period. The Soviet calculation is to increase this strain, if possible, by indirect method."

# # # # #

SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT REJECTED BY U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT AS "PROPAGANDA TRAP"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States State Department has rejected as a "propaganda trap" a Soviet proposal for a five-power peace pact and has suggested that the Kremlin first observe existing obligations pledging it to a peace program before assuming new ones.

State Department Press Officer Michael McDermott points out that the latest Soviet peace proposal had been consistently rejected by the United Nations. Says he, "The United Nations Charter constitutes a solemn peace pact to which all member countries including China, France, the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom have subscribed."

United Nations members have assumed obligations to settle differences peacefully and to refrain from the use of force. The American official declares, "If these basic obligations were honored by all members, including the Soviet Union, true peace would be insured." He adds that, "A need exists for the fulfillment of the United Nations Charter and other obligations which the Kremlin attempts to sabotage, rather than for a new pact of the great powers."

McDermott went on to say, "The Kremlin has violated obligations to such an extent that the world has lost confidence in the Soviet's respect for treaties...there is no sense in the Soviet assuming new

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

treaties until they have restored the confidence of the world in their word by honoring existing obligations."

The Soviet proposal for a five power peace pact is contained in a resolution by the Supreme Soviet in answer to a United States congressional resolution of friendship for the Russian people sent to the Kremlin on July 7. The text of this, with the Soviet counter-proposal was released belatedly to the Russian people on August 7.

The State Department Press Secretary quoted one passage from the Soviet proposal which said, "The Soviet Government assists in every way the unification of the efforts of the Soviet people fighting for peace with the efforts of the peoples of other countries."

McDermott then declared, "It is extremely important that the people of the Soviet Union have had no opportunity to know about, much less participate in, the resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet."

While "The American resolution was formulated and shaped by public opinion," added the American official, "the Soviet document was typically written in the secrecy surrounding all the Kremlin planning. Even after the United States Government had received it and the American people and the peoples of the world knew all about it, the Soviet people knew nothing about it."

The co-sponsor of the American congressional friendship resolution says he is "delighted to hear that Russia is publicizing it even if it is a month late." He is Senator Brien McMahon who adds, "The truth is, the Soviet Government was forced to publish the resolution and President Truman's letter by the pressure of world opinion; the moral force of the Free World was too much for the Iron Curtain."

The American Senator says there are two things the Soviet Union can do if it wants to convince the world it really wants peace. These are: Announce its adherence to the United Nations plan for effective control of atomic weapons and abolish the Iron Curtain "so as to permit the Russian people to establish friendly relations with the outside world."

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

was typically written in the secrecy surrounding all the Kremlin planning. Even after the United States Government had received it and the American people and the peoples of the world knew all about it, the Soviet people knew nothing about it."

The co-sponsor of the American congressional friendship resolution says he is "delighted to hear that Russia is publicizing it even if it is a month late." He is Senator Brien McMahon who adds, "The truth is, the Soviet Government was forced to publish the resolution and President Truman's letter by the pressure of world opinion; the moral force of the Free World was too much for the Iron Curtain."

The American Senator says there are two things the Soviet Union can do if it wants to convince the world it really wants peace. These are: Announce its adherence to the United Nations plan for effective control of atomic weapons and abolish the Iron Curtain "so as to permit the Russian people to establish friendly relations with the outside world."

# # # # #

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SOUND IN MOTION PICTURES

HOLLYWOOD, (USIS)--Twenty-five years ago, the first talking pictures were introduced by an American movie company, Warner Brothers of Hollywood, marking a milestone in motion pictures.

Although experiements with sound had been going on for some years, it was not until the night of August 6, 1926, that the public heard for the first time the sound of voices and music coming from the screen.

The program that ushered in commercially successful talking pictures and revolutionized the film form began with a speech by Will Hays, the President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (since renamed the Motion Picture Association of A erica). Also there was a series of short films, which featured the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Mischa Elman, the violinist; Marion Talley, Giovanni Martinelli and other prominent singers and musicians.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
AND
FAR EAST COMMAND

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: CIE

DATE: 23 August 1951

TO:

Commander-in-Chief
Aide-de-Camp
Chief of Staff
DCofS FEC
DCofS SCAP
SGS
Comptroller
G-1
G-2 CI Div
G-3
G-4
JSPOG
AG
Antiaircraft
Central Purchasing O
Chaplain
Chemical
Civ Personnel
Engineer
Hq Comdt
IG
JA
Medical

Ordnance
PM
PIO
Ryukyus Civ Adm
QM
Signal
Sp Services
Trans
TI&E
Civ Aff
Civ Comm
Civ Historical
CI&E
Civ Int
Civil Property Custodian
Civ Trans
Diplomatic
ESS
Government
Legal
NRS
PH&W

FOR:

Approval
Comment or Concurrence
Information Mr. Fukuda
Initials
Issuance of Orders
Necessary Action

Note and Return
Distribution Desired
Signature
Dispatch
Attachment of Reference
File

FEC AGO FORM 1 JAN 51 NO. 14

9919—FEC P&PC—1/51—100M

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

PRESS RELEASE: 10 August 1951

URGE THAT RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS TRAVEL FREELY
IN INTERESTS OF GREATER UNDERSTANDING

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times suggests that in the interests of greater understanding between Russia and America, the Russian government permit its people to travel at home and abroad and permit Americans to visit Russia. This, the news paper believes, would be much more effective than any exchange of views between American and Russian journalists as suggested by Russia's English-language weekly, News.

The Times says: "Words that have one meaning for us--such as 'democracy' or 'freedom'--have a different connotation for persons who have suffered as have the ordinary citizens of the USSR. Deprived of access to the world without, their vocabulary and their thoughts are naturally limited by that which they have been told and that which they have been permitted to experience.

"Recognizing this," the Times continues, "we enter into no polemics with News, but offer instead this suggestion for publication in its columns:

"'We do not believe that the peoples of Russia and the peoples of America understand each other. We suggest, therefore, that you open your doors to us as ours are open to you. Come and travel in our land and talk to our people and let us come to your country and do the same. Allow your people to move as we allow ours to move over our entire land and into others. Have sufficient confidence in yours to see other systems of government and other ways of life, and then prefer your own if that is your wish.'"

The Times suggested the following words as its first contribution for printing in Moscow's News;

"'We who have known you in your country, or known your brothers here, recall the richness of your spirit. We who have fought a common enemy with you hold vividly in our minds your bravery, your courage and your willingness to sacrifice for your motherland. We make no charges against you, the people of the USSR. We ask nothing

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

"Recognizing this," the Times continues, "we enter into no polemics with News, but offer instead this suggestion for publication in its columns:

"'We do not believe that the peoples of Russia and the peoples of America understand each other. We suggest, therefore, that you open your doors to us as ours are open to you. Come and travel in our land and talk to our people and let us come to your country and do the same. Allow your people to move as we allow ours to move over our entire land and into others. Have sufficient confidence in yours to see other systems of government and other ways of life, and then prefer your own if that is your wish.'"

The Times suggested the following words as its first contribution for printing in Moscow's News;

"'We who have known you in your country, or known your brothers here, recall the richness of your spirit. We who have fought a common enemy with you hold vividly in our minds your bravery, your courage and your willingness to sacrifice for your motherland. We make no charges against you, the people of the USSR. We ask nothing except to know you better and to have you know us. To that end we suggest nothing except that you ask your government for permission to travel at home and abroad and permit us in turn to come and talk to you.'"

# # # # #

COMMUNIST MASTERY OF RABBLE-ROUSING TECHNIQUES INCITES CHINESE INTO ARTIFICIAL FRENZY OF HATE AGAINST THE FREE WORLD

HONG KONG, (USIS)--The Chinese communist mastery of rabble-rousing techniques for whipping th Chinese people into an artificial frenzy of hate against the free nations of the world--including Japan --has been attested to time and again during the past year in a multitude of terroristic public gatherings.

Practically every day such meetings are organized to denounce the defense preparations of the Free World or to convict, on false testimony a foreign or Chinese individual the communists wish to brand an enemy of the people.

The communists strive to have these meetings appear to be spontaneous demonstrations of the will of the people, but, without exception they are the result of careful, unscrupulous planning by agents of the Peiping regime. The crowd is artifically stimulated

MORE

617-A

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

by accusers who have been rehearsed beforehand, and leaders throughout the crowd excite the audience to a high pitch of shouting hysteria.

Truth has no place in the accusations, the communist leaders merely pick a theme or story which may have popular appeal or whatever they feel will stir mob emotions.

Even those Chinese people who see through the communist trick are afraid to stay away from the public gatherings for fear they will be charged with opposing the communist regime--which carries grave penalties.

Techniques in stirring mass hate have been outlined in a pamphlet issued to the communist propaganda teams charged with fomenting the fraudulent demonstrations by the Chinese people. The publication is circulated among government and party personnel and gives directions in connection with organizing anti-American and anti-Japanese demonstrations.

The demonstration managers are told to excite feelings before meetings by circulating propaganda and to select "active elements and typical characters" who are to receive special instructions in methods of accusation. The article tells how to present cases in such an order that the feelings of the people are raised to a high tension. And it advises that slogans be inserted in accusations "to heighten the feeling of tenseness and indignation."

"When the accusation reaches its climax," declares the communist pamphlet, "it is necessary to lead the masses, to change their indignations into strength, to conclude or examine patriotic compacts and vote against the United States rearming of Japan and help the government suppress counter revolutionaries."

# # # # #

NEW YORK TIMES HOPES UN STAMPS ARE SYMBOLS OF A LIVING FORCE FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Commenting on the new postage stamps to be issued soon by the United Nations, the New York Times says: "They

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

meetings by circulating propaganda and to select "active elements and typical characters" who are to receive special instructions in methods of accusation. The article tells how to present cases in such an order that the feelings of the people are raised to a high tension. And it advises that slogans be inserted in accusations "to heighten the feeling of tenseness and indignation."

"When the accusation reaches its climax," declares the communist pamphlet, "it is necessary to lead the masses, to change their indignations into strength, to conclude or examine patriotic compacts and vote against the United States rearming of Japan and help the government suppress counter revolutionaries."

# # # # #

NEW YORK TIMES HOPES UN STAMPS ARE SYMBOLS OF A LIVING FORCE FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Commenting on the new postage stamps to be issued soon by the United Nations, the New York Times says: "They are symbols of what could be, what may well come to be, the greatest mechanism for peace this broken world has ever known."

The Times editorial continues: "One of the stamps bears the words 'United Nations' in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the five official languages of the United Nations. The Russians at least are with us in name. Perhaps they will be with us in spirit some day. Another stamp says 'Peace, Justice, Security." The first of these is what the United Nations forces are trying to achieve in Korea and will go on trying to achieve wherever it is necessary."

The New York Times editorial concludes: "The stamps are symbols, as are all stamps of all countries. Let us hope that these stamps will never become obsolete curiosities, like the stamps of once-free Czechoslovakia, once-free Poland. Let us hope they will be symbols of a living force for peace in the world."

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

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

11 August 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

SOVIET'S PROPOSED FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT REGARDED AS PROPAGANDA MOVE TO SABOTAGE JAPANESE PEACE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The American Secretary of State--Dean Acheso--regards the Soviet Union's proposal for a five-power peace conference as the first move in a propaganda campaign aimed at sabotaging the Japanese Peace Conference.

Secretary Acheson said at his news conference in Washington recently that the Soviet Union has scheduled a series of propaganda moves to take place between now and September, when the Japanese peace parley opens in San Francisco. He warned that none of the Kremlin's recent overtures to the West could be construed as signifying a genuine change in Soviet policy.

The head of the American State Department added: "The Iron Curtain remains a basic obstacle to the attainment of that peace which will ease the tension in people's minds everywhere." As for the five-power peace conference proposed by Russia, Secretary Acheson had this to say: "Why only five powers to make peace? We already have a peace pact, not only among five powers but among 60 nations, in the United Nations Charter."

The Secretary of State renewed America's invitation to the Soviet government to work toward "concrete realistic agreements" within the UN framework rather than through a "vague five-power pact," as he put it. Secretary Acheson suggested that everyone re-read the three basic resolutions on peace which have been adopted by the UN General Assembly since December 1949. He added: "And by 'everyone' I mean also the peoples of the USSR. Will their government give them the same opportunity that peoples of the Free World have had to read and study these important resolutions? That remains to be seen."

# # # # #

FORD FOUNDATION ALLOCATES FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

will ease the tension in [illegible] five-power peace conference proposed by Russia, Secretary Acheson had this to say: "Why only five powers to make peace? We already have a peace pact, not only among five powers but among 60 nations, in the United Nations Charter."

The Secretary of State renewed America's invitation to the Soviet government to work toward "concrete realistic agreements" within the UN framework rather than through a "vague five-power pact," as he put it. Secretary Acheson suggested that everyone re-read the three basic resolutions on peace which have been adopted by the UN General Assembly since December 1949. He added: "And by 'everyone' I mean also the peoples of the USSR. Will their government give them the same opportunity that peoples of the Free World have had to read and study these important resolutions? That remains to be seen."

# # # # #

FORD FOUNDATION ALLOCATES FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND BETTER USE OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES ABROAD

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Paul Hoffman, President of the Ford Foundation, the largest philanthropic organization in the world, has announced that the Foundation has authorized the use of $5,000,000 for the development and better use of economic resources abroad.

He said that this is but an initial allocation to be used in India and pakistan. It is the Foundation's plan, he added 'to devote one-third of the organization's $500,000,000 to aid other underdeveloped areas overseas and promote good will and better understanding among nations.

The former chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration said that the Foundation's funds would be largely concentrated in areas and activities for which other private or public funds do not appear to be available. Potential projects to promote understanding and reduce tension among nations, he stated, might include agricultural demonstrations and advice, development of agricultural credit institutions and cooperative societies, improvement of land tenure and local industries, vocational education, health and sanitation, nutrition and child care.

Hoffman emphasized that the Foundation's overseas program was intended "to supplement rather than overlap" programs of the United States Government, the United Nations and other organizations. He explained also that the Ford Foundation would not go into any country to which it had not been invited. (MORE)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Explaining why the Ford Foundation decided to spend a substantial part of its funds abroad, Hoffman said: "Carrying out the objectives of the Foundation inevitably means use of our resources in support of overseas projects that promise to contribute to peace and to the mitigation of tensions among people. Frontal attacks to threats to peace are the business of a Foundation whose prime object is peace. And such attacks can be made only where the threats exist. Therefore, for the foreseeable future, the officers believe that up to one-third of available Foundation resources should be used in this manner."

# # # # #

RECORD CONCERT IN NEW YORK COMMEMORATES 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF ENRICO CARUSO

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The thirtieth anniversary of the death of the great Italian tenor and star of America's Metropolitan Opera Company, Enrico Caruso was observed in New York City in a simple manner which would have delighted the warm-hearted virtuoso.

In a recorded outdoor concert arranged by the New York Public Library the voice of the great tenor was heard once more only two blocks from the Metropolitan Opera House where his inspired performances won him the acclaim of the whole world.

The audience was composed largely of business people from the tall office buildings which surround the grounds of the New York Public Library. The music lovers sat on benches under the trees of the library grounds and quietly ate sandwiches from paper bags. Many were members of the regular group which attends the library's noon hour recorded concerts.

The anniversary concert comprised selections representing Caruso's entire career. It began with an aria recorded in 1903 before his sensational debut in New York and included a rare rendition of "Vesti La Giubba" from the opera "Pagliacci," the work most closely associated with the famous singer.

# # # # #

UN TROOPS CARE FOR NORTH AND SOUTH KOREAN CHILDREN

SEOUL, (USIS)--There is a great deal of difference between the [illegible] of the communist North Korean [illegible] of Korean war waifs

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

blocks from the Metropolitan Opera House where his inspired performances won him the acclaim of the whole world.

The audience was composed largely of business people from the tall office buildings which surround the grounds of the New York Public Library. The music lovers sat on benches under the trees of the library grounds and quietly ate sandwiches from paper bags. Many were members of the regular group which attends the library's noon hour recorded concerts.

The anniversary concert comprised selections representing Caruso's entire career. It began with an aria recorded in 1903 before his sensational debut in New York and included a rare rendition of "Vesti La Giubba" from the opera "Pagliacci," the work most closely associated with the famous singer.

# # # # #

UN TROOPS CARE FOR NORTH AND SOUTH KOREAN CHILDREN

SEOUL, (USIS)--There is a great deal of difference between the UN and the communist North Korean treatment of Korean war waifs.

Correspondents writing from Seoul point out that the UN troops in Korea make no distinction between children born north and south of the thirty eighth parallel. They consider all the children as dependent humans desperately in need of guidance and help.

The communist North Koreans, however do not share this view. A dispatch from Seoul says that "hundreds of Korean orphans brought back by United Nations soldiers each day give mute testimony that condemns the reds on this score. Many of these children are close to death from malnutrition or untreated diseases." Many older children testify through interpreters that communist troops took all their food.

It is estimated that there are approximately 100,000 children in South Korean orphanages. This number increases daily. Many are North Korean children whose parents died during the war.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 11 August 1951

COMPLETE SUBSERVIENCE IS PURPOSE OF NEW WAVE OF PURGES SWEEPING SOVIETIZED EUROPE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--"A new wave of purges is sweeping across Sovietized eastern Europe," an editorial in the New York Times notes. And it points out: "In Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia within the past few weeks generals and high government officials have been arrested and others have simply disappeared drom public view. Some have been accused of spying for the West, others of Titoism and disloyalty to the Soviet Union. If experience is any guide, these moves against high ranking personages are being accompanied by convulsions within each country as the secret police seize victims from the rank and file who might have followed the generals and government officials. Terror dogs the footsteps of all in these countries as not even the highest of the puppets can be certain that he is safe from Moscow-ordered liquidation."

The Times continues: "The purpose of these purges is clear. Stalin wishes to reduce these satellite states to complete subservience and to guarantee that none there will dare to oppose his will. As he demonstrated so abundantly in the purge trials in the USSR, in the 1930's he regards this device as an excellent means of instilling the fear which is his assurance of obedience. It does not matter whether the accused are innocent or guilty, so long as those who are spared come to believe that any move of rebellion on their part will be immediately known and punished."

The influential New York paper concludes: "It is for history to judge whether these tactics in eastern Europe will achieve their goal. For the West the primary lesson of these events is the conclusion that now, more than six years since the Soviet army marched into this area, the Kremlin still has no confidence in the loyalty and trustworthiness of these peoples. It still is not sure that if it orders Polish or Bulgarian or Czechoslovak divisions to fight the West they will do so. Stalin still fears that, if given the opportunity, these subject peoples will turn against him. So long as this disturbs him, he must think twice about starting new adventures in Europe and so long will the remorseless reign of terror continue."

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

vience and to guarantee that none there will dare to oppose his will. As he demonstrated so abundantly in the purge trials in the USSR, in the 1930's he regards this device as an excellent means of instilling the fear which is his assurance of obedience. It does not matter whether the accused are innocent or guilty, so long as those who are spared come to believe that any move of rebellion on their part will be immediately known and punished."

The influential New York paper concludes: "It is for history to judge whether these tactics in eastern Europe will achieve their goal. For the West the primary lesson of these events is the conclusion that now, more than six years since the Soviet army marched into this area, the Kremlin still has no confidence in the loyalty and trustworthiness of these peoples. It still is not sure that if it orders Polish or Bulgarian or Czechoslovak divisions to fight the West they will do so. Stalin still fears that, if given the opportunity, these subject peoples will turn against him. So long as this disturbs him, he must think twice about starting new adventures in Europe and so long will the remorseless reign of terror continue."

# # # # #

AMERICANS CELEBRATE "BABE RUTH DAY" WITH RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAM, AND OTHER SPECIAL OBSERVANCES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The third anniversary of the death of Babe Ruth will be observed in ceremonies throughout the United States on Thursday, August 16.

