

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

25 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

U. S. SENATOR APPEALS FOR GREATER PRESS FREEDOM AS A
PRIMARY MEANS OF COMBATING COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Times editorial of March 23, titled "A Marshall Plan for Ideas," discussing freedom of the press, states that it amounts to a struggle for the minds and loyalties of men and that the first task of a democracy is to launch a world-wide barrage of ideas that will break through barriers and reach people everywhere. The editorial continues:

The cause of world freedom of the press has always been sponsored by the recently-elected Senator William Benton, not only as former Assistant Secretary of State but also as head of the American delegation at the United Nations Conference on Freedom of the Press at Geneva, and at various UNESCO meetings in the United States and abroad.

Yesterday, Senator Benton pleaded for a Marshall Plan in the field of ideas to close a mental gap between ourselves and the rest of the world that is even more dangerous than the dollar gap because it is through this gap that Communism, "which began as propaganda, survived more than half a century as propaganda," and exalts propagandists as its greatest heroes, pours its stream of poison into the minds and emotions of mankind.

Backed by ten on his colleagues from both sides of the aisle, Mr. Benton proposed a six-point resolution for a campaign of information on a scale commensurate with the need and the stakes involved. "Fortunately, we have on our side a priceless asset," he said: "We have no need to lie."

Increasing pressure for freedom of the press was first on the list not because there is any chance of this in Soviet-dominated countries, but to rally wavering nations, for the distressing