The program will be coordinated by the Babe Ruth Foundation. The Foundation is active in collecting funds for the American Cancer Society, soliciting aid for underprivileged children, and generally promoting the ideals of sportsmanship in the youth of America. The great baseball player himself was a cancer victim.

Among the features of the memorial observance planned as an annual event is the presentation of a Babe Ruth Home Run Award to the leading home run hitter in the major leagues. During next Thursday's anniversary program, periods of silence will be observed in every major and minor league baseball park in America. A national radio and television program eulogizing the late sports idol is also scheduled.

The Babe Ruth anniversary observance has had the warm endorsement of President Truman, an enthusiastic baseball fan himself. The

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

President said in a letter to the Program Committee: "It is my ferven hope that the name of such an outstanding hero be immortalized not only as an example of heroism, but as a continuing reminder to all the world that the underprivileged, the orphans, the poor of any race, creed or color, can always find opportunity in this great land of ours."

The chairman of the Babe Ruth Memorial Program Committee is Dizzy Dean, one of the greatest of all National League pitchers. Mr. Dean is now a baseball broadcaster.

# # # # #

UNOFFICIAL EXCURSIONS TO BERLIN'S AMERICAN ZONE POPULAR WITH COMMUNIST YOUTH

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune notes that unofficial excursions to the American Zone of Berlin seem to be one of the most popular features of the communist-sponsored East Berlin youth festival.

The Herald Tribune points out: "Some 100,000 youthful visitors to the communist jamboree crossed over into the western sector in one day alone to have a look at the American imperialist monsters, despite the fact that they had been warned against doing so by the Russian-controlled police."

The editorial continues: "The strangest thing was that the decadent West turned out to be a pretty nice place after all. It so impressed some of the East Berlin visitors that 238 of them immediately applied for asylum, as did a sprinkling of Poles, Czechs and Bulgarians. Even those who didn't remain must have gone home with some interesting tales to tell the folks."

"For instance," the Herald Tribune says, " there was the adventure which befell a party of 33 East German boys and girls who were picked up in the western sector by an American army truck and taken to an army-operated youth center. There they found that the food was plentiful and the company pleasant, that you could swim and hike without talking politics and looking at pictures of Stalin, or anybody else, for that matter. All this must have been confusing

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

The Herald Tribune points out: "Some 100,000 youthful visitors to the communist jamboree crossed over into the western sector in one day alone to have a look at the American imperialist monsters, despite the fact that they had been warned against doing so by the Russian-controlled police."

The editorial continues: "The strangest thing was that the decadent West turned out to be a pretty nice place after all. It so impressed some of the East Berlin visitors that 238 of them immediately applied for asylum, as did a sprinkling of Poles, Czechs and Bulgarians. Even those who didn't remain must have gone home with some interesting tales to tell the folks."

"For instance," the Herald Tribune says, " there was the adventure which befell a party of 33 East German boys and girls who were picked up in the western sector by an American army truck and taken to an army-operated youth center. There they found that the food was plentiful and the company pleasant, that you could swim and hike without talking politics and looking at pictures of Stalin, or anybody else, for that matter. All this must have been confusing to the young Germans, for they had been assured by the communists that such camps were training bases for war. Now they must hardly know whether to believe the communists or their own eyes.

The New York Herald Tribune editorial concludes: "It has always been the contention of the West that people everywhere would choose its system over the communists' if they were allowed to compare the two. By importing hundreds of thousands of youngsters to Berlin for their big propaganda extravaganza, the communists have inadvertently given them a peek over the Curtain. Perhaps the Russians are beginning to wonder why they ever went into the circus business in the first place."

# # # # #

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION CHECKS ON TUBERCULOSIS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--36 million children in twenty-three countries of the world have been checked for tuberculosis by the World Health Organization since the end of World War II.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 13 August 1951

PRESIDENT TRUMAN CHALLENGES SOVIET TO REMOVE TRAVEL AND COMMUNICATIONS BARRIERS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND OTHER NATIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--President Truman has challenged Russia to practice what it preaches by removing existing barriers that prevent travel and communication between Russia and other countries.

This challenge was given by the American President in answer to the recent letter from Nikolai Shvernik, the Chief of State of the Soviet Union, asserting that Russia "places no barriers in the path of the intercourse of the Soviet people with the people of other countries."

"This has not been true in the past," Mr. Truman declared at his press conference. "Witness the rigid prohibitions laid down by the Soviet Government against people from the Soviet Union traveling abroad and people from other countries traveling in the Soviet Union.' He said, "The rigid restrictions imposed by the Soviet Government on the reading of books and magazines and newspapers from outside of the Soviet Union by Soviet people, the large-scale and costly effort by the Soviet Government to 'jam' the radio broadcasts of the Voice of America and other free radios, the prevention by the Soviet Government of Russian wives of citizens of other countries from leaving the Soviet Union, and many other barriers preventing travel and communication between the Soviet Union and other countries."

The American President concluded: "I will be particularly interested to see whether the Soviet Government means what it says, and now intends to change these policies."

Mr. Truman told reporters he would like very much to have the present world tension relaxed for the achievement of complete and permanent world peace, which, he added, is not unattainable.

In his statement to the newsmen, President Truman chided Russia for withholding for thirty days from its people the Resolution of Friendship adopted by the United States Congress and transmitted to [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG No. 775009

He said, "The rigid restrictions imposed by the Soviet on the reading of books and magazines and newspapers from outside of the Soviet Union by Soviet people, the large-scale and costly effort by the Soviet Government to 'jam' the radio broadcasts of the Voice of America and other free radios, the prevention by the Soviet Government of Russian wives of citizens of other countries from leaving the Soviet Union, and many other barriers preventing travel and communication between the Soviet Union and other countries."

The American President concluded: "I will be particularly interested to see whether the Soviet Government means what it says, and now intends to change these policies."

Mr. Truman told reporters he would like very much to have the present world tension relaxed for the achievement of complete and permanent world peace, which, he added, is not unattainable.

In his statement to the newsmen, President Truman chided Russia for withholding for thirty days from its people the Resolution of Friendship adopted by the United States Congress and transmitted to Mr. Shvernik by Mr. Truman on July 7. He noted that a month later, when the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet replied with its own declaration of friendship, it was released in America at once "since in a free country there is no reason or desire to withhold such information from the people."

However Mr. Truman said he was glad the Soviet leaders finally had published and broadcast the United States message along with their reply "as millions of Soviet citizens can now hear and read for themselves the Resolution of Friendship enacted by the representatives of the American people."

# # # # #

YUGOSLAV PUBLICATION PRESENTS BELIEF THAT IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES EXIST BETWEEN RUSSIA AND COMMUNIST CHINA

BELGRADE, (USIS)--Political analysts in Yugoslavia believe that a deep ideological split has already occurred between Soviet leaders and those of the Chinese communist government.

They offer in support of this theory the June 29 edition of the Cominform Journal for a lasting peace for a people's democracy which is entirely devoted to the thirtieth anniversary of the Chinese communist revolution.

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 775009

The Journal has four articles by Chinese communist leaders and an unsigned editorial by a Russian author which attempts to refute the position taken by the Chinese on important political questions.

Politika, the Belgrade newspaper, says the Cominform was obliged to publish the Chinese articles because, while it was "bad to print them it would have been still worse not to have." The analysis says the four Chinese authors ignored Stalin and gave credit for the Chinese communist revolution entirely to Chinese red leader Mao Tse-Tung.

The Russian article, on the other hand, gave Premier Stalin credit for "the profound attention" he paid to the "struggle of the Chinese people for freedom and independence and for assistance to the Chinese communist past and present." But the Chinese authors made no mention of any assistance from the Soviet.

An article by Chinese General Chu Teh also made no mention of Soviet aid to China and maintained that the Chinese revolution was a new victory for Marxism and Leninism, with no mention of Stalin. General Chu insisted on the Mao theory of the Chinese revolution--"that there is an organic connection between the general truth of the science of Marxism and Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution."

The Chinese view and the Yugoslav view of communism are parallel and believe that Marxism and Leninism is only a guide and not a dogma and that each revolution must be carried out according to the specific conditions and traditions of each country.

This is in direct opposition to the imperialist doctrine of the Kremlin which maintains, by force of arms and oppression, that the Soviet interpretation is the only road to communism and must be followed by all communist countries.

# # # # #

FORD FOUNDATION GRANTS FUNDS FOR SPECIAL RADIO AND TELEVISION PRODUCTIONS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The first attempt to combine cultural and educational interests directly with commercial programming in Ameri-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

the science of Marxism and Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution."

The Chinese view and the Yugoslav view of communism are parallel and believe that Marxism and Leninism is only a guide and not a dogma and that each revolution must be carried out according to the specific conditions and traditions of each country.

This is in direct opposition to the imperialist doctrine of the Kremlin which maintains, by force of arms and oppression, that the Soviet interpretation is the only road to communism and must be followed by all communist countries.

# # # # #

FORD FOUNDATION GRANTS FUNDS FOR SPECIAL RADIO AND TELEVISION PRODUCTIONS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The first attempt to combine cultural and educational interests directly with commercial programming in American radio and television will be carried out under a grant by the Ford Foundation.

The Foundation announced this week that it has made $1,200,000 grant for a television-radio workshop to produce the cultural and public service programs for use in what it describes as "the normal stream of commercial broadcasting."

The workshop programs will be offered without charge to commercial broadcasters who have indicated willingness to cooperate by providing air time. Major emphasis will be placed on television programs which will be made on films.

The first product of the workshop however will be a series of radio programs titled "The People Act" and will show how Americans have banded together to solve community problems. Workshop director will be James Webb Young, an advertising man who has made a special study for the Foundation to determine how commercial broadcasting can contribute to "a better level of educational, informative and more culturally mature programming."

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

13 August 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

MOSCOW TALKS ABOUT HELPING UNDERPRIVILEGED,
BUT DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE AID OR FUNDS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Herald Tribune underscores the fact that despite Moscow's vaunted interest in improving the lot of the underprivileged, it is making no contribution whatsoever to the various international agencies for relief and reconstruction.

Says the Herald Tribune: "Moscow's tearful concern for the world's underprivileged peoples has been told, retold and reiterated in nearly all known languages. Presumably if words were rubles there would be caviar on every Hottentot table. One must admit that the Kremlin's fraudulent promises are high in propaganda value. Their nutritional content, unfortunately, is precisely nil."

"This," the New York newspaper continues, "is not generally realized in those hungry and overcrowded lands where millions have swallowed the communist line that the 'blood-sucking Wall Street capitalists' are the source of all their troubles and that the Soviet Union is the cornucopia from which all blessings flow."

The Herald Tribune goes on: "Dr. Isador Lubin, American delegate on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, did a neat job of exploding this illusion in Tuesday's UNESCO debate at Geneva. He pointed out that despite Moscow's vaunted interest in improving the lot of underdeveloped and war-wrecked countries it is making no contribution whatever to such agencies as the International Children's Emergency Fund, the Palestine Refugee Organization, the International Refugee Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Bank.

"Dr. Lubin was stating a simple fact that the world should know, but for the most part doesn't. Countless beneficiaries of United Nations relief mistakenly assume that because the Soviet Union is a United Nations member it is also a contributor to the help they are receiving. They should be set right. Dr. Lubin's statement should be carried round the world. It answers a dangerous Soviet myth in [illegible] peasant can understand. "In

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

realized in those hungry and overcrowded lands where millions have swallowed the communist line that the 'blood-sucking Wall Street capitalists' are the source of all their troubles and that the Soviet Union is the cornucopia from which all blessings flow."

The Herald Tribune goes on: "Dr. Isador Lubin, American delegate on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, did a neat job of exploding this illusion in Tuesday's UNESCO debate at Geneva. He pointed out that despite Moscow's vaunted interest in improving the lot of underdeveloped and war-wrecked countries it is making no contribution whatever to such agencies as the International Children's Emergency Fund, the Palestine Refugee Organization, the International Refugee Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Bank.

"Dr. Lubin was stating a simple fact that the world should know, but for the most part doesn't. Countless beneficiaries of United Nations relief mistakenly assume that because the Soviet Union is a United Nations member it is also a contributor to the help they are receiving. They should be set right. Dr. Lubin's statement should be carried round the world. It answers a dangerous Soviet myth in a way that the most underprivileged peasant can understand. "In short," the Herald Tribune concludes, "any resemblance between Stalin and Santa Claus is purely imaginary."

# # # # #

COMMUNIST-SPONSORED YOUTH FESTIVAL CONTRASTS STRIKINGLY WITH WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York World Telegram says editorially that the communist-sponsored World Festival of Youth, in East Berlin, and the World Assembly of Youth, in Ithaca, New York, present a striking contrast in ideologies.

The New York newspaper declares: "The communist-led sessions in the Soviet sector of Berlin are beating the drum for Uncle Joe Stalin. They are distinguished chiefly by the parroting of party-line propaganda. So long as he stays on that line, any Tom, Dick or Harry can mount the rostrum and spout to his heart's content in the name of any youth group he elects to represent."

Participants in the youth conference being held at Cornell University in New York state, however, the World Telegram points out, "are in a different boat. They come as accredited representatives of specific groups whose seriousness in support of democracy has won them official membership in this world body. They may speak only for the group whose credentials they bear." (MORE)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

The editorial continues: "The delegates to the New York conference, representing many foreign lands, move about as they please, see this country as it is, and have samples of American hospitality pressed upon them from all sides. The youths at the communist conference must get their samples surreptitiously. Many of them, venturing into West Berlin for a taste of the democratic life, found it so palatable that they wouldn't go back. As a result the communists clamped down on such visits."

The World Telegram editorial concludes: "It is easy to see what the results of these contrasting procedures will be. Youths of the communist world will return home with nothing but a richer store of vituperatives to hurl at the Free World. Those at Cornell will carry to all corners of the democratic world the realization that only from a free exchange of ideas and knowledge can come the real understanding on which peace must depend."

# # # # #

POLISH GOVERNMENT CLOSES AMERICAN INFORMATION OFFICE IN WARSAW: U. S. RETALIATES BY CLOSING POLAND'S INFORMATION OFFICE IN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States has retaliated for the action of the Polish Government in closing down the American Information Office in Warsaw by giving the communist satellite state 24 hours to close its information office in New York.

An official of the American State Department, announcing the retaliatory action, noted that the Polish move was "of particular interest coming so soon after a visit of Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Deputy Premier, to Warsaw."

The State Department spokesman also pointed out that the polish Government order closing the American Information Office came only a few days after the Soviet President had sent President Truman proposals of steps to consolidate peace and friendship between the United States and Russia.

And the State Department official added: "The United States Government regards this action of the Polish Government as an entirely unwarranted interference with the free exchange of information between nations, an exchange which this government is always ready

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States has retaliated for the action of the Polish Government in closing down the American Information Office in Warsaw by giving the communist satellite state 24 hours to close its information office in New York.

An official of the American State Department, announcing the retaliatory action, noted that the Polish move was "of particular interest coming so soon after a visit of Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Deputy Premier, to Warsaw."

The State Department spokesman also pointed out that the polish Government order closing the American Information Office came only a few days after the Soviet President had sent President Truman proposals of steps to consolidate peace and friendship between the United States and Russia.

And the State Department official added: "The United States Government regards this action of the Polish Government as an entirely unwarranted interference with the free exchange of information between nations, an exchange which this government is always ready to foster on a fair and reciprocal basis."

The United States Information Service in Warsaw has consisted of a library and motion picture theatre where Polish citizens were encouraged to inspect American magazines, books and films and thus gain a better understanding of the American people and their system of government.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 13 August 1951

END OF AGGRESSION IN THE WORLD IS POSSIBLE, DECLARES DR. RALPH BUNCHE

DENVER, Colorado, (USIS)--Dr. Ralph Bunche, Director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, has declared that "If the lessons of Korea are learned well and if nations will but take the preventive actions which these lessons demand, there can be an end to aggression in the world and an era of far greater security for all peoples."

Dr. Bunche spoke at the World Affairs Institute of the University of Denver, in America's western state of Colorado.

"The successful United Nations intervention in Korea may well prove to be the decisive event in our times," the Nobel Prizewinner said. "The Korean decision was the first instance in history of collective police action to repel aggression. Korea sounded the harsh alarm for the free world and purchased invaluable time in which free peoples might mobilize their strength.

"Korea has demonstrated the immense potentiality of collective action by peoples whose sights are true. It has provided a most solemn warning to all would-be aggressors of the future."

# # # # #

JAPANESE BUDDHIST AND SHINTO LEADERS TOUR AMERICA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Touring the United States is a group of eight Japanese Buddhist and Shinto leaders. The group is composed of shrine Shintoists, secular Shintoists and Buddhists. The leaders are observing how religious denominations in the United States carry on their activities without interference from or dependence on any government agency.

The group leader is Gitan Matani, President of the Japan Religious League, an organization in which all religions are represented and which works for the separation of church and state in Japan.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

"Korea has demonstrated the immense potentiality of collective action by peoples whose sights are true. It has provided a most solemn warning to all would-be aggressors of the future."

# # # # #

JAPANESE BUDDHIST AND SHINTO LEADERS TOUR AMERICA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Touring the United States is a group of eight Japanese Buddhist and Shinto leaders. The group is composed of shrine Shintoists, secular Shintoists and Buddhists. The leaders are observing how religious denominations in the United States carry on their activities without interference from or dependence on any government agency.

The group leader is Gitan Matani, President of the Japan Religious League, an organization in which all religions are represented and which works for the separation of church and state in Japan.

Mr. Matani said this principle "is part of the general spirit in the United States. Unfortunately this is not so in Japan. We do not give this important matter enough thought...we drift along. We must urge the people to more activity." The League President said he will hold meetings throughout Japan on his return to tell the people how American sects maintain independence with no ties to the government.

Yoshinori Morii, a Professor of the Science of Religion at Tenri University, called for a moral revival in Japan with an increased emphasis on moral values in the schools and a strengthening of conviction among religious leaders.

Said he: "Too many of our spiritual leaders lack self-confidence. I would ask them for a more positive attitude--they must demand more spiritully from the people and they themselves must also give more. We must also endeavor for greater emphasis on moral values in our schools--that is where character is made."

His experience in the United States has convinced him, said Yoshio Shinohara, that "religious liberty is maintained by the people's will. An American wants religious independence for himself, so he wills it for everyone also." While political freedom and independence of thought are making gains in Japan, Shinohara feels that the Japanese as yet "have no clear conception of separation of church and state." Shinohara is chief of the Religious Section of the ministry of State.

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Japan has need of a great moral revival, in the opinion of Aiho Suehiro of Kyoto, and he feels that it is the duty of the priests so to "ennoble" themselves spiritually that their example will "inspire" the people. Suehiro urges his countrymen to "go back to the golden age of spiritual responsibility and morality."

The Japanese religious leaders are visiting agencies of many religious denominations in the New York area during the next few weeks.

# # # # #

MUSICIANS' UNION BRINGS MUSIC IN MANY FORMS FREE TO AMERICANS AND CANADIANS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Strange as it may seem, the Musicians' Union of the United States and Canada presents about 13,000 free concerts each year.

The concerts are intended to stimulate interest in personal appearance performances rather than music on radios and phonographs.

The program was started in 1947 as the result of a union contract with phonograph record companies. Under the contract, between 0.25 cent and 2.5 cents a record is set aside in what is known as the "Music Performance Trust Fund of the Phonograph Industry." It averages $1.5 million a year. And it is this money that pays for the live concerts throughout the United States and Canada. The money is distributed to the two countries on a proportional basis. Local branches of the Union suggest programs suitable for their communities and select performers of high musical ability who are paid union wages from the trust fund.

Concerts are given by symphony orchestras, chamber music groups, parade bands, and dance bands for youthful gatherings. Musicians also perform in hospital wards and individual music lessons are given persons confined to their homes because of illness.

# # # # #

COMMUNIST YOUTHS DEFY ORDERS TO VISIT WEST BERLIN

BERLIN, (USIS)--The communist youth rally in East Berlin is backfiring in the faces of its Soviet sponsors as a result of the poor food and accomodations provided for the thousands of youngsters

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

tract with phonograph record companies. Under the contract, between 0.25 cent and 2.5 cents a record is set aside in what is known as the "Music Performance Trust Fund of the Phonograph Industry." It averages $1.5 million a year. And it is this money that pays for the live concerts throughout the United States and Canada. The money is distributed to the two countries on a proportional basis. Local branches of the Union suggest programs suitable for their communities and select performers of high musical ability who are paid union wages from the trust fund.

Concerts are given by symphony orchestras, chamber music groups, parade bands, and dance bands for youthful gatherings. Musicians also perform in hospital wards and individual music lessons are given persons confined to their homes because of illness.

# # # # #

COMMUNIST YOUTHS DEFY ORDERS TO VISIT WEST BERLIN

BERLIN, (USIS)--The communist youth rally in East Berlin is backfiring in the faces of its Soviet sponsors as a result of the poor food and accomodations provided for the thousands of youngsters --some only ten years old--they have lured to the monster demonstration against the West.

The Berlin Telegraf of East Berlin reports: "Hunger is growing" and that the communist official in charge of food arrangements for the rally has been arrested. A young nurse who had crossed to the Free Berlin Zone to do some window shopping told newspapermen, "We get only a half a pound of sausage and some bread and crackers early in the morning. This and some beans or cabbage at noontime are supposed to carry us through the bay."

A thin boy named Egon who had also slipped into the forbidden Free Zone of Berlin says the accomodations provided for the communist rally "are like those of a concentration camp. At night we are locked in our barracks and police guard the front of the building. Some of us went out the windows."

Thousands of the youths have passed up the communist speech-making and parades at the rally to visit the bright lights and well-stocked shops of West Berlin. Sympathetic West Berliners buy the young visitors ice cream, chocolates and cakes--unknown delicacies to the children from Soviet-dominated countries.

West Berlin police estimate that 100,000 of the 500,000 young people at the communist rally have defied orders and clandestinely visited the Free Zone of the city. Many have decided not to returen to Soviet control and have asked for asylum in the West.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

FOR GENERAL RELEASE TO MAGAZINES: 13 August 1951

New articles for general release to magazines for translation and publication are grouped according to subject matter and outlined briefly below.

When pictures accompany an article, the fact is noted after the title.

This material, as well as articles designed for exclusive release, may be obtained free of charge from Room 401, Radio Tokyo Building.

AGRICULTURE

1. "Agriculture Air Bulletin" (July 18, 1951)
Bulletin reports current agricultural developments in the U.S. such as the observation of National Farm Safety Week, an agricultural research center sponsored by more than 1,000 business and industrial leaders in Texas, management of a 270-acre farm by an American nun, importation of Middle East game birds, development of a low-cost weaving device by the Department of Agriculture, and the latest efforts to curb the Dutch elm disease.

2. "A Garden Spot Can Be a Danger Spot" 9 pictures
Article and photographs explain the right and wrong way of working in the garden.

3. "U.S. Farm Cooperatives Termed 'Bulwark Against Communism'"
Clarence J. McCormick, Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture believes that the voluntary bandin together of free and independent farm families creates modern business organizations equipped to keep pace with the defense speed-up.

BIOGRAPHY

4. "Nicest Guy in Washington" 1 picture
William S. White writes that General Omar Bradley occupies a new and exalted niche in our military hierarchy. But his greatness as a man surpasses his extraordinary capabilities as an officer.

5. "George Balanchine: American Choreographer" 1 picture
Critic Allen Churchill contends that George Balanchine's achievements in ballet will live long after him. Balanchine has brought greater flexibility to pure, classical ballet.

COMMERCE - INDUSTRY

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 775009

Dutch elm disease.

2. "A Garden Spot Can Be a Danger Spot" 9 pictures
Article and photographs explain the right and wrong way of working in the garden.

3. "U.S. Farm Cooperatives Termed 'Bulwark Against Communism'"
Clarence J. McCormick, Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture believes that the voluntary bandin together of free and independent farm families creates modern business organizations equipped to keep pace with the defense speed-up.

BIOGRAPHY

4. "Nicest Guy in Washington" 1 picture
William S. White writes that General Omar Bradley occupies a new and exalted niche in our military hierarchy. But his greatness as a man surpasses his extraordinary capabilities as an officer.

5. "George Balanchine: American Choreographer" 1 picture
Critic Allen Churchill contends that George Balanchine's achievements in ballet will live long after him. Balanchine has brought greater flexibility to pure, classical ballet.

COMMERCE - INDUSTRY

6. "International Trade to Strengthen the Free World"
F. Preston Forbes, Deputy Director of the Intelligence and Services Division, Office of International Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce describes how the U.S and the democratic countries are constantly seeking better means to foster and strengthen international trade as an economic bulwark against hostile ideologies.

7. "Australia Shows Way in Unified Port Control"
After 15 years' operation, shipping observers consider that the unified system of port control adopted in New South Wales provides smooth and efficient service.

8. "Houses: Factory-Finished" 2 pictures
A private corporation builds the whole house on an assembly line, delivers it, all set up, to your front door.

9. "Firm Furnishes Homes with... Homeyness"
An enterprising couple with an ideal of service use their knowledge, talent, experience, and originality in turning houses into homes.

CULTURE

10. "Cultural Air Bulletin" (July 10, 1951)
This issue includes items on a Southern Californian summer art school, the annual Oregon Shakespearean Festival, various cultural notes and briefs, and a feature article on John Crowe Ransom, American poet, editor, and teacher.

11. "America's Book-of-the-Month Club" 5 pictures
This informative article explains how the oldest and one of the largest book clubs

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

in America operates, the kind of books it has given to its subscribers, what its friends and critics say about it, along with an appraisal of its accomplishments.

12. "Chamber Music Finds a Patron in the United States"
A quarter-century ago Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, an American musician and patron of the arts established the Coolidge Foundation to encourage cultivation of chamber music by making possible performance of new compositions of instrumental music.

13. "Jazz Is American"
Otto Cesana, a "modern" musician who is well grounded in his classics tells how jazz is the folk song element and the particular form of musical speech for America.

14. "Special Collections Arranged by New York Gallery" 4 pictures
Julius Carlebach, owner and director of the Carlebach Galleries goes to the far ends of the world at the special request of manufacturers in search of their products' ancestral predecessors.

15. "The Harmonium: An Instrument Inspired by the Orient" 7 pictures
The harmonium, a double-keyboard organ-type instrument played by forcing air across floating brass reeds, was invented by a Danish musician in 1779--who borrowed its principle from an unknown Chinese inventor of many centuries ago.

ECONOMICS

16. "Economics Air Bulletin" (July 20, 1951)
Current issue contributes items on how small manufacturers share in U.S. defense orders, a lifelike dummy aids U.S. aviation research, U.S. proposes a new National Airport Plan, and a special feature on the U.S. blueprint for 15% industrial expansion.

17. "National Weaknesses Retard Soviet Industrial Progress"
Weaknesses in the Russian industrial structure have kept that nation far behind the industrial power of the U.S. and the combined strength of Western Europe reports Paul M. Tyler, leading U.S. mining expert.

18. "Overcoming Raw Materials Shortage"
The Western World must apply its resources and technique to an expansion of the raw materials on which an unparalleled production machine depends, and devise new ways of economising in the use of scarce materials by, for example, recovery and substitution.

19. "Government Aids Small Business in the United States"
Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce describes how the Department of Commerce provides management aids to small businessmen through local organizations or its 42 field offices; supplies economic information and scientific and technical advice through its Office of Technical Services, the Weather Bureau, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Standards and other similar offices.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Current issue contributes items on how small manufacturers share in U.S. defense orders, a lifelike dummy aids U.S. aviation research, U.S. proposes a new National Airport Plan, and a special feature on the U.S. blueprint for 15% industrial expansion.

17. "National Weaknesses Retard Soviet Industrial Progress"
Weaknesses in the Russian industrial structure have kept that nation far behind the industrial power of the U.S. and the combined strength of Western Europe reports Paul M. Tyler, leading U.S. mining expert.

18. "Overcoming Raw Materials Shortage"
The Western World must apply its resources and technique to an expansion of the raw materials on which an unparalleled production machine depends, and devise new ways of economising in the use of scarce materials by, for example, recovery and substitution.

19. "Government Aids Small Business in the United States"
Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce describes how the Department of Commerce provides management aids to small businessmen through local organizations or its 42 field offices; supplies economic information and scientific and technical advice through its Office of Technical Services, the Weather Bureau, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Standards and other similar offices.

EDUCATION

20. "Home Nursing in the High School"
Home nursing in high schools can be a vital subject if it is developed as a part of the students' life experience maintains Margaret C. Hilbert, R.N. There exists an abundance of visual aid material, actual equipment, opportunity for activity, and opportunity for correlation with other subjects.

21. "The Study of Child Psychology in the United States"
Dr. Arthur T. Jersild of Columbia University reviews the rapid growth of child psychology in the U.S. both as a pure and applied science.

22. "The Museum with a Voice"
The Division of Audio-Visual Education of an educational museum broadcasts popular, experiment-in-your-classroom, participating science programs for children in the elementary grades.

GENERAL

23. "U.S.A. Life Air Bulletin" (July 13, 1951)
News bulletin features new television shows on public welfare, the international encampment of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, the honoring of the five outstanding women journalists in the U.S., a unique college course for millers, the popularity of summer language schools, and various notes and briefs.

24. "Toward Modern Church Sculpture" 5 pictures
A group of lay Catholics working for better liturgical art commission modern sculp-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

tors to create sculpture which is religious in spirit as well as subject. Photographs show that modern artists can do so without esthetic compromise or the mere copying of past tradition.

25. "Highlights and Sidelights from Britain" (No. 264)
A weekly close-up of men and affairs in the realms of research and discovery, science and industry, medicine and social welfare, radio and television, stage and screen, literature, fashion, and sport.

26. "This I Do Believe"
David Lilienthal states his creed for a positive democracy which provides the human rights of the individual.

27. "The Voice of the People"
Joseph C. Franks writes how the American people express their thoughts through the letters columns of newspapers. Democracy can be measured by these letters written and mailed with confidence and assurance--but never in fear.

28. "It's Hard Work to Make You Laugh" 3 pictures
Every true circus clown has his own distinctive make-up, and no other clown will copy it. This article describes the art of clowning in a circus as practiced by Felix Adler, one of the greatest clowns of all time.

29. "The Challenge to 'Colonialism'"
The former British Secretary of State for the Colonies points out that the word "partnership" should be substituted for "colony" to indicate the present relationships within the Commonwealth.

INTERNATIONAL - UNITED NATIONS

30. "United Nations News Features" (26 July 1951) 1 picture
Of special interest in this collection of UN news are items on how Haitian peasants learn fish farming under UN program (FAO), the WHO report on the world population increase of 60,000 daily, the IRO staff contribution to UN relief for India, the increase in the UNESCO membership, and the continued rise in prices of basic world trade commodities.

31. "The First Five Years"
The AP reporter of the United Nations reviews in an interesting manner the progress of the United Nations in its first five years.

32. "Live Magnanimously"
The president of Yale University stresses that people should fight for justice in international matters but at the same time be generous. He explains in terms of our relations with Russia what he means and quotes from Bible and history examples of a magnanimous fighter for justice.

33. "A Bulletin on Food and People"

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

"partnership" should be substituted for "colony" to indicate the present relationships within the Commonwealth.

INTERNATIONAL - UNITED NATIONS

30. "United Nations News Features" (26 July 1951) 1 picture
Of special interest in this collection of UN news are items on how Haitian peasants learn fish farming under UN program (FAO), the WHO report on the world population increase of 60,000 daily, the IRO staff contribution to UN relief for India, the increase in the UNESCO membership, and the continued rise in prices of basic world trade commodities.

31. "The First Five Years"
The AP reporter of the United Nations reviews in an interesting manner the progress of the United Nations in its first five years.

32. "Live Magnanimously"
The president of Yale University stresses that people should fight for justice in international matters but at the same time be generous. He explains in terms of our relations with Russia what he means and quotes from Bible and history examples of a magnanimous fighter for justice.

33. "A Bulletin on Food and People"
Bulletin offers a preliminary progress report on the UNESCO-FAO "Food and People" campaign to promote better understanding of the world's food and population problems. Events in Korea, western Europe, and in relation to FAO and Point 4 further highlight the significance of the subject.

LABOR

34. "The Outlook for Women in Dietetics"
The U.S. Department of Labor's Women's Bureau in its first monograph of a series of studies on occupations in the broad home economics field urges young women to explore the relatively new occupations of dietitian and public health nutritionist.

35. "Work Injuries Decline in 1949"
Work-injury rates in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries continue to decline, according to final summaries released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

36. "Achieving Industrial Stability"
Britain's industrial economy gave fresh evidence of its strength and resilience last year. Official statistics, just published by the Ministry of Labour, reveal a significant drop in stoppages of work due to trade disputes.

37. "Increasing the Coal Output"
The United Kingdom Government asks British miners to produce three million extra tons to meet the rising demands of Britain's industry. Herbert Tracey of Britain's Trades Union Congress discusses the report of the Manpower Committee on the existing

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

manpower situation and its recommendations by which wastage of manpower might be arrested, and recruitment improved.

MEDICINE - HEALTH

38. "Medical Newsletter" (July 1951)
The American Medical Association reports on new developments in the medical field in the United States.

39. "The Cripples Walk Out"
The Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation is the outgrowth of a conviction that medical responsibility goes beyond medical and surgical care and must include a program for fitting the individual who has been left seriously disabled to live as a productive member of society.

40. "Surgical Newsletter" (July 1951)
Surgeons on the staffs of various U.S. medical colleges report on new developments in the surgical field through the American Medical Association.

SCIENCE - TECHNOLOGY

41. "Carving in Crystal" 5 pictures
Lyn Harrington tells how a hobby of carving beautiful crystal into stemware, tumblers, bowls, plates, mirrors and table tops became a successful business in Victoria, B.C.

42. "Industrial Topics from Britain" (No. 30)
Bulletin announces new products and new processes in the areas of textiles, knitwear, machine tools, fire fighting equipment, flooring, engineering, and industrial premises.

WOMEN

43. "Paris Fashions Show Quiet Elegance as Shantungs Lead the Fabric Parade"
Jane Barry summarizes the spring and summer fashion outlook as seen in showings of leading French designers. Women will dress with quiet elegance in restrained colors and designs decrees fashion.

44. "Siamese Student Studies Dress Designing"
Fashion designing is even more important in Siam today than in America, according to Chantra Bulakul, one of the 300 Siamese students studying in the U.S. on Siamese Government scholarships.

45. "Illinois Legislator Hailed for Her Aid to Federation"
Legislative work in the Federation of Women's Clubs led Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers to public service in the Illinois State Legislature. She believes that women should inform themselves on politics, the science of government.

46. "Judy's Life in New York"
Story features a typical girl worker in a large New York department store.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

42. "Industrial Topics from Britain" (No. 30)
Bulletin announces new products and new processes in the areas of textiles, knit-
wear, machine tools, fire fighting equipment, flooring, engineering, and industrial
premises.

WOMEN

43. "Paris Fashions Show Quiet Elegance as Shantungs Lead the Fabric Parade"
Jane Berry summarizes the spring and summer fashion outlook as seen in showings of
leading French designers. Women will dress with quiet elegance in restrained
colors and designs decrees fashion.

44. "Siamese Student Studies Dress Designing"
Fashion designing is even more important in Siam today than in America, according to
Chantra Bulakul, one of the 300 Siamese students studying in the U.S. on Siamese
Government scholarships.

45. "Illinois Legislator Hailed for Her Aid to Federation"
Legislative work in the Federation of Women's Clubs led Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers to pub
lic service in the Illinois State Legislature. She believes that women should in-
form themselves on politics, the science of government.

46. "Judy's Life in New York"
Story features a typical girl worker in a large New York department store.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Note: Press releases available this week cover: Soviet's five-power peace pact
proposal regarded as propaganda move to sabotage Japanese Peace Conference;
Ford Foundation, largest philanthropic organization in the world allocates
funds for development and better use of economic resources abroad; UN
troops care for North and South Korean children; Russians and Americans urged
to travel freely in interests of greater understanding; communist youth festi-
val in East Berlin differs from festivals of west; Baltimore Sun believes
Russia should be made to account for prisoners of war; American organizations
campaign to provide books for the new Free University of Berlin; review of
United Nations efforts in the field of atomic energy control; Hiroshima City
fire chief appears on U.S. television broadcast; U.S. will emphasize land
reform programs in underdeveloped and needy areas; and New York's governor
urges Asians to try for better understanding of America.

Note: The Magazine Office has a number of industrial, scientific, medical, and
technical magazines from which selected articles are available.

# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 14 August 1951

FREE MEN WORKING TOGETHER WILL BLOCK SOVIET GOAL OF WORLD DOMINATION, AFFIRMS AMBASSADOR FRANCIS SAYRE

DENVER, Colorado, (USIS)--The United States representative in the United Nations Trusteeship Council, Francis Sayre, says Soviet communism will never achieve its goal of world domination because it is opposed by men working throughout the world for human freedom.

Speaking before a University group in Denver, Colorado, Ambassador Sayre declared: "The fight for freedom is a twofold fight. It involves not only resistance to political oppression but also emancipation of men and women from the shackles of hunger, disease and ignorance. Both are necessary. The winning of victory in one field contributes to victory in the other."

A victory by communism, the American official says, would mean the extinction of human freedom by "a new form of servitude--a terrible godless form." But, he continued: "Soviet communism will not win. Neither authoritarianism nor ruthless dictatorship can ever permanently prevail. Free men working together for human freedom throughout the world possess matchless power. Today they are uniting as never before. Their power is unconquerable."

Contrasting the achievements of the Free World with those of Soviet communism, Ambassador Sayre pointed out that 500 million persons in non-communist areas have acquired political independence since 1945. "This march toward independence constitutes one of the most dramatic and forward movements of our time," he declared. Seven new nations of Asia--India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Indonesia--have come into existence."

"This unprecedented achievement of the Free World constitutes an impressive translation into actuality of man's belief in human freedom," the American official said. "It stands out in striking contrast to the record of the Soviet Union. While posing as the

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

A victory by communism, the American official says, would mean the extinction of human freedom by "a new form of servitude--a terrible godless form." But, he continued: "Soviet communism will not win. Neither authoritarianism nor ruthless dictatorship can ever permanently prevail. Free men working together for human freedom throughout the world possess matchless power. Today they are uniting as never before. Their power is unconquerable."

Contrasting the achievements of the Free World with those of Soviet communism, Ambassador Sayre pointed out that 500 million persons in non-communist areas have acquired political independence since 1945. "This march toward independence constitutes one of the most dramatic and forward movements of our time," he declared. Seven new nations of Asia--India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Indonesia--have come into existence."

"This unprecedented achievement of the Free World constitutes an impressive translation into actuality of man's belief in human freedom," the American official said. "It stands out in striking contrast to the record of the Soviet Union. While posing as the champion of all colonial and 'oppressed' peoples the Soviet Union has at the same time been giving the lie to her own professions by driving forward hard and fast with an insidious and brutal form of imperialism, Soviet style."

Ambassador Sayre went on: "Since 1945, the Soviet Union has actually taken under its control some one million, 200 thousand square miles of territory and more than 550 million people. The cruel extinction of the national boundaries of Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania, the ruthless enslavement of entire freedom-loving peoples like the Czechs, the Poles, the Hungarians and the Rumanians, stand out among the deepest tragedies and sins of history."

The American official concluded: "In its actual treatment of underprivileged and backward peoples, Soviet communism is infinitely more cruel and inhuman than any form of 19th Century colonialism."

# # # # #

ALBANIA FOLLOWS SOVIET PATTERN BY SEVERING TIES OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH WITH VATICAN

LONDON, (USIS)--Another of the few remaining ties between the peoples imprisoned in the Iron Curtain countries and the Free World has been cut by the communist government of Albania. The satellite state has adopted a law cutting off the Roman Catholic Church in that country from all relations with the Vatican.

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 775009

An official government broadcast by Radio Tirana says that under the new law the Roman Catholic Church in Albania will be subsidized by the state and it will be permitted to follow "the established world code so long as this does not conflict with the laws of the Albanian people's republic, public order and good customs."

In the future, according to the new law, Roman Catholic priests will be trained in seminaries which are "created and administered" on approval of the government. The Albanian move follows the pattern taken in other Soviet dominated countries.

# # # # #

U. S. DEVELOPS NEW PLANE TO AID IN FARMING OPERATIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States has developed an airplane especially designed for agricultural use. It will be particularly useful in operations such as spraying, dusting, seeding and fertilizing. The airplane, known as the AG-1, can carry 1,200 pounds of spray fluid or dusting powder. It is capable of spraying the crops on 40 acres in 10 minutes.

The special plane was developed by the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Administration with the assistance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and several aviation groups. It will be exhibited to farmers in many parts of the United States.

The AG-1 has thick wings, which give great lifting power and wide wing flaps which permit landing at speeds as slow as 45 miles per hour. The airplane can take off from a rough field, fly low over growing crops, climb over obstacles at the end of the field, and turn back quickly for the next run.

The airplane has a wing span of 39 feet and a length of 29 feet, 8 inches. Its cruising speed is 100 miles per hour and its operating speed 60 to 90 miles per hour. The fuselage has a hopper which holds 27 cubic feet of ousting powder. The wings hold 200 gallons of spray.

It is believed that the airplane will become useful to farmers of many countries. Airplanes such as the AG-1 can be used in the raising of crops, in the protection of forests, in the destruction of weeds and forage plant enemies on cattle ranges, or in the killing of dangerous insect pests.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

culture and several aviation groups. It will be exhibited to farmers in many parts of the United States.

The AG-1 has thick wings, which give great lifting power and wide wing flaps which permit landing at speeds as slow as 45 miles per hour. The airplane can take off from a rough field, fly low over growing crops, climb over obstacles at the end of the field, and turn back quickly for the next run.

The airplane has a wing span of 39 feet and a length of 29 feet, 8 inches. Its cruising speed is 100 miles per hour and its operating speed 60 to 90 miles per hour. The fuselage has a hopper which holds 27 cubic feet of dusting powder. The wings hold 200 gallons of spray.

It is believed that the airplane will become useful to farmers of many countries. Airplanes such as the AG-1 can be used in the raising of crops, in the protection of forests, in the destruction of weeds and forage plant enemies on cattle ranges, or in the killing of dangerous insect pests.

# # # # #

AMERICAN UNIONS SPONSOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR MEMBERS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Typical of the educational programs carried on by many American unions is the one sponsored by the International Association of Machinists which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The aim of the program is to arouse in its 600,000 members an active interest and participation in union and community affairs.

Twelve regional institutes, attended by more than 3,000 workers have been held. Classes are after regular working hours, five days a week for two weeks. Before each institute, preliminary conferences select special problems and subjects.

Labor history, problems of the day, relations of the local union to the national union, the community and the nation are typical of the subjects studied. Students also learn how contracts are negotiated, the work of shop stewards, and the importance of the individual member in making union democracy work. The discussion method is used along with the showing of films and film strips.

At the last meeting, local educational leaders, librarians and other consultants are brought in to set up a program to continue the education work in the area.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 14 August 1951

CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION TO AUGMENT FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN TIMES OF DISASTER IS ESSENTIAL, DECLARES OSAKA'S FIRE CHIEF

NEW YORK, (USIS)--One of Japan's most immediately pressing tasks as an independent nation, says Fire Chief Eizaburo Honde of Osaka, is the organization and training of a national civil defense corps to augment the regular fire and police departments in the event of aggression.

Dr. Honde said in New York recently that the wartime structure of civilian emergency aid groups in Japan has since disintegrated and he declared that he found the situatuion alarming in the present era of armed aggression such as that which happened without warning in Korea.

The value of a civilian defense organization was demonstrated decisively in Japan during World War Two, the fire control expert said, and the lack of a similar plan is to be deplored today when disaster through aggression may strike at any minute.

Dr. Honde is making a study of fire protection engineering methods in the United States. During his New York visit he conferred with Fire Chief Peter Loftus, the director of the largest fire department in the world. Chief Loftus started as an ordinary fireman and rose through the ranks in the gigantic organization.

Chief Loftus explained the New York Fire Department plan for action in case of a bombing raid and its system of liaison with the local unit of the Civil Defense Corps. Through the Auxiliary Fire Corps, a volunteer civilian organization, the New York Fire Department has the services of an additional 20,000 firemen for use in emergencies.

Dr. Honde is a strong espouser of the value of civilian contribution in the protection of lives and property in a major disaster involving fire. While appearing on the weekly television program of the United States Federal Civilian Defense Administration he urged the necessity of training householders in fire control methods.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

disaster through aggression may strike at any minute.

Dr. Honde is making a study of fire protection engineering methods in the United States. During his New York visit he conferred with Fire Chief Peter Loftus, the director of the largest fire department in the world. Chief Loftus started as an ordinary fireman and rose through the ranks in the gigantic organization.

Chief Loftus explained the New York Fire Department plan for action in case of a bombing raid and its system of liaison with the local unit of the Civil Defense Corps. Through the Auxiliary Fire Corps, a volunteer civilian organization, the New York Fire Department has the services of an additional 20,000 firemen for use in emergencies.

Dr. Honde is a strong espouser of the value of civilian contribution in the protection of lives and property in a major disaster involving fire. While appearing on the weekly television program of the United States Federal Civilian Defense Admin stration he urged the necessity of training householders in fire control methods. Residential Property damage can be kept to a minimum in this way, says he, and the regular services are freed for the larger tasks.

# # # # #

NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES IN SOVIET AND FREE WORLD CONCEPTS OF PEACE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--In an editorial pointing out some of the fundamental differences between the Soviet concept of peace and that of the United States and the free nations generally, the New York Times says: "One of these differences is that to us peace means the opportunity to live our own lives in liberty and to work together with all peoples to bring freedom, justice and progress to all mankind, while the Soviets seek at best to impose the peace of the slave camp behind an Iron Curtain designed to deceive both the Sovie peoples and the outside world."

The Times continues: "The proof of this statement is that the free nations are ruled by governments resting on the consent and free choice of the governed, while the communist regimes, unable to win more than a small minority in any free election, have had to be imposed by force, usually by force from the outside."

"But the most important difference, as pointed out by American Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, the Times points out, "is that the

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Soviets profess to seek 'peace' primarily for the big powers through a five-power pact, while the free nations seek peace for all nations through the United Nations, which the Soviet message scarcely mentioned. The Soviet scheme of things would mean that the big powers would agree not to war against one another but would be free to do what they liked with their smaller, unprotected neighbors. This would mean at best the division of the world into spheres of influence, and at worst a nullification of the peace-enforcement provisions of the United Nations Charter, a scuttling of the Atlantic alliance and the unity of the western world, and a free hand for the Soviets to proceed on their career of conquest without interference by the only powers still able to check it, until these powers themselves are conquered, one by one."

"In contrast," the Times editorial adds, "Mr. Acheson calls on the Soviet to join us wholeheartedly on the United Nations road to peace, which offers protection for all nations, and in particular to join in carrying out the United Nations peace resolutions passed during the last two years. These resolutions, entitled 'Essentials of Peace', 'Peace Through Deeds' and 'Uniting for Peace', again call on all nations to refrain from using force or threats of force for direct or indirect aggression, to unite in meeting aggression wherever it arises, and to join and support the machinery and measures devised to attain these ends."

The New York Times editorial concludes: "There are, of course, problems which go beyond these resolutions and which can be settled only by the big powers, in particular the problems of making peace with Germany, Japan and Austria, and the withdrawal of Soviet military and police forces from the subjugated nations. But if the Soviets should prove willing to observe the principles of the peace resolutions, these problems could be quickly solved. The doors for Soviet participation in all peace efforts are wide open if the Soviets are willing to enter through them."

# # # # #

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO EXPAND
ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have announced plans for expanding their anti-tuberculosis campaign, already the biggest in history.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 775009

for direct or indirect assistance, and support the machinery and measures devised to attain these ends." wherever it arises,

The New York Times editorial concludes: "There are, of course, problems which go beyond these resolutions and which can be settled only by the big powers, in particular the problems of making peace with Germany, Japan and Austria, and the withdrawal of Soviet military and police forces from the subjugated nations. But if the Soviets should prove willing to observe the principles of the peace resolutions, these problems could be quickly solved. The doors for Soviet participation in all peace efforts are wide open if the Soviets are willing to enter through them."

# # # # #

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO EXPAND
ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have announced plans for expanding their anti-tuberculosis campaign, already the biggest in history.

Since the Second World War ended, the WHO has given health examinations to 36 million persons and inoculated 16 million persons against disease. The campaign was begun by the Danish Red Cross Society. The work was carried further by other Scandinavian health groups, and then continued by the WHO and the UN Children's Emergency Fund.

The anti-tuberculosis campaign will be broadened in participating countries and extended to other areas which are not yet participating in the project.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 14 August 1951

THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT WARNS FREE WORLD NOT TO BE DELUDED BY LATEST COMMUNIST PEACE OVERTURES

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, (USIS)--Commenting on Russia's latest peace offensive, a newspaper of America's Midwest says, "We must remain strong and become stronger, and not be deluded by the Kremlin's peace talks."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat declares: "The voice of a seldom-heard Russian is added to the Kremlin's familiar proclamation of its burning desire for world peace. This time the voice is that of Nikolai Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Nominally, he is the top man in the USSR; actually, he plays an exceedingly modest second fiddle to Stalin. So, what he says is part of Moscow's offensive to convince the world that Russia is the champion of global peace and that those who do not accept its brand of democracy are the warmongers."

The St. Louis paper continues: "Mr. Shvernik proposes a five-power pact to strengthen peace. He gives Russia's answer to a recent Resolution by the American Congress expressing our people's friendship for the Russian people, communicated to Shvernik by President Truman with a personal message."

"This is old stuff," the Midwestern paper comments. "If for one moment the Free World could be convinced that Moscow sincerely wants peace and is willing to discuss it seriously, there would be jubilation everywhere. This is the goal of free men, not yet reached because of the Kremlin's refusal to negotiate honestly."

"Moscow's strategy now," the Globe-Democrat goes on, "is to bear down hard on the necessity of world peace and its willingness to do its share to attain it. There have been overtures before and such moves as the Stockholm Peace Petition. Superficially, they appear genuine. Actually, they are none too clever maneuvers to depict the Western Allies as the aggressors.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Russia is the champion of global peace and that those who do not accept its brand of democracy are the warmongers."

The St. Louis paper continues: "Mr. Shvernik proposes a five-power pact to strengthen peace. He gives Russia's answer to a recent Resolution by the American Congress expressing our people's friendship for the Russian people, communicated to Shvernik by President Truman with a personal message."

"This is old stuff," the Midwestern paper comments. "If for one moment the Free World could be convinced that Moscow sincerely wants peace and is willing to discuss it seriously, there would be jubilation everywhere. This is the goal of free men, not yet reached because of the Kremlin's refusal to negotiate honestly."

"Moscow's strategy now," the Globe-Democrat goes on, "is to bear down hard on the necessity of world peace and its willingness to do its share to attain it. There have been overtures before and such moves as the Stockholm Peace Petition. Superficially, they appear genuine. Actually, they are none too clever maneuvers to depict the Western Allies as the aggressors.

"To every overture our State Department has made the same reply: The door to sincere peace negotiations is always open; let Russia prove its sincerity. We are waiting for the proof."

And the St. Louis Globe-Democrat editorial concludes: "We must remain strong and become stronger, and not be deluded by the Kremlin's peace talks."

# # # # #

ALL SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION IN POLAND NOW CONTROLLED AND OPERATED BY ITS SOVIET-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts, (USIS)--All Polish scientific organizations, including the famous Krakow Academy of Arts and Sciences, have been taken over by the communist so-called Congress of Polish Science.

Writing about this in the Christian Science Monitor, a correspondent, Ann Su Cardwell says: "It is an act that marks an end to all independent work of this character in Poland. Henceforth there is to be only the Polish Academy of Science, which, quoting the red regime's propaganda magazine, Poland Today, will be a 'body of scientists working according to plan--a plan coordinated with the over-all planning of the nation'."

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Attending the recent communist Congress of Polish Science were members of the Polish Government, of trade unions, delegations of teachers and pupils and communist guests from the other Soviet satellite states.

Miss Cardwell reports that it was made perfectly clear at the red congress's sessions that the liquidation of the Krakow Academy forges the final link in the fetter placed on Polish learning.

"The congress," Cardwell says, "was divided into sections, according to areas of learning. Each section had to present what the red publication described as 'a critical appraisal of present affairs in science, stressing progressive trends and exposing obscurantist and fossilized tendencies and methods. This objective is closely tied to helping scientists master Marxism, historical and dialectical materialism as the guide to scientific advance and the key to understanding nature and society.'"

Correspondent Cardwell reported also that from May 15 to June 15 Polish teachers had to undergo special examinations testing them on their knowledge of communist ideology. The subjects were: The problems of Marxism-Leninism along with a criticism of capitializm and imperialism, the six-year plan and socialist pedagogy meodeled on Soviet achievements.

# # # # #

TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE USED IN BUILDING CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION PROJECT IS MADE AVAILABLE TO OTHER COUNTRIES

LOS ANGELES, (USIS)--The free nations of the world have been invited to share the technical knowledge which helped build the newest large-scale American irrigation development, the Central Valley Project in California.

Technical information covering the whole field of irrigation has been made available through the American State Department, the Economic Cooperation Administration, and the Point Four Program.

Officials from 13 countries were guests at ceremonies held at Tracy, California, marking the formal opening of the huge new irrigation and hydroelectric project, which is reclaiming thousands

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

on Soviet achievements.

# # # # #

TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE USED IN BUILDING CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION PROJECT IS MADE AVAILABLE TO OTHER COUNTRIES

LOS ANGELES, (USIS)--The free nations of the world have been invited to share the technical knowledge which helped build the newest large-scale American irrigation development, the Central Valley Project in California.

Technical information covering the whole field of irrigation has been made available through the American State Department, the Economic Cooperation Administration, and the Point Four Program.

Officials from 13 countries were guests at ceremonies held at Tracy, California, marking the formal opening of the huge new irrigation and hydroelectric project, which is reclaiming thousands of acres of arid, impoverished land. The nations represented were: Japan, India, Thailand, Egypt, Australia, Greece, Chile, Mexico, Tanganyika, the Netherlands, Italy, Venezuela, and Southern Rhodesia.

The Central Valley Authority was constructed by the United States Bureau of Reclamation at a cost of about 400 million dollars. Its key structure is the Shasta Dam, on the upper reaches of California's Sacramento River. From the Shasta Dam, stored-up water flows through 500 miles of farm land in the central section of California.

In a speech at the dedication ceremonies, American Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman declared that the sharing of technical knowledge by the United States typifies the American desire to stand firm with other free nations to meet the common threat of aggression. "We must do everything we can to help build up the strength of other free countries," he declared.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 15 August 1951

GOOD REASON TO SUSPECT SOVIET'S PROPOSAL FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT, STATES WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Washington Star says the American Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, has good reason to suspect the motives behind the Soviet Union's proposal for a five-power peace pact.

The Star remarks: "In his (Acheson's) judgment such moves are designed solely and simply to sabotage the Japanese Treaty, which is scheduled to be signed by dozens of nations at special cremonies in San Francisco early next month. The suspicion is well founded because the Kremlin has long since made it clear that it would like nothing better than to undo the initiative of the United States and leave the Japanese question as much up in the air as the German and Austrian questions."

"In other words," the Washington newspaper continues, "just as in the case of Germany and Austria, what the Soviet Union has called for is an arrangement under which both itself and red China, besides forcing all the other nations to scrap the already-drafted Treaty, would be free to delay a Japanese settlement indefinitely by paralyzing the negotiation procedures. The main purpose of this, of course, would be to prevent the United States, Britain and like-minded countries from concluding a pact aimed at insuring that the peace will not leave Japan as a vacuum of power in Asia--a vacuum exposed to infiltration, subversion and eventual domination by red totalitarian forces controlled by the Kremlin."

"Accordingly, since Stalin and his Politburo are still dedicated to this objective," the Star gors on, "nobody should be surprised if they resort to actions bearing out Mr. Acheson's suspicion. Nobody should be surprised, that is, if between now and the forthcoming Treaty Conference they make spectacular propaganda moves and gestures calculated to dissuade India and as many other countries as possible from signing the Japanese settlement.

And the Washington Star editorial concludes: "By this time, however, the free nations are so familiar with Soviet obstructionism

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

"In other words," the Washington newspaper continues, "just as in the case of Germany and Austria, what the Soviet Union has called for is an arrangement under which both itself and red China, besides forcing all the other nations to scrap the already-drafted Treaty, would be free to delay a Japanese settlement indefinitely by paralyzing the negotiation procedures. The main purpose of this, of course, would be to prevent the United States, Britain and like-minded countries from concluding a pact aimed at insuring that the peace will not leave Japan as a vacuum of power in Asia--a vacuum exposed to infiltration, subversion and eventual domination by red totalitarian forces controlled by the Kremlin."

"Accordingly, since Stalin and his Politburo are still dedicated to this objective," the Star gors on, "nobody should be surprised if they resort to actions bearing out Mr. Acheson's suspicion. Nobody should be surprised, that is, if between now and the forthcoming Treaty Conference they make spectacular propaganda moves and gestures calculated to dissuade India and as many other countries as possible from signing the Japanese settlement.

And the Washington Star editorial concludes: "By this time, however, the free nations are so familiar with Soviet obstructionism that they are not likely to be caught off guard or seriously divided by it. In the circumstances, regardless of what the Kremlin may do, it seems reasonable to expect that the vast majority of nations concerned will sign at San Francisco. At any rate, we must hope so, for too many defections would be a great boon to the Soviet propagandists."

# # # # #

U. S. COMPLETES FOOD AID PROGRAM TO YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, (USIS)--The United States has completed its $69 million food aid program to Yugoslavia designed to offset the effects of last summer's drought in that country.

The last shipload of food received by Yugoslavia this week brought the tonnage sent from the United States to 520,000 tons. The American Government Aid Program is being supplemented by the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe which will complete its assistance in October. At cermonies in Fiume marking the arrival of the last shipload of American food, United States Ambassador George Allen recalled that the food was given without political conditions and that it is his "hope and conviction that the mutual understanding with which this program has been carried out will continue as the guiding principle in the relations between the two countries."

# # # # #

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

SMALL TOWN IN STATE OF OREGON BECOMES SHAKESPEAREAN CENTER OF U. S. A. WITH ITS ANNUAL FESTIVAL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Shakespearean center of the United States is Asheland, Oregon and every August since 1935, it has held a Shakespearean Festival, rivaled only by the famed Stratford-on-Avon festival in England.

Angus Bowmer, a young drama instructor at Southern Oregon College founded the festival when he persuaded the city to finance productions of Shakespearean works as part of an Independence Day celebration in 1935. Since then, the festival, still a city-sponsore non-profit project, has never lost money and has gained in attendance every year. Last season's audiences for the 25 performances came from 40 states and three other countries.

Beginning in June this year, professional and amateur actors from many parts of the world began to arrive in Ashland to try out for roles in the four plays that are to be presented. The actors are not paid but some receive their living expenses. The directors, technicians, and advisers, all of whom contribute their services, are from professional theaters and college drama departments.

# # # # #

ATOMIC ENERGY'S USES IN MEDICINE, RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY CITED BY YALE UNIVERSITY PHYSICIST

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut, (USIS)--Yale University Physics Professor Franklin Hutchinson believes that what he terms "the really big impact" of atomic energy in this generation will be in its peaceful uses rather than in its destructive powers.

The physicist pointed out in a radio address recently that the influence of electricity lies in small things like the electric light and that "it is probable that the real atomic revolution will come about in a humdrum way rather than by dramatic changes."

Said he: "I feel that the really big impact of atomic energy, in the forseeable future at least, is going to be in its hundreds of daily uses in medicine, in research laboratories and in industry, and not in atomic bombs or other destructive weapons."

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

are not paid but some receive their living expenses. [illegible] technicians, and advisers, all of whom contribute their services, are from professional theaters and college drama departments.

# # # # #

ATOMIC ENERGY'S USES IN MEDICINE, RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY CITED BY YALE UNIVERSITY PHYSICIST

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut, (USIS)--Yale University Physics Professor Franklin Hutchinson believes that what he terms "the really big impact" of atomic energy in this generation will be in its peaceful uses rather than in its destructive powers.

The physicist pointed out in a radio address recently that the influence of electricity lies in small things like the electric light and that "it is probable that the real atomic revolution will come about in a humdrum way rather than by dramatic changes."

Said he: "I feel that the really big impact of atomic energy, in the forseeable future at least, is going to be in its hundreds of daily uses in medicine, in research laboratories and in industry, and not in atomic bombs or other destructive weapons."

Even today, the physicist explained, atomic energy is in everyday use throughout the United States. As examples he cited the use of this energy to diagnose illness, and to treat cancer and other diseases. He went on to say that the Yale laboratories and others are using atomic energy as a tool to study everything from the circulation of the blood to the structure of metals. Hutchinson was optimistic about the development of atomic power plants. Military progress in this direction is already well under way, and the Yale physicist said such power plants will be easily adaptable for peace-time use.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 17 August 1951

JAPANESE WOMEN SHOW AMAZING INTEREST IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS, REPORTS AMERICAN WOMAN LABOR OFFICIAL AFTER TRIP TO JAPAN

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The official journal of the great American organization, the Congress of Industrial Organizations reports some observations on the status of women in Japanese industry noted by Gladys Dickason, a CIO executive, on a recent four month visit to Japan.

According to Miss Dickason, says the CIO News, "Japanese women are still bound down by age old customs and traditions, but more than a million of them are eager union members. They are doing all right in spite of the many obstacles they have to overcome."

At the invitation of SCAP and as an expert on activities of women in unions, Miss Dickason visited fifty Japanese plants in which the majority of workers are women to gain first hand information on working and living conditions and union activity.

The American woman labor official says, "The interest shown by Japanese women in trade unions and in public affairs is amazing. For example, the percentage of women voting in elections is higher than among men."

Miss Dickason speaks enthusiastically of what she calls "the bright, glowing faces" of the Japanese women she talked with at scores of meetings. The News says, "They jammed the halls to hear her speak. They crowded around her eagerly when she visited them in the company dormitories where many of them live. They asked her hundreds of questions."

The improvement in the status of Japanese women, especially those in industry, says Miss Dickason, is due to suffrage for women, the outlawing of discrimination because of sex, the Labor Standards Law and the Trade Union Law. Says she: "Traditional handicaps against women make both these laws stand out as charters of freedom for Japanese women."

" " " " "

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

which the majority of workers are women to gain first hand information on working and living conditions and union activity.

The American woman labor official says, "The interest shown by Japanese women in trade unions and in public affairs is amazing. For example, the percentage of women voting in elections is higher than among men."

Miss Dickason speaks enthusiastically of what she calls "the bright, glowing faces" of the Japanese women she talked with at scores of meetings. The News says, "They jammed the halls to hear her speak. They crowded around her eagerly when she visited them in the company dormitories where many of them live. They asked her hundreds of questions."

The improvement in the status of Japanese women, especially those in industry, says Miss Dickason, is due to suffrage for women, the outlawing of discrimination because of sex, the Labor Standards Law and the Trade Union Law. Says she: "Traditional handicaps against women make both these laws stand out as charters of freedom for Japanese women."

# # # # #

NEWS OF RUSSIAN ATTENDANCE AT PEACE CONFERENCE
"BODES NO GOOD", DECLARES THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--"The news that the Russians will be in attendance at the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco bodes no good, and, indeed, a great deal of evil," declares the Washington Post, editorially.

The Post continues: "The proceedings with Russia a participant will doubtless last longer than the scheduled four days. Russia's object can only be guessed at, though there are indications of Russia's tactics in the various Soviet notes on the Peace Treaty problems.

If the cease-fire conversations in Korea are concluded successfully between now and September 4, then Moscow will doubtless try to open up the entire Far Eastern problem. It is likely, in view of the new development, that there will be a speed-up in the cease-fire talks. Such a conjunction as a cease-fire and the San Francisco talks would enable the Russians to put the future of Formosa and the status of relations with communist China before the conference.

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

The Post adds: "But the Russians have plenty of other fish to fry even if the negotiators at Kaesong are still engaged in argument. The Russians are opposed to the removal of the existing bars against Japanese rearmament which the Treaty would relax. The Russians will insist upon a total withdrawal of foreign troops with the minimum of delay, though the Japanese and ourselves are tentatively pledged to keep American troops on Japanese soil, and a security pact for the Pacific is in course of negotiation. The Russians seem bound to call for complete democratic freedoms in Japan--meaning the end of restrictions against the Japanese communists. They will object to any disposition of the Ryukyus to the United States under a United Nations Trusteeship. And all the time that they are pressing these issues they will be using them as tools for propagandizing the continent of Asia." "The monkey-wrenches that the Russians will throw into the machinery are capable not only of disrupting the proceedings but also of introducing rifts among the potential signatories," the Post comments.

"The prospect, in sum," the Washington paper concludes, "is far from pleasant....Mr. Dulles has done a valiant work in the preparatory stages, but what has gone before is small potatoes compared with what is ahead for him. Of one thing only can there be no doubt --and that is that the drive to put this country in a state of peace with Japan must be kept up."

# # # # #

UNITED NATIONS WORK ON KOREAN REHABILITATION PLANS GOES FORWARD

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times says the sooner the United Nations can begin the tremendous job of rebuilding war-ravaged Korea, the better.

A Times editorial declares: "It is unlikely that under present or probable conditions the United Nations will be permitted to give help to those in Northern Korea. The UN, however, is already going forward with its plans for the rehabilitation of those parts of the peninsula to which it can have access."

The editorial goes on: "The latest exchange of notes offers little to encourage a belief in a quick settlement of outstanding issues. There is certainly no meeting of minds and no atmosphere of mutual trust. It is obvious

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

--and that is that the drive to put this country in a state of peace with Japan must be kept up."

# # # # #

UNITED NATIONS WORK ON KOREAN REHABILITATION PLANS GOES FORWARD

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times says the sooner the United Nations can begin the tremendous job of rebuilding war-ravaged Korea, the better.

A Times editorial declares: "It is unlikely that under present or probable conditions the United Nations will be permitted to give help to those in Northern Korea. The UN, however, is already going forward with its plans for the rehabilitation of those parts of the peninsula to which it can have access."

The editorial goes on: "The latest exchange of notes offers little to encourage a belief in a quick settlement of outstanding issues. There is certainly no meeting of minds and no atmosphere of mutual trust. It is obvious that the communists are trying to make propaganda capital out of each United Nations position or action. There seems no real communist desire to end the negotiation and the talks will go forward, but in the meantime we shall continue to be subjected to a campaign of distortion that will try our patience to the utmost."

"This", the Times points out, "should not cause us to lose sight of one of the really central problems involved. That problem is the fate and the welfare of the Koreans. We have taken a firm position on the issue of the 38th Parallel precisely because we were aware of the disaster to the Koreans of anything that could be construed as a quasi-legal recognition of the permanent partition of their country. We have helped to defend them against enslavement by an invader bent on destroying their liberties. We shall continue by every means in our power to try to set up bulwarks of those liberties."

The New York Times editorial concludes: "But, the needs of the Korean people are immediate and urgent. They must be helped in the struggle against hunger and cold. They must have shelter and occupation. We are faced with the necessity of helping to save their lives as well as their liberties. So, while we follow the vicissitudes of negotiation with grave and continuing concern, we cannot be unaware of the human side of the picture. The plans for rebuilding Korea must be accelerated."

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 17 August 1951

JAPANESE NATIONAL TREASURES TO BE DISPLAYED IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, (USIS)--Elaborate preparations are being made for the display of Japanese national treasures and other objects of art during the conferences attending the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty on September 4-8.

Dr. Walter Heil, Curator of the M. H. de Young Museum in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park which will house the exhibition, has expressed great enthusiasm for the coming international display. He says the museum will be open twelve hours daily to allow as many people as possible to see the art objects during the four weeks they will be shown. The museum curator estimates that at least 200,000 people will throng the museum during the exhibition.

Ten rooms of one wing of the museum will be devoted to the display of Japanese art. Dr. Heil expects to vary the display from week to week so that all items will be shown to advantage. Some of them have never left Japan before.

# # # # #

DETROIT'S ASSEMBLY LINES ARE MONUMENT TO PROSPERITY

DETROIT, Michigan, (USIS)--The American city of Detroit, "The Automobile Capital of the World", is this year celebrating its 250th anniversary with a summer-long community festival.

The great manufacturing city dates its start from 1701 when the French voyageur, Antoine de La Cadillac, planted the French flag on a small bluff on the straits between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair.

Originally a small fur trading station in the wilderness that was early America, Detroit has since become, during its comparatiely short lifetime, a city of almost two million persons.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Ten rooms of one wing of the museum will be devoted to the display of Japanese art. Dr. Heil expects to vary the display from week to week so that all items will be shown to advantage. Some of them have never left Japan before.

# # # # #

DETROIT'S ASSEMBLY LINES ARE MONUMENT TO PROSPERITY

DETROIT, Michigan, (USIS)--The American city of Detroit, "The Automobile Capital of the World", is this year celebrating its 250th anniversary with a summer-long community festival.

The great manufacturing city dates its start from 1701 when the French voyageur, Antoine de La Cadillac, planted the French flag on a small bluff on the straits between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair.

Originally a small fur trading station in the wilderness that was early America, Detroit has since become, during its comparatiely short lifetime, a city of almost two million persons.

Detroit's production rate is symbolic of the strength of the United States and its people's interest in other nations is symbolic of the United States' international outlook. The city was originally settled by the French and the British, but today more than sixty nationalities live there in peace and harmony.

During a recent visit to Detroit, France's Ambassador Henri Bonnet said: "Is it not a symbol of our time that this melting pot of the French, the British, the Americans and the Canadians has become the chief arsenal of democracy?"

Detroit has greatest claim among American cities as being the birthplace of the assembly line, the method of building complicated machinery by adding its parts piece by piece as it is carried along a moving belt. The technique was first used in the automobile industry but is now used generally in practically all American industry.

Most of America's automobile manufacturers have their major plants in Detroit, including the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant, the world's largest automobile factory. During the war Detroit was a main production center for allied strength and it has again assumed a leading role in the defense preparations of the Free World.

# # # # #

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

RUSSIA'S FORCED LABOR CAMPS ARE MONUMENT TO MISERY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An American expert on the Soviet Union, Devid Dallin, believes that Russia's use of slave labor is one of the reasons that industrial production in the Soviet Union is lagging further and further behind that of the free nations.

Dallin, a Professor at Yale University, has recently written an article in the American magazine The New Leader, citing testimony by former communist officials and slave laborers before the recent hearings of the International Commission Against Concentration Camps, at Brussels, Belgium, to demonstrate this fact. Witnesses in Brussels provided exact figures on population, productivity, expenses and profits from typical slave labor camps.

"At first glance," writes Dallin, "one would think the state would reap enormous gains from spending a ruble a day on slaves instead of paying them the average industrial worker's pay of twelve rubles. The figures provided by a number of witnesses demolished this legend, however. It is true that a prisoner's food and billeting account for no more than one and one-fifth rubles daily. But the overhead expenses are abnormally high. In order to maintain a concentration camp, there must be one armed guard for every twenty-five prisoners; an internal MVD (secret police) force is needed to maintain discipline and obedience; a number of free citizens must be employed at the camp headquarters; and invalid prisoners have to be fed, at least for a time."

Testimony reveals that in addition to the expenses for each prisoner's upkeep, the daily overhead accounts for another six to nine rubles, allowing the MVD daily profit of only two to three rubles for each slave laborer. Although this small profit covers part of the enormous MVD budget, says Dallin, "for the Russian nation as a whole, the forced labor system merely means economic regression."

# # # # #

JAPANESE BROADCASTING OFFICIALS AND AMERICAN ENGINEERS MAKE PLANS FOR TELEVISION IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Plans to establish a network of twenty-three television stations in Japan have been announced by U.S.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

tain a concentration camp, there must be one armed guard for every twenty-five prisoners; an internal MVD (secret police) force is needed to maintain discipline and obedience; a number of free citizens must be employed at the camp headquarters; and invalid prisoners have to be fed, at least for a time."

Testimony reveals that in addition to the expenses for each prisoner's upkeep, the daily overhead accounts for another six to nine rubles, allowing the MVD daily profit of only two to three rubles for each slave laborer. Although this small profit covers part of the enormous MVD budget, says Dallin, "for the Russian nation as a whole, the forced labor system merely means economic regression."

# # # # #

JAPANESE BROADCASTING OFFICIALS AND AMERICAN ENGINEERS MAKE PLANS FOR TELEVISION IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Plans to establish a network of twenty-three television stations in Japan have been announced by U. S. Senator Karl Mundt following conferences with Japanese broadcasting officials and American engineers who will aid in their installations.

The key station is to be built in Tokyo within a year and twenty-two smaller stations will be started soon after. The television programs would be relayed from mountain-tops, thus obviating the use of a coaxial cable such as is used in the United States to reach remote places.

Senator Mundt said the operation will be financed by Japanese private enterprise and will be supported by advertising. American equipment will be used and the network will be operated along the lines of those in the United States.

It is expected that the project will be the incentive for a television manufacturing industry in Japan. The United States State Department "Voice of America" will buy time on the network for its programs. The Japanese fianciers are confident that there are sufficient people in the large cities able to purchase television sets and it is planned to install community sets with large screens in the smaller areas.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 18 August 1951

PRODUCTION SUFFERS IN COMMUNIST CHINA WHILE THE WORKERS ATTEND RALLIES AND MEETINGS

HONG KONG, (USIS)--It would seem the communist Chinese government has overreached itself in its program of misleading the Chinese people by incessant propaganda, carefully planned "spontaneous" demonstrations and long-winded speeches.

The Peiping Government has now decided the people are being made to spend too much time attending such activities at the expense of general production. Another great concern of the central government is the staggering number of documents, directives and other red tape being issued by communist bureaucrats in the provinces.

The official Communist Party organ, the People's Daily of Peiping, has shown alarm at the situation in an editorial calling for a correction of a nation-wide tendency of local communist organizations to "mobilize the masses at will to participate in parades, propaganda and meetings."

The newspaper illustrated what it means by citing the elaborate ceremonies marking the start of a new traffic safety program in Chungking. More than 200 groups were ordered onto the streets for parades, and in one city district alone, more than 100 mass meetings were held and attended by more than 13,000 persons.

The People's Daily protested that "the manpower and material resources wasted in this work was indeed amazing". Another official communist paper, the Yangtse Daily News of Hankow, has denounced the overwhelming number of meetings and documents attending the administration of the Central South China region.

# # # # #

COMMUNIST YOUTH GATHERING IN EAST BERLIN MAY DO SOVIET UNION MORE HARM THAN GOOD

BERLIN (USIS)--Analyzing the communist-sponsored World

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

for a correction of a nation-wide tendency of local communist organizations to "mobilize the masses at will to participate in parades, propaganda and meetings."

The newspaper illustrated what it means by citing the elaborate ceremonies marking the start of a new traffic safety program in Chungking. More than 200 groups were ordered onto the streets for parades, and in one city district alone, more than 100 mass meetings were held and attended by more than 13,000 persons.

The People's Daily protested that "the manpower and material resources wasted in this work was indeed amazing". Another official communist paper, the Yangtse Daily News of Hankow, has denounced the overwhelming number of meetings and documents attending the administration of the Central South China region.

# # # # #

COMMUNIST YOUTH GATHERING IN EAST BERLIN MAY DO SOVIET UNION MORE HARM THAN GOOD

BERLIN, (USIS)--Analyzing the communist-sponsored World Festival of Youth in East Berlin, correspondent Drew Middleton of the New York Times writes that "In the long run, the Festival may do the Soviet Union more harm than good." He explains: "It has introduced the satellite youth to the better conditions of Eastern Germany and East Berlin, and it has made the East German youth aware of the superior economy of West Berlin. Finally, the mass has become aware that the capitalist system is not tottering, but on the contrary is full of energy and living abundantly."

Middleton says that the mammoth communist rally has revealed, in striking fashion, many of the weaknesses of the Russian position in Germany.

"The emphasis placed by the Russians on indoctrination of youth," he declares, "is balanced by repeated veiled admissions of failure with adults." "During the Festival, agitators have stressed that youth must do what its elders have failed to do--embrace communism and support friendship with the Soviet Union."

But the Times foreign correspondent notes that the economic disparity and unevenness beteen East Germany and the satellite states and between all of Eastern Europe including Germany, and Western Europe, stand in the way of Russia's plans for a unified communist youth.

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

"Eastern Germany, poor though it is, is far better off than the Balkan satellites, Middleton notes. And he says that after a few days' experience, the Russians had to reinforce the 'guides,' whose job was to keep the satellite youth away from East German youth and East German shops. Nevertheless, the Times reporter says, there was wide-spread grumbling by the visitors over the superior living conditions of the average citizen in the German democratic republic.

"Similarly," Middleton states, "every effort was made to keep the Eastern Europeans separated from the communist delegations from Western European countries. The Russians want no comparison between conditions in the free and slave half of Europe."

But, noted Middleton, despite Russian efforts, communist delegations from East and West did mingle and it is the Russians who have given the young persons a new standard of comparison. Now, concludes the Times journalist, "their propaganda must try to erase that standard from the minds of the youth."

# # # # #

FOUR JAPANESE LEPROSARIA TO BUILD CHAPELS WITH FUNDS FROM AMERICA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--"American Leprosy Missions Inc." has announced in New York that it plans to build four Protestant chapels this year in Japan's official leprosaria. The organization has appropriated more than $15,000 for building and furnishing the chapels.

The American organization aids or maintains 148 leprosy colonies in 31 countries in cooperation with 60 Protesant denominational and interdenominational mission boards. The new chapels in Japan will be at Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyagi and Shizuoka.

# # # # #

HOLLYWOOD PRODUCES RELIGIOUS FILMS FOR USE IN CHURCHES OF MANY COUNTRIES

HOLLYWOOD, California, (USIS)--Little known but highly significant products of America's glamorous film capital, Hollywood, are the motion pictures dealing with religious subjects which are di-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

# # # # #

FOUR JAPANESE LEPROSARIA TO BUILD CHAPELS WITH FUNDS FROM AMERICA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--"American Leprosy Missions Inc." has announced in New York that it plans to build four Protestant chapels this year in Japan's official leprosaria. The organization has appropriated more than $15,000 for building and furnishing the chapels.

The American organization aids or maintains 148 leprosy colonies in 31 countries in cooperation with 60 Protesant denominational and interdenominational mission boards. The new chapels in Japan will be at Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyagi and Shizuoka.

# # # # #

HOLLYWOOD PRODUCES RELIGIOUS FILMS FOR USE IN CHURCHES OF MANY COUNTRIES

HOLLYWOOD, California, (USIS)--Little known but highly significant products of America's glamorous film capital, Hollywood, are the motion pictures dealing with religious subjects which are directed toward America's 250,000 places of worship, rather than its 18,000 commercial film theatres.

It is estimated that 50,000 American churches are equipped with motion picture projectors. Those without such equipment can easily rent it and films are available to churches by sale or rental.

Religious films made in the United States also find a wide circulation in other countries, including South Africa, Australia, and the United Kingdom. The largest American producer of religious films is Cathedral Films, founded by the Rev. James Friedrich, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Bible is the source for many film stories, the latest completed by Cathedral being "The Life of Paul, the Apostle." Such films carry knowledge of the Bible to a wide audience, says the Rev. Friedrich. "People turn to the Bible passages when they have seen them in the films."

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 20 August 1951

JAPANESE LEGISLATORS FIND MUCH IN U. S. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEDURES WHICH COULD BE ADAPTED BY JAPANESE DIET

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Japanese legislators interested in budget appropriations feel that the Diet handling of such matters would be on a more democratic basis if the Japanese legislature adopted some of the informality and freedom of debate which accompanies budget decisions in the American Congress.

The Japanese in question are members of a Diet Mission which is making a study of budget-making in the United States. The group, headed by House of Representatives member Zentaro Kosaka, has conferred with officials of the United States Bureau of the Budget and other agencies and has attended budget discussions in both houses of Congress.

Mr. Kosaka says he and his colleagues are impressed by the give and take among the American legislators before a decision is reached on a particular appropriation. And they were especially interested to see that members of the same party frequently took different positions regarding the merit of a particular proposal.

Kosaka says: "I think that is a healthy thing--all the facts come out during such a discussion and it is easy for the people to understand it." He explained that party policy is decided before actual Diet meetings and issues are debated on a solid party front. The Diet member says this method may speed up decisions but that the American method of open debate makes the issue clearer and leads to a more equitable decision.

The Budget Mission agreed also that an easing of the rigid formality of the Japanese Diet would create a more confortable atmosphere. The Japanese legislators commented on the fact that the American Congress frequently votes for an appropriation as it stands, and sometimes, when the circumstances merit it, they even increase the appropriation. Mr. Kosaka commented: "In the Diet we

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

give and take among the American legislators before a decision is reached on a particular appropriation. And they were especially interested to see that members of the same party frequently took different positions regarding the merit of a particular proposal.

Kosaka says: "I think that is a healthy thing--all the facts come out during such a discussion and it is easy for the people to understand it." He explained that party policy is decided before actual Diet meetings and issues are debated on a solid party front. The Diet member says this method may speed up decisions but that the American method of open debate makes the issue clearer and leads to a more equitable decision.

The Budget Mission agreed also that an easing of the rigid formality of the Japanese Diet would create a more confortable atmosphere. The Japanese legislators commented on the fact that the American Congress frequently votes for an appropriation as it stands, and sometimes, when the circumstances merit it, they even increase the appropriation. Mr. Kosaka commented: "In the Diet we always cut it down."

The other members of the Budget Mission are Ichitaro Ide and Naoji Tachibana, of the House of Representatives, and Yoshio Sakurauchi, of the House of Concillors. They were on hand to greet the arrival of the first Japanese freighter on regular post-war service between Japan and New York. She is the Wakashima Maru of the Kino Kaiun Kaisha which arrived in New York August 16. The group will also attend the San Francisco Conference for the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty.

# # # # #

AMERICAN PUBLIC MAKES ITS OPINION KNOWN THROUGH LETTERS TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Election time is not the only period when Americans express themselves on public issues. America's public servants, both elected and appointed, constantly receive a flow of letters on subjects ranging from domestic legislation to foreign policy.

These letters are carefully evaluated as a "mirror" of public opinion, and are taken into account in planning future policy.

Each day, for example, Secretary of State Dean Acheson receives letters from persons in all parts of the nation requesting information or offereing advice on the conduct of American diplomatic relations.

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

A special trained staff in the State Department helps prepare replies to these letters. No effort is spared to give complete information when it is requested. And the Department answers all letters whether they are laudatory or highly critical.

For example, thirty-five members of a primary school history class recently wrote the Secretary their beliefs about the moral strength of democracy and called upon all Americans to work toward improvement of that system. Another correspondent favored granting greater power to the United Nations.

A woman wrote from the State of Vermont recently that one of the great strengths of America's democracy lay just in the fact that the voters follow the careers and actions of their candidates even after they are elected, and base their next vote on how well the candidate has done.

Letters in-between elections serve the American voter with a voice in day-to-day developments. Sometimes, national, state and local organizations send petitions bringing to bear the weight of many individuals' beliefs on official decisions.

# # # # #

AMERICAN NISEI DEVELOPS NEW VARIETY OF TOMATO

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, (USIS)--After several years of experimentation, an American Nisei farmer has produced a new tomato with the sweet flavor of the Louisiana Creole variety, and the firmness of other hardier breeds.

He is Frank Hattori, 46, who owns a twenty-two acre farm near Belle Chasse, Louisiana, Formerly of California, he was evacuated to a relocation camp in Arkansas in 1942, and came to the southern state of Louisiana after the war.

During his stay in the relocation camp, Hattori supervised a farming project, and it was there that he had experience in crossing different varieties of plants to obtain a more perfect variety.

On arriving in Louisiana, farmer Hattori was delighted to discover that the Louisiana Creole tomato was more flavorsome than

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

local organizations send petitions bringing to bear the weight of many individuals' beliefs on official decisions.

# # # # #

AMERICAN NISEI DEVELOPS NEW VARIETY OF TOMATO

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, (USIS)--After several years of experimentation, an American Nisei farmer has produced a new tomato with the sweet flavor of the Louisiana Creole variety, and the firmness of other hardier breeds.

He is Frank Hattori, 46, who owns a twenty-two acre farm near Belle Chasse, Louisiana, Formerly of California, he was evacuated to a relocation camp in Arkansas in 1942, and came to the southern state of Louisiana after the war.

During his stay in the relocation camp, Hattori supervised a farming project, and it was there that he had experience in crossing different varieties of plants to obtain a more perfect variety.

On arriving in Louisiana, farmer Hattori was delighted to discover that the Louisiana Creole tomato was more flavorsome than any of the California varieties. But, larger than ordinary tomatoes, the Creole became soft in a day or two, making it unpractical to market or send out of the immediate vicinity.

By patiently planting rows of Creoles, alternating with hardier varieties from California and Michigan, Hattori has now produced from seed a cross-breed which combines the taste of the Creole with the marketable qualities of the other types. He is planning to expand his farm in order to produce his new type.

# # # # #

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM GROWS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., (USIS)--During the last year the United Nations has doubled its educational program; now at least 2,000 fellowships, scholarships, and mass training projects are in force.

Through its specialized agencies the United Nations now has study programs throughout the world for 1,500 individuals in such varied fields as social welfare, labor problems, agriculture, education, economic development, public administration and public health. It also conducts 600 group training projects in related fields, including aid to handicapped children.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

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

FOR GENERAL RELEASE TO MAGAZINES: 20 August 1951

New articles for general release to magazines for translation and publication are grouped according to subject matter and outlined briefly below.

When pictures accompany an article, the fact is noted after the title.

This material, as well as articles designed for exclusive release, may be obtained free of charge from Room 401, Radio Tokyo Building.

AGRICULTURE

1. "Built-Up Litter Affects Nutrition"
Built-up floor litter in poultry houses can serve as a valuable source of special nutritional factors necessary for the production of superior eggs, and at the same time provide insulation of the floor during cold weather. Experiments involving fifty hens each have established the minimum requirements of meat or fish or milk by-products necessary to produce the best eggs.

2. "Summer Time Is Story Time in Eastern U.S. Farm Community" 2 pictures
Story telling time is a regular summer feature for the children of an Eastern farm community in America when three school teachers read favorite stories in the late afternoon.

3. "The Food Administrator"
The trend from small to larger groups in activities such as education, medical care and housing and the enormous problems of mass feeding of millions of people in armi and industry have created a demand for persons capable of the administration and planning of large-scale feeding. Result has been a growing corps of trained dietet icians and development of a new profession.

4. "Raindrop Erosion"
Four different types of soil erosion damage are caused by splashing of rain drops: piling and burying of topsoil, surface sealing, deterioration of the structure of the soil, and the loss of crop nutrients by a process called "elutriation." This authoritative article, suitable for a scientific agriculture magazine, explains in detail how rain erodes the soil.

BIOGRAPHY

5. "Frederic Remington: Chronicler of America's Old West" 3 pictures
As an artist, sculptor and writer, Frederic Remington captured the spirit of the mo

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Story telling time is a regular summer feature for the children of an Eastern farm community in America when three school teachers read favorite stories in the late afternoon.

3. "The Food Administrator"
The trend from small to larger groups in activities such as education, medical care and housing and the enormous problems of mass feeding of millions of people in armi and industry have created a demand for persons capable of the administration and planning of large-scale feeding. Result has been a growing corps of trained dietet icians and development of a new profession.

4. "Raindrop Erosion"
Four different types of soil erosion damage are caused by splashing of rain drops: piling and burying of topsoil, surface sealing, deterioration of the structure of the soil, and the loss of crop nutrients by a process called "elutriation." This authoritative article, suitable for a scientific agriculture magazine, explains in detail how rain erodes the soil.

BIOGRAPHY

5. "Frederic Remington: Chronicler of America's Old West" 3 pictures
As an artist, sculptor and writer, Frederic Remington captured the spirit of the mo colorful era in American history, when the Old West was being settled by hardy pioneers.

COMMERCE - INDUSTRY

6. "Radio in Research"
Using the biggest radio-telescope in the world, scientists of Manchester University in England have discovered vast and distant systems of stars which give out radio waves. Other uses of radio methods in astronomy are to learn about upheavals on th sun's surface, known as radio flares, and to study air movements in the upper atmosphere.

7. "Australia's First Cooperative Brick Works"
An unused brick yard was recently put back into operation in Australia by a cooper-ative association formed by the New South Wales community advancement society. It expected that four machines will turn out 10,000 bricks a day for building homes.

8. "Why Alexandria, La., Uses Soil Cement Streets"
Ten years of experience in Alexandria, Louisiana have shown high-quality results with low-cost construction when soil-cement has been used for a paving base. This article tells of early experiments in this type of paving and the improvements that were added with experience.

CULTURE

9. "Cultural Air Bulletin" (July 24, 1951)
One of a series of bulletins covering current events in the fields of music, art, literature, and theatre. Featured is a profile of Douglas Stuart Moore, American musician, educator, and author.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

10. "Modern Art in America" 7 pictures
A brief story about the Whitney Museum in New York City, founded to promote interest in modern art. Article is accompanied by excellent photographs of selected exhibits.

11. "American Sculpture Center" 3 pictures
For nearly a quarter of a century ambitious young sculptors in the city of New York have found help and encouragement in a center where they could work together. The Sculpture Center provides a place where sculptors can work, necessary materials and equipment, and the creative stimulus of working with other artists.

12. "Museum in New York City Presents Unusual Exhibit" 3 pictures
Sponsored by the Sculptors' Guild in New York, leading sculptors are showing in exhibits and demonstrations how they create their works.

13. "Summer Theatres" 4 pictures
Every summer theatrical groups, consisting of professional actors, actresses, directors and scenic designers, travel across the United States and present a repertoire of plays. This brief picture story portrays various phases of production.

14. "Best Sellers on Religious Subjects"
The popularity of books on religious themes with American readers today, indicative of a new trend in reading tastes, is discussed in this article.

ECONOMICS

15. "Economics Air Bulletin" (July 27, 1951)
One of a series of weekly bulletins containing latest information on U.S. industrial developments, production, new products, trade and commerce, economic news briefs and appraisals of current conditions adn trends by the nation's leading economists. Featured is a biographical sketch of Manly Fleischmann, Administrator of the Defense Production Administration.

EDUCATION

16. "First Days of School" 2 pictures
A brief picture story about kindergarten and primary grade school children starting back to school in the Fall.

17. "American Art Students League Celebrates Seventy-fifth Anniversary"
This student-controlled and student-managed art school has made a place for itself in the artistic life of the United States.

18. "An Educational Approach to Peace and Understanding"
To determine the kind of education that is needed for peace and understanding, a teacher should first know the teaching objectives needed for international understanding. The aims agreed upon at the Unesco seminar in France are listed in this article, with definite suggestions as to how teachers can incorporate them in a teaching program.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

15. "Economics Air Bulletin" (July 27, 1954)
One of a series of weekly bulletins containing latest information on U.S. industrial developments, production, new products, trade and commerce, economic news briefs and appraisals of current conditions adn trends by the nation's leading economists. Featured is a biographical sketch of Manly Fleischmann, Administrator of the Defense Production Administration.

EDUCATION

16. "First Days of School" 2 pictures
A brief picture story about kindergarten and primary grade school children starting back to school in the Fall.

17. "American Art Students League Celebrates Seventy-fifth Anniversary"
This student-controlled and student-managed art school has made a place for itself in the artistic life of the United States.

18. "An Educational Approach to Peace and Understanding"
To determine the kind of education that is needed for peace and understanding, a teacher should first know the teaching objectives needed for international understanding. The aims agreed upon at the Unesco seminar in France are listed in this article, with definite suggestions as to how teachers can incorporate them in a teaching program.

GENERAL

19. "How to Read Your Newspaper" (Part III)
The third of a series of six articles by Erwin D. Canham, Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, on the place of the newspaper in today's world. This part delves into the relationship between a newspaper's editorials and its readers' opinions, expressing the thought that editorials should arouse readers and arm them to do their own thinking.

20. "Recreation Department Worker Becomes Basketball Official" 3 pictures
Almost as important in basketball as the players are the officials who referee the matches. This picture story portrays the work of Charles Eckman, one of the youngest officials in the U.S. National Basketball Association.

21. "Small Town in Texas" 5 pictures
The United States of America is comprised of thousands of communities within the states, each with its own municipal government. This picture story portrays a typical small community--Tomball, Texas.

22. "On the Battlefield of Philosophy"
This article, by Sidney Hook, reports on a meeting of the world council of philosophy. It is a scholarly, interesting analysis of the different points of view presented, implications of the meeting, and the different approaches to philosophy evidenced by philosophers from free and totalitarian countries.

23. "American Naturalist" 3 pictures
According to Charles Schwartz, an American naturalist, the professional work of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

naturalists need not entail long, lonely field trips and disruption of family life. This picture story shows Mr. Schwartz on a field trip accompanied by his wife and two children.

24. "A Western Migration" 4 pictures
Picture story of a young family living in Portland, Oregon, where they migrated from Florida.

25. "Highlights and Sidelights from Britain"
A weekly close-up of men and affairs in the realms of research and discovery, science and industry, medicine and social welfare, radio and television, stage and screen, literature, fashion and sport.

26. "Gingerbread Castle--Children's Dream-House Built by U.S. Businessmen"
A New York businessman has made some of the famous fairy tales come true for hundreds of children by building the "Gingerbread Castle" of Hansel and Gretel and other scenes from favorite stories.

27. "Johnny Appleseed"
A story about a lovable figure in American folklore, who travelled about the mid-western part of America during the pioneer days planting appleseeds.

28. "Community Democracy" 3 pictures
A picture story about an organization of private citizens in New York City--housewives, clergymen, businessmen, policemen and students--devoted to the betterment of their community through participation in and planning of church and school programs, recreation, housing programs, and juvenile court administration.

29. "The Dallas Morning News"
An interesting, well-written account of this big Texas paper--how it developed, its editorial aims, how it operates, and its labor policies.

30. "Let Man Take Command"
Some of the broad sociological problems brought about by the mass production of machines and the Power Age are discussed in this scholarly article, which develops the thesis that instead of continuing to mechanize and regiment man, we must head in the opposite direction of "humanizing the machine" and must aim for the development of the "whole man."

INTERNATIONAL - UNITED NATIONS

31. "World Affairs Air Bulletin" (July 23, 1951)
Items covered in this issue are: a) Private international center being built in New York City; b) U.S. citizen-soldiers train for defense; c) New U.S. blimp is defense against submarines; d) U.S. group promotes mutual understanding with Middle East; e) Technical aid programs recognize local cultures; f) U.S. travelers association helps displaced persons; and g) a biography of Philip C. Jessup, U.S. Ambassador at Large.

32. "United Nations News Features" 1 picture

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

recreation, housing programs, and juvenile court administration.

29. "The Dallas Morning News"
An interesting, well-written account of this big Texas paper--how it developed, its editorial aims, how it operates, and its labor policies.

30. "Let Man Take Command"
Some of the broad sociological problems brought about by the mass production of machines and the Power Age are discussed in this scholarly article, which develops the thesis that instead of continuing to mechanize and regiment man, we must head in the opposite direction of "humanizing the machine" and must aim for the development of the "whole man."

INTERNATIONAL - UNITED NATIONS

31. "World Affairs Air Bulletin" (July 23, 1951)
Items covered in this issue are: a) Private international center being built in New York City; b) U.S. citizen-soldiers train for defense; c) New U.S. blimp is defense against submarines; d) U.S. group promotes mutual understanding with Middle East; e) Technical aid programs recognize local cultures; f) U.S. travelers association helps displaced persons; and g) a biography of Philip C. Jessup, U.S. Ambassador at Large.

32. "United Nations News Features" 1 picture
U.N. plans and activities are reported in this bulletin. Featured is a report on the work of the International Refugee Organization, which during the past four years has been able to re-establish a total of 1,027,595 displaced persons.

33. "Understanding the Schuman Plan"
The background of political disunity in Europe which led to the Schuman Plan, its organization and the principles governing formulation of the plan are discussed in this authoritative State Department publication.

34. "American Moral Fibre vs. The Communist Menace"
The question of how Americans would respond if they were faced with all-out war is discussed by this author, a well-known news analyst.

35. "The Russians Don't Hear"
About 80 per cent of the equipment capable of receiving radio programs in the Soviet Union does not consist of radio sets at all. Instead it is made up of wired speakers which are capable of receiving programs only from a central exchange--programs which have been selected by party members in charge. The press and other mediums of information are also controlled, so that the Soviet citizen reads only what the government wants him to read.

LABOR

36. "Labor Air Bulletin" (July 25, 1951)
Items covered in this issue are: a) Automatic pay-boost contracts yield high benefits; b) Slave labor costly to USSR, says American expert; c) Guildsman returns to German union organizing; d) Employers cooperate with U.S. labor unions; e) Max D. Danish, U.S. labor journalist; and f) a feature article by Albert Epstein and Nathaniel Goldfinger entitled "Communist Tactics in American unions."

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

MEDICINE - HEALTH

37. "Disease Victims Carry on Despite Handicaps" 5 pictures
Picture story about victims of infantile paralysis who have been aided by the Nation al Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Article tells briefly of the work of that organization.

38. "Hay Fever Prevention" 3 pictures
Millions of hay fever sufferers are plagued each spring by the pollen of the ragweed plant. Health officials of the New England states have banded together to make a concerted fight against the plant. Some of the phases of the drive are pictured her

39. "Rat-Borne Diseases"
A nurse describes the characteristics of a group of diseases borne by rats--the "salmonella" infection, murine typhus, plague, trichinosis and leptospiral jaundice and expresses the opinion that nurses are in a strategic position to take an active part in local programs for control.

40. "Modern Science Fights Pneumonia"
Modern medical science has found many ways to defeat the pneumonia bacteria that invade the lung, threaten to poison the body and sometimes cause serious complications

SCIENCE - TECHNOLOGY

41. "Geology Newsletter" (July, 1951)
This newsletter, prepared by the Geological Society of America, reports on new developments in the field of geology in the U.S.

42. "Old Sol's Balance Sheet"
Every 24 hours the sun pours out an incredible amount of energy. Every second it loses five million tons of energy in the form of heat and light. The effects of this outpouring upon the earth are discussed in this non-technical, interesting article.

43. "The Big Eye Goes to Work"
A fascinating description of the research possibilities of the giant 200-inch telescope at Mt. Palomar, California. By means of supersensitive photographic plates, the "big eye" gathers data on star-worlds billions of miles away from the earth--results of which may some day disclose the secrets of outer space which will provide the key to the creation-process of the universe.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Note: Press releases available this week cover: Washington Star editorial opinion that the Soviet proposal for a five-power peace pact is designed to sabotage the Japanese peace treaty; expansion of the World Health Organization anti-tuberculosis campaign; opening of the new dam in California to which guests from 13 countries, including Japan, were invited; statement by Ambassador Francis Sayre that free men working together will block Soviet goal of world domination; contrast between communist-sponsored youth festival and the world assembly of youth in America; cur-

41. "Geology Newsletter" (July, 1951)
This newsletter, prepared by the Geological Society of America, reports on new developments in the field of geology in the U.S.

42. "Old Sol's Balance Sheet"
Every 24 hours the sun pours out an incredible amount of energy. Every second it loses five million tons of energy in the form of heat and light. The effects of thi outpouring upon the earth are discussed in this non-technical, interesting article.

43. "The Big Eye Goes to Work"
A fascinating description of the research possibilities of the giant 200-inch telescope at Mt. Palomar, California. By means of supersensitive photographic plates, the "big eye" gathers data on star-worlds billions of miles away from the earth--results of which may some day disclose the secrets of outer space which will provide the key to the creation-process of the universe.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Note: Press releases available this week cover: Washington Star editorial opinion that the Soviet proposal for a five-power peace pact is designed to sabotage the Japanese peace treaty; expansion of the World Health Organization anti-tuberculosis campaign; opening of the new dam in California to which guests from 13 countries, ir cluding Japan, were invited; statement by Ambassador Francis Sayre that free men working together will block Soviet goal of world domination; contrast between communist-sponsored youth festival and the world assembly of youth in America; current tour of America by Japanese Buddhist and Shinto leaders; challenge to the Sovie by President Truman to remove travel and communications barriers between Russia and other nations; celebration of "Babe Ruth Day" in America; and other current news of interest.

Note: The Magazine Office has a number of industrial, scientific, medical, and technical magazines from which selected articles are available.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Technical articles in the fields of medicine and health available this week to suitable magazines are as follows: (A letter of authorization, obtainable in Room 401, Radio Tokyo Building, will be required.)

American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health (May 1951)
(1) "An Outbreak of Diphtheria in Medford, Ore., 1941"
(2) "Medical Care Insurance: Lessons from Voluntary and Compulsory Plans: Adequacy of Financing"
(3) "Medical Care Insurance: Lessons from Voluntary and Compulsory Plans: Methods and Rates of Payment"
(4) "Epilepsy as a Public Health Problem"

American Journal of Syphilis Gonorrhea and Venereal Diseases (May 1951)
(1) "One-Injection Schedule for the Treatment of Early Syphilis"
(2) "Clinical Follow-Up Studies on 130 Cases of Long-Standing Paretic Neurosyphilis Treated with Penicilin"

\# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 21 August 1951

FREEDOM IN WEST ZONE FASCINATE COMMUNIST YOUTHS ON VISIT FROM EAST BERLIN

BERLIN, (USIS)--Delegates from the communist-sponsored Youth Festival in East Berlin continue to be fascinated by the prosperity and freedom of the West Zone of the city, despite rioting there by blue shirted colleagues.

Hundreds of the young communist rioters who invaded the West Zone en masse Thursday were hurled back by the West Zone police before they could carry out extensive destruction. The attempt has not been repeated. But the communist youth delegates who enter the West Zone in peace and in defiance of their leaders' orders continue to find a tolerant welcome and an atmosphere of peace and plenty to which they are unaccustomed.

Among the favorite points of interest to the truant delegates are the studios of radio in the American Sector (RIAS) which has become a popular source of accurate news and entertainment for millions in Soviet-dominated eastern Germany.

Seven thousand communist delegates have visited the studios but no one has been allowed to speak to his home territory. This was done last year and some were recognized and denounced on their return home.

Chairman Dr. Kurt Schumacher of the Social Democratic Party and Jakob Kaiser, Minister at Bonn for All-German Questions, spent an afternoon with hundreds of the festival participants at RIAS answering questions and advising the young communist delegates on political and personal problems.

The German leaders told the young people from East Germany that under Soviet domination they could never hope to be free and equal. "In the so-called people's democracies there are three classes", said they, "--of which the Germans in the Soviet Zone belong to the third class."

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

are the studios of radio in the American Sector (RIAS) which has become a popular source of accurate news and entertainment for millions in Soviet-dominated eastern Germany.

Seven thousand communist delegates have visited the studios but no one has been allowed to speak to his home territory. This was done last year and some were recognized and denounced on their return home.

Chairman Dr. Kurt Schumacher of the Social Democratic Party and Jakob Kaiser, Minister at Bonn for All-German Questions, spent an afternoon with hundreds of the festival participants at RIAS answering questions and advising the young communist delegates on political and personal problems.

The German leaders told the young people from East Germany that under Soviet domination they could never hope to be free and equal. "In the so-called people's democracies there are three classes", said they, "--of which the Germans in the Soviet Zone belong to the third class."

Dr. Schumacher told the young people that the only possible basis for unification of Germany is free, secret and simultaneous general elections in all four occupation zones. He asked them to tell their parents and friends at home that this was so.

The Commanding General of the British Zone has meanwhile given the German Red Cross supplies of food to supplement the stocks being used to feed the delegates from the communist festival who visit the free zone of Berlin.

# # # # #

POLAND IS SOVIET SLAVE COLONY, STATES REFUGEE

FRANKFURT, (USIS)--Another Polish official has fled his country and has been given political asylum in West Germany.

He is Boguslaw Borowicz of the Polish Foreign Ministry. Denouncing the Kremlin for turning his homeland into a "Soviet slave colony", Borowicz declared that "Poland is now no more than a huge prison."

"Through bloody police state methods," he declared, "they have forced over 90 per cent of our country into the aggressive plans and desired for world conflict of the Soviet Politburo."

# # # # #

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

AMERICAN ATOMIC RESEARCH BENEFITS MEDICAL SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

OAKRIDGE, Tennessee, (USIS)--American research in peacetime use of atomic energy has released a flood of benefits to medical science, agriculture and industry during the past five years.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission says the medium for converting the energy to benign use is the radioactive isotope which has been made available to many institutions in the United States and abroad.

Radioactive isotopes are forms of common elements such as carbon, iodine and cobalt which emit rays. The Commission has released almost 19,000 of them since August 1946. The elements are made radio-active in the nuclear energy reactor at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

These isotopes are made available to scientists throughout the world, except those in the Iron Curtain countries, for use as "tracers" in studying biological processes and chemical reactions.

Radioactive elements are also being used in direct treatment of cancer and other diseases. The commission says approximately 100 thyroid cancer cases have been treated with "good clinical results" in about fifteen percent of the cases.

The isotopes are being used by 610 institutions in the United States and 250 foreign institutions have received 1,135 shipments.

# # # # #

TERROR METHODS USED BY SOVIETS TO SUBJUGATE YOUTH IN EASTERN GERMANY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A West German youth leader now in America has described the terror methods used by the Soviet rulers to subjugate youth in eastern Germany.

He is Doctor Reimund Mueller, 26 year-old youth leader, who heads the Committee for the Liberation of Wolfgang Natonek, an organ-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Radioactive elements are also being used in direct treatment of cancer and other diseases. The commission says approximately 100 thyroid cancer cases have been treated with "good clinical results" in about fifteen percent of the cases.

The isotopes are being used by 610 institutions in the United States and 250 foreign institutions have received 1,135 shipments.

# # # # #

TERROR METHODS USED BY SOVIETS TO SUBJUGATE YOUTH IN EASTERN GERMANY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A West German youth leader now in America has described the terror methods used by the Soviet rulers to subjugate youth in eastern Germany.

He is Doctor Reimund Mueller, 26 year-old youth leader, who heads the Committee for the Liberation of Wolfgang Natonek, an organization seeking to free large numbers of East German students imprisoned by communist authorities.

First, Dr. Mueller says, six years of continuous indoctrination have produced a major impression on the thinking of hundreds of thousand of East German youngsters who were adolescents when Hitler Germany collapsed. They have no sources of information. And intellectually they are cut off from their parents, who fear imprisonment or worse if they try to counter communist propaganda. The students who resist indoctrination are arrested.

Data collected by Dr. Mueller's organization indicate that 3,000 Soviet Zone students have been arrested in recent years for political reasons and that many of them have been broken in health by forced labor in uranium mines and elsewhere in the Soviet Zone.

The organization Dr. Mueller heads is named for a former chairman of the Student Council of the University of Leipzig in the Soviet Zone. In November 1948, he was sentenced to twenty-five years of hard labor for his democratic activities. Dr. Mueller was a leader among anticommunist students at Leipzig with Natonek, but following his arrest, escaped to the West.

Up to the end of 1948, Leipzig was the last stronghold of open anti-communism among East German students. Its student body elected a non-communist majority in the University's Student Council before the Russians decided to put an end to this last center of heretical opinion. Now the number of University students in East Germany has dwindled to about 20,000 students, scattered among the once-great universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Greifswald, Jena and Rostock.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

21 August 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

WAKASHIMA MARU OPENS BERTH SERVICES
BETWEEN USA AND JAPAN

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The Japanese freighter, Wakashima Maru, on her maiden voyage to the United States from Yokohama received a traditional welcome to New York harbor 16 August when she arrived as the first ship to open regular berth service between the two countries since World War Two.

Gaily "dressed", with flags flying from stem to stern, the 9,500 ton freighter of the Kokusai Steamship Line was greeted with siren blasts and ringing bells from other ships in New York harbor.

Captain J. Kato welcomed the first visitors aboard and expressed "heartfelt appreciation" for the post war aid given Japan by the United States. The Wakashima Maru is unloading silks, chinaware and toys in New York and from now on the line will maintain monthly roundtrip service between Japan and atlantic ports.

Among the party greeting the vessel on its maiden voyage were T. Mizoguchi, President of the Kokusai Company, and Kensuke Matano, President of the IIno Kaiun Kaisha. Kokusai Kaiun Kaisha is a joint company, the line being operated by a pool of well known Japanese shipping lines.

Captain Kato carried a message of goodwill from the mayor of Yokohama to New York City Mayor Vincent Impelliterri. The New York mayor and other city officials, as well as American shipping leaders and federal officials, were to be guests at a reception aboard ship on Friday. On her return voyage to Japan the Wakashima Maru will carry a cargo of coing coal, lubricating oil and raw cotton.

# # # # #

ANY ATTEMPTS BY RUSSIA TO DEMOLISH JAPANESE
TREATY DOOMED TO FAILURE: DULLES

WASHINGTON, (USIS) President Truman's special negotiator of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 775009

roundtrip service between Japan and atlantic ports.

Among the party greeting the vessel on its maiden voyage were T. Mizoguchi, President of the Kokusai Company, and Kensuke Matano, President of the IIno Kaiun Kaisha. Kokusai Kaiun Kaisha is a joint company, the line being operated by a pool of well known Japanese shipping lines.

Captain Kato carried a message of goodwill from the mayor of Yokohama to New York City Mayor Vincent Impelliterri. The New York mayor and other city officials, as well as American shipping leaders and federal officials, were to be guests at a reception aboard ship on Friday. On her return voyage to Japan the Wakashima Maru will carry a cargo of coing coal, lubricating oil and raw cotton.

# # # # #

ANY ATTEMPTS BY RUSSIA TO DEMOLISH JAPANESE TREATY DOOMED TO FAILURE: DULLES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--President Truman's special negotiator of the Japanese Peace Treaty, John Foster Dulles, has assured the free world that any attempts by Russia to "demolish" the Japanese Treaty are doomed to failure.

In a radio address from Washington Wednesday night, Ambassador Dulles noted that the Soviet Union has now officially informed Washington that it expects to send a delegation to the Japanese Peace Conference scheduled to open in San Francisco September 4.

"We are not yet clear as to what this means," Dulles declared. "We hope that it does not mean that the Russians are sending a wrecking crew to try to demolish a structure of Japanese Peace which has already been built carefully and soundly until now it is complete save for the formal dedication."

And he declared: "If such tactics should be tried, we are confident that they would fail. Responsible nations will not be parties to attempting now to demolish what already is, on the theory that some more pleasing structure could quickly be made to take its place. The fact is that there must be peace now on the terms which have been negotiated; otherwise Japan would share the unhappy state of Germany and Austria, where Russia, because it is an occupying power, has been able to impose treaty procedures of futility."

"The invitation to the San Francisco Conference," he emphasized, "is an invitation to conclude peace 'on the terms' of the present

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

text. We and others intend to stand by that invitation." And Ambassador Dulles expressed confidence that a large majority of delegations would sign the treaty, thereby bringing it into effect.

Dulles emphasized that the draft treaty has been a composite work of about 20 nations, and while the United States, as occupying power of Japan could have had a free hand, it went out of its way to make a treaty draft that incorporated the wishes of all nations concerned in the peace.

# # # # #

WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH CALLS FOR TECHNICAL AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

ITHACA, New York, (USIS)--The World Assembly of Youth has passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a technical assistance program for underdeveloped areas of the world.

The measure was approved by the 500 representatives of more than sixty non-communist nations after an amendment was added guaranteeing that any technical assistance program would not interfere with the internal politics of the nation aided.

The resolution proposes that the Youth Assembly organize "international community centers" in underdeveloped countries where young specialists and experts would help in such fields as health, agriculture and nutrition.

Other resolutions approved by the World Youth Assembly call for: 1) A study of youth movements and youth service agencies in all member nations to be used to promote extension of youth work. 2) Setting up of an Assembly sub-committee to plan for a regional conference of youth representatives in Southeast Asia. 3) Regional conferences of rural youth designed to focus attention on underdeveloped countries.

# # # # #

UNESCO RESOLUTION LASHES RED TREATMENT OF U. S. CORRESPONDENT

GENEVA, (USIS)--The Social Committee of the UN Economic and

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

guaranteeing that any technical assistance program would not interfere with the internal politics of the nation aided.

The resolution proposes that the Youth Assembly organize "international community centers" in underdeveloped countries where young specialists and experts would help in such fields as health, agriculture and nutrition.

Other resolutions approved by the World Youth Assembly call for: 1) A study of youth movements and youth service agencies in all member nations to be used to promote extension of youth work. 2) Setting up of an Assembly sub-committee to plan for a regional conference of youth representatives in Southeast Asia. 3) Regional conferences of rural youth designed to focus attention on underdeveloped countries.

# # # # #

UNESCO RESOLUTION LASHES RED TREATMENT OF U. S. CORRESPONDENT

GENEVA, (USIS)--The Social Committee of the UN Economic and Social Council now meeting in Geneva, has adopted a resolution condemning the persecution and punishment of newspaper correspondents who try "faithfully to perform their duties in gathering and transmitting news."

The resolution was passed 13 to 3--the three being Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Poland.

The resolution is a condemnation of Czechoslovakia for the recent trial and sentencing of American correspondent William Oatis.

The UN Agency took this action because Freedom of Information is one of the fundamental freedoms referred to in the United Nations charter and also because the UN is interested in furthering international understanding through the free flow of news.

# # # # #

NEW CHEMICAL SPRAY FOR PRESERVING VEGETABLES HAS BEEN TESTED

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--American scientists have developed a new chemical spray which can apparently preserve vegetables in a fresh state for a year or more.

The spray is called "Maleic Hydrazide." It has been tested successfully on onions, beets, carrots, potatoes, parsnips and other vegetables. The tests will continue for an additional year to obtain conclusive evidence of the chemical's lasting effects.

The vegatables to be preserved are sprayed in the fields several weeks before harvest time. When the crops are harvested there is no sprouting. The chemical retards "respiration" within the vegetable itself and lowers its temperature. Thus it may be possible to ship fresh vegetables, treated with the new chemical spray, to any part of the world with little or no danger of spoilage.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 21 August 1951

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT SAYS CHINESE REDS USING SAME INFILTRATION TACTICS AS THEIR SOVIET MENTOR

HONG KONG, (USIS)--Protests by the Indonesian Government reveal that the Chinese communists are using the same infiltration tactics in that country that their Soviet mentors used in Eastern Europe before assuming complete control of the satellite countries there.

The charges are contained in an official statement from Jakarta released by the Indonesian Consul General at Hong Kong. It is the afternath of the Indonesian Government's refusal to admit sixteen communist Chinese diplomats who are in Hong Kong on their way back to Peiping.

The Indonesian statement said that it was the third time the Chinese communists had violated diplomatic usage and, as it put it, "confronted the Indonesian Government with a fait accompli."

The Indonesian statement listed the previous violations. The first was when communist China established a consulate in Jakarta without informing the Indonesian Government or obtaining its permission. Then the communist consulate failed to tell Indonesia about the arrival of two Chinese military attaches. Finally, the Indonesian statement said, the communist Chinese consulate did not give Indonesia adequate notice "of the arrival of the sixteen-member commission from China.

In typical communist fashion the Peiping Government has protested what it calls "the unreasonable and unfriendly attitude" of the Indonesian Government in refusing entry to the communist mission.

# # # # #

STEPHEN EARLY RESPONSIBLE FOR INTRODUCING WEEKLY PRESIDENTIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

NEW YORK (USIS)--The great American newspaperman Stephen Early

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Chinese communists had violated diplomatic usage and, as it put it, "confronted the Indonesian Government with a fait accompli."

The Indonesian statement listed the previous violations. The first was when communist China established a consulate in Jakarta without informing the Indonesian Government or obtaining its permission. Then the communist consulate failed to tell Indonesia about the arrival of two Chinese military attaches. Finally, the Indonesian statement said, the communist Chinese consulate did not give Indonesia adequate notice "of the arrival of the sixteen-member commission from China.

In typical communist fashion the Peiping Government has protested what it calls "the unreasonable and unfriendly attitude" of the Indonesian Government in refusing entry to the communist mission.

# # # # #

STEPHEN EARLY RESPONSIBLE FOR INTRODUCING WEEKLY PRESIDENTIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The great American newspaperman Stephen Early former Press Secretary at the White House, who died last week, is chiefly responsible for introducing the informal weekly presidential press conference which has become an American traidition and a classic example of a true democratic activity.

The New York Herald Tribune had this comment to make on his passing: "His great accomplishment was in the removing of unnecessary barriers that separated presidents from the people. In a particularly crucial period of the nation's history he opened the door of the White House and let the air circulate and everybody was benefited. As the confidant and Press Secretary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he entered public service and became official custodian of some of the greatest news stories ever to develop."

The Herald Tribune goes on: "The institution of the informal presidential press conference was largely established through his insight and efforts. Now it is inconceivable that this should ever be discontinued. Whatever the controversies that result from the give and take between the President and the Washington correspondents, the very fact that they hold scheduled meetings is one of the healthiest aspects of our democracy."

# # # # #

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

RUSSIAN CONTRIBUTION FOR WAR-STRICKEN AND UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS NIL CHARGES U. S. DELEGATE

GENEVA, (USIS)-- The United States delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Council meeting in Geneva, has charged that the Russians have not contributed a penny to international efforts for the relief and rehabilitation of war-stricken and underdeveloped areas.

This charge was made by Dr. Isador Lubin in reply to repeated expressions of concern by the communist delegates for the miserable existence of millions of Asia, Africa, and what the Soviet spokesmen described as "the capitalist world generally."

If the Soviet Union felt that way, Dr. Lubin remarked, why was it not doing something to help these people? The Soviet delegates could make no reply, other than to launch an irrelevent attack on the United Nations agencies engaged in relief and rehabilitation work. It was obvious to onlookers, from the heat of the Soviet reply, that Dr. Lubin's observation had touched the Russians in a particularly vulnerable spot.

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that by the end of this year the UN and its specialized agencies expect to have more than 1,300 technicians at work on an expanded world program of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries.

Forty-five governments have signed agreements cooperating with this UN counterpart of the Point Four Program supported by the United States. UN Social and Economic Council technicians are already at work in almost every part of the world--except in areas under communist rule or domination.

# # # # #

SOVIET'S FARM PRODUCTION HAS FALLEN SHORT OF GOAL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Soviet Union's ambitious farm program has fallen short of its production goals.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

ply, that Dr. Lubin's observation had touched the Russians in a particularly vulnerable spot.

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that by the end of this year the UN and its specialized agencies expect to have more than 1,300 technicians at work on an expanded world program of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries.

Forty-five governments have signed agreements cooperating with this UN counterpart of the Point Four Program supported by the United States. UN Social and Economic Council technicians are already at work in almost every part of the world--except in areas under communist rule or domination.

# # # # #

SOVIET'S FARM PRODUCTION HAS FALLEN SHORT OF GOAL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Soviet Union's ambitious farm program has fallen short of its production goals.

The United States Department of Agriculture disclosed that the total area planted to crops in Russia last year was 363 million acres. The goal was 392 million acres.

The Soviet livestock population at the beginning of this year was also below the official goal. Summarizing the current state of Russia's agriculture program, a report issued in Washington recently said: "While reliable statistical data have been scanty, indications are that the post-war recovery of Russian agriculture has been at a considerably slower pace than was contemplated in the ambitious goals of the Soviet Reconstruction Program."

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 22 August 1951

FARCE OF "WORKER'S PARADISE" IN SOVIET TOLD BY ESTHONIAN NOW EMPLOYED IN WISCONSIN

KENOSHA, Wisconsin, (USIS)--The Kremlin's "Big Lie" technique of holding the Soviet Union up as a "worker's paradise" may be swallowed by prisoners behind the Iron Curtain, but it is a dismal falure in America where there are too many workers who have personal knowledge of the truth.

One of them is John Olep who was born in Esthonia and is now a worker in the Nash-Kelvinator Plant at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and a member of an American Federation of Labor Trade Union.

Olep came to the United States at any early age but went back to Russia when he heard Stalin's appeal for recruits to build what he called "a working people's country".

Although he was given a single unheated room, Olep continued to work in Russia for what he thought was a good cause. But he became disillusioned when he discovered that, instead of the classless society he had been told existed in Russia, actually there were seventeen classes of workers.

The Communist Party leaders were treated like royalty as the top category, while Olep, as a seventh class automotive worker had to pool his pay with another worker in order to get meat once a week. More often than not they lived on potato soup and black bread.

Communist officials brushed aside Olep's complaints about living conditions and told him to work harder and produce more goods. His low pay became even smaller when the Russians 'revalued' their currency.

The former Soviet worker's life was made even more miserable by forced marching in so-called "spontaneous" parades even when he was sick. And he found out that one out of every five of his fellow workers was a spy for the communist government.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Although he was given a single unheated room, Olep continued to work in Russia for what he thought was a good cause. But he became disillusioned when he discovered that, instead of the classless society he had been told existed in Russia, actually there were seventeen classes of workers.

The Communist Party leaders were treated like royalty as the top category, while Olep, as a seventh class automotive worker had to pool his pay with another worker in order to get meat once a week. More often than not they lived on potato soup and black bread.

Communist officials brushed aside Olep's complaints about living conditions and told him to work harder and produce more goods. His low pay became even smaller when the Russians 'revalued' their currency.

The former Soviet worker's life was made even more miserable by forced marching in so-called "spontaneous" parades even when he was sick. And he found out that one out of every five of his fellow workers was a spy for the communist government.

Soviet elections were another source of bitter disillusionment to Olep. He had seen real democracy in action in the United States where anyone can run for office and he recognized the falseness of the Soviet elections in which only one man's name appeared on the ballot. Fed-up Olep tricked Soviet officials in allowing him to visit Esthonia and he fled from there back to the United States.

# # # # #

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE CLAIMS RUSSIAN PURPOSE IN S. F. IS TO DESTROY PEACE PLAN

NEW ORLEANS, (USIS)--The New Orleans Times-Picayune maintains that the obvious purpose of Soviet Russia in attending the conference at San Francisco is to destroy the peace plan. And it says that the other participating nations must not let this happen.

The Times-Picayune describes Moscow's acceptance of the invitation to attend the Japanese Peace Treaty conference as "most unexpected" in view of the fact that the Kremlin has been "denouncing the conference plan and the terms of the proposed treaty ever since the project was initiated." And the Southern American paper continues: "The Kremlin's delegation will be headed by Mr. Gromyko whose performances in the United Nations Security Council, at the protracted and futile preliminary conference of ministerial deputies in Paris on a European peace settlement, and on all other occasions, clearly foreshadow his mission in San Francisco. (MORE)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

The Times-Picayune points out: "The tentative plan for this latest peace conference alloted four days for discussion, with the treaty signing ceremony on the fifth day, September 8. Mr. Gromyko consumed more than five weeks of the Paris parley with objection and denunciation of the other nations participating. His flow of abuse might be running yet if the meeting had not been broken off many days after his master's determination to prevent any European agreement on any terms except their own had been demonstrated conclusively."

And the Times-Picayune concludes: "There is no reason to expect that the Kremlin or its mouthpiece Gromyko will alter their peace prevention policy of their abusive tactics at San Francisco. Their obvious purpose is to destroy the Japanese Peace Plan. The other participating nations knowing the motive and objective must prepare during the interval before the San Francisco Assembly to meet and defeat the communist attack and bring the Japanese peace undertaking safely to fruition."

# # # # #

PRIESTS IMPRISONED, CHURCHES CLOSED IN PEIPING'S NEWEST CAMPAIGN TO DESTROY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHINA

HONG KONG, (USIS)--In one of the most severe attacks of its campaign to destroy the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in China the Communist Peiping regime has imprisoned nineteen priests, closed twelve of the seventeen catholic churches in Peiping and put all the rest of the city's eighty foreign missionaries under house arrest.

Among those imprisoned is the Rev. Harold Rigney, an American and rector of the Roman Catholic Fu Jen University. He was arrested at the university recently with other priest-instructors. Catholic authorities describe the action as "the most frontal attack yet" and predict similar action against Catholics and other Christians throughout China.

It has not been determined exactly on what charges the clergymen are being held beyond the vague generalization that they are "imperialists". They include Germans, a Frenchman, a Czech and a

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

PRIESTS IMPRISONED, CHURCHES CLOSED IN PEIPING'S NEWEST CAMPAIGN TO DESTROY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHINA

HONG KONG, (USIS)--In one of the most severe attacks of its campaign to destroy the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in China the Communist Peiping regime has imprisoned nineteen priests, closed twelve of the seventeen catholic churches in Peiping and put all the rest of the city's eighty foreign missionaries under house arrest.

Among those imprisoned is the Rev. Harold Rigney, an American and rector of the Roman Catholic Fu Jen University. He was arrested at the university recently with other priest-instructors. Catholic authorities describe the action as "the most frontal attack yet" and predict similar action against Catholics and other Christians throughout China.

It has not been determined exactly on what charges the clergymen are being held beyond the vague generalization that they are "imperialists". They include Germans, a Frenchman, a Czech and a Belgian.

The communists have been trying to get Catholics in Peiping to join their so called Independent Catholic Church not connected with Rome. One Peiping Catholic Church joined the independent movement but the congreation stayed away. The communist authorities were angered by this and closed twelve of the seventeen Catholic Churches by force. They are expected to take even more severe action against the Peiping Catholic hierarchy and Catholics in general.

No mention of the latest Peiping anti-Catholic action has as yet been made by the communist press and radio which is continuing its campaign to have Chinese Catholics accept the communist version of the Catholic Church or none. News of the July 25 abuses has been brought to the British Hong Kong colony by European Catholic refugees.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 22 August 1951

REGIMENTATION OF YOUTH CAN ONLY LEAD TO TYRANNY, SERVITUDE AND DEGRADATION OF MAN: ACHESON

ITHACA, N. Y., (USIS)--America's Secretary of State Dean Acheson has warned delegates of the World Assembly of Youth now meeting at Ithaca, New York that regimentation of youth can only lead backward--"to tyranny, to servitude, to the degradation of man." "Progress," he asserted, "cannot be achieved without freedom."

The U. S. Secretary of State addressed the 500 delegates on the Cornell University campus representing more than sixty non-communist nations, directly by telephone from his Washington office.

"None of us," he declared, "neither in this country nor in any other, has fully achieved the realization of human rights. But it is progress we are seeking, not perfection. What we must strive to achieve is the will and capacity to move forward together..."

The American official made a clear reference to the activities of the communist-sponsored World Festival of Youth in Eastern Berlin, as he contrasted the communist youth activities with what he called the democratic spirit of cooperation prevailing at the Free World Youth Assembly.

"Your efforts in behalf of progress and freedom," Secretary Acheson told the youth assembly at Ithaca, "quiet and unspectacular, will reach kindred spirits in the outermost corners of the world. And will be felt long after the torch-light parades and the diatribes of hate of the captive world have left their last faint echoes behind."

He praised the stand of the United Nations against the international outlaw tactics of the communists. "This attitude of strength," he declared, "forms a shield against aggression without which the free nations could not have a chance to carry on the creative and constructive efforts toward a better world which is our principal purpose."

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

achieve is the will and capacity to move forward together..."

The American official made a clear reference to the activities of the communist-sponsored World Festival of Youth in Eastern Berlin, as he contrasted the communist youth activities with what he called the democratic spirit of cooperation prevailing at the Free World Youth Assembly.

"Your efforts in behalf of progress and freedom," Secretary Acheson told the youth assembly at Ithaca, "quiet and unspectacular, will reach kindred spirits in the outermost corners of the world. And will be felt long after the torch-light parades and the diatribes of hate of the captive world have left their last faint echoes behind."

He praised the stand of the United Nations against the international outlaw tactics of the communists. "This attitude of strength," he declared, "forms a shield against aggression without which the free nations could not have a chance to carry on the creative and constructive efforts toward a better world which is our principal purpose."

# # # # #

CONFUCIAN TEACHINGS BANNED BY PEIPING REGIME

HONGKONG, (USIS)--The age old morality expressed in Confucianism has for centuries been the basis of spiritual life for millions of Chinese.

But it now seems the teachings of the ancient sage conflict with the totalitarian views of the communist Peiping regime which has banned his books as containing what they call "feudal and reactionary thoughts."

Not only have the communists banned the use of Confucius' books for education; they have also forbidden the teaching of classical Chinese in the schools. Apparently heedless of the slight on the intelligence of the Chinese people, the communist authorities say the difficult classical style of Chinese is "beyond the capacity of young minds."

As a substitute for the books by Confucius the Peiping regime has directed schools to choose text books published by the communist New China Book Company. Private schools have been ordered to comply with the education orders by September 1.

# # # # #
MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

"BITTER COUNTERFEIT OF PEACE," SAYS N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE EDITORIALIZING ON EAST BERLIN'S YOUTH FESTIVAL

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune says that "the million boys and girls who marched through East Berlin recently as part of the so-called World Youth Festival carried in their heads the dreams of youth; but dreams that have been cynically perverted by the communists."

"It was a bitter counterfeit of peace," the New York paper declares, "a vicious distortion of what men of good will in all countries seek, but it was enough for these spiritually impoverished and uprooted boys and girls."

"Meanwhile," the Herald Tribune continues, "it is true, several hundred slipped over the line that separates East Berlin from the freedom and the comparative plenty of the Western Zone. They saw with their own eyes how grossly they had been misled by the lies of communist propaganda; they felt the simple hospitality of the free."

But while thousands of the East German youths saw communist lies exposed by visiting the free zone, the Herald Tribune warns that others followed blindly "after leaders eager to bend them to their own diabolic purposes."

"All this is made the more fearful and ominous," the Herald Tribune maintains, "by the fact that we have seen it before. What the communists are doing now, the nazis did to the young generation immediately preceding this. The same hysteria, the same discipline, the same unquestioning and servile adoration that Hitler evoked, and on which he built his throne of despotism, Stalin is now calling forth today."

And the Herald Tribune concludes: "The corruption of youth has been a bitter crime in all ages; but never has it been practiced on so huge a scale and with so sinister an intent as today. The communists are sowing an evil wind."

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

But while thousands of the East German youths saw communist lies exposed by visiting the free zone, the Herald Tribune warns that others followed blindly "after leaders eager to bend them to their own diabolic purposes."

"All this is made the more fearful and ominous," the Herald Tribune maintains, "by the fact that we have seen it before. What the communists are doing now, the nazis did to the young generation immediately preceding this. The same hysteria, the same discipline, the same unquestioning and servile adoration that Hitler evoked, and on which he built his throne of despotism, Stalin is now calling forth today."

And the Herald Tribune concludes: "The corruption of youth has been a bitter crime in all ages; but never has it been practiced on so huge a scale and with so sinister an intent as today. The communists are sowing an evil wind."

# # # # #

GRIM EXPERIENCES IN SOVIET SLAVE CAMPS TOLD

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Displaced persons, newly arrived in America, have related some of their grim experiences in Soviet slave labor camps.

One of the Soviet ex-prisoners is Vladimir Tarabanow, a 54-year old former White Russian army sergeant. He said he was arrested in 1930, beaten continually for three months and spent ten years in a Ural Mountains slave labor camp. Released in 1940, he later followed retreating Germans out of Russia.

Another who had a taste of Russia's ruthless methods is Hans Barbatschi, a former German glass manufacturer who operated plants in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. He told of spending six months in a Soviet prison, during which time his weight dropped from 172 to 80 pounds. About 100 inmates died each day at the prison, he said.

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
AND
FAR EAST COMMAND

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: CI & E SECTION

DATE: 28 July 1951

TO:

Commander-in-Chief	Ordnance
Aide-de-Camp	PM
Chief of Staff	PIO
DCofS FEC	Ryukyus Civ Adm
DCofS SCAP	QM
SGS	Signal
Comptroller	Sp Services
G-1	Trans
G-2 CI Div	TI&E
G-3	Civ Aff
G-4	Civ Comm
JSPOG	Civ Historical
AG	CI&E
Antiaircraft	Civ Int
Central Purchasing O	Civil Property Custodian
Chaplain	Civ Trans
Chemical	Diplomatic
Civ Personnel	ESS
Engineer	Government
Hq Comdt	Legal
IG	NRS
JA	PH&W
Medical	

FOR:

Approval	Note and Return
Comment or Concurrence	Distribution Desired
Information Mr. Fukuda	Signature
Initials	Dispatch
Issuance of Orders	Attachment of Reference
Necessary Action	File

FEC AGO FORM 1 JAN 51 NO. 14

9919—FEC P&PC—1/51—100M

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

PRESS RELEASE: 12 July 1951

UNITED NATIONS LEARN IMPORTANT LESSON FROM KOREAN WAR: COLLECTIVE ACTION CAN BE MADE TO WORK

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The lessons of the Korean war are analyzed by the Christian Science Monitor's Washington columnist, Neal Stanford, in an article titled "Korea: World Classroom."

The Monitor columnist says: "To Washington, the lesson has been that there is no substitute for strength when an aggressor is on the loose; that collective action can be made to work; that aggression can be made unprofitable; that the clique in the Kremlin still prefer a lost battle to a global war; that the Free World and free men can never relax their vigilance and let down their guard if they are to remain free."

Stanford continues: "To Moscow the Korean venture has undoubtedly been a real eye-opener; whereas it had expected a quick and cheap victory it now publicly has urged that the whole thing be called off after a year of fighting and 1,250,000 satellite casualties.

"It has learned that collective security is more than a phrase--that it is a policy the Free World is prepared to practice and pay for, it has been shown that the democratic West has values and principles that the totalitarian East can neither understand nor appreciate. To its unsuccessful ventures of aggression in Greece and Berlin has been added a third costly lesson--that of Korea."

The Korean conflict has also pointed up some valuable lessons for Moscow's satellites, the Monitor columnist says. To them, as he puts it, "the principal lesson of Korea must be that insofar as the Politburo is concerned they are only pawns in the Kremlin's bid for world power.

"They have learned that while Moscow calls the tune, they pay the cost. They must be aware that the Kremlin is quite willing to use them in its power bid, but not so willing to defend them if the venture turns sour."

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

called off after a year of fighting and [illegible]
ties.

"It has learned that collective security is more than a phrase--that it is a policy the Free World is prepared to practice and pay for, it has been shown that the democratic West has values and principles that the totalitarian East can neither understand nor appreciate. To its unsuccessful ventures of aggression in Greece and Berlin has been added a third costly lesson--that of Korea."

The Korean conflict has also pointed up some valuable lessons for Moscow's satellites, the Monitor columnist says. To them, as he puts it, "the principal lesson of Korea must be that insofar as the Politburo is concerned they are only pawns in the Kremlin's bid for world power.

"They have learned that while Moscow calls the tune, they pay the cost. They must be aware that the Kremlin is quite willing to use them in its power bid, but not so willing to defend them if the venture turns sour."

The Christian Science Monitor columnist concludes his analysis of the lessons of the Korean war with these words: "Stalin expected to show that the United Nations was no more than a debate forum.... Instead, the new international body has surprised everyone with its collective security action....In this last year, for the first time in recorded history, global coalition of free and independent states quickly and decisively moved to use military force to meet aggression."

# # # # #

WARN UN REPRESENTATIVES TO BE ON GUARD AGAINST COMMUNIST TRICKERY OF POLITICAL NATURE DURING ARMISTICE TALKS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times holds that the United Nations representatives in Korea must be on their guard against possible trickery in their armistice talks with the communists.

The Times declares: "Because of the long record of communist bad faith, there is a natural disposition on the part of the Free Nations to be on guard against a trap. The trap, in this case, could be political rather than military."

The editorial continues: "The soviet Union may have decided that some, at least, of its ends can be gained at this point more easily through presumptive negotiation than through the continuation

MORE

617-A

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

of a military engagement in which its puppets are being defeated. The United Nations' will to peace is so clearly demonstrated that the communists may be merely making a gamble on how high a price, if any, the United Nations will pay for that peace....The United Nations cannot expect that real concessions will be offered. It may be very sure that they will be demanded.

"Similarly," the Times points out, "there may be ground for regarding this whole maneuver as something of a propaganda trap. The communist organs, with characteristic mendacity, are already representing a cease-fire as a Soviet-initiated peace move. The Soviet proposal was, of course, nothing of the sort. It was, at best, no more than a partial and belated compliance with proposals that the United Nations had made from the beginning."

The Times goes on: "Now the fact that there is this wariness as the truce talks begin does not mean for a moment that there is any less sincere desire for peace on the part of the United Nations. The resort to arms by its members was a last resort in defense of a free nation set up under its auspices. It was not a choice of war; it was an acceptance of a war that was already being made...."

The New York Times editorial concludes: "The Free World must not be confused by side issues in East Asia that have no bearing on the freedom of Korea and its defense. We will fall into a trap, indeed, if we let matters such as the status of Formosa or United Nations membership for the Chinese communist aggressors play any part whatsoever in the Korean case. We have said that we will not reward aggression. On that ground we must stand more firmly than ever."

# # # # #

LEGAL PROFESSION INCURS KREMLIN'S DISPLEASURE

MOSCOW, (USIS)--The legal profession in Russia is the latest group to incur the displeasure of the Soviet government.

Soviet lawyers are taken to task in a recent issue of the Moscow newspaper Literary Gazette, which, like all Russian publications, is an official mouthpiece for the government.

Russian lawyers are accused, among other things, of "self-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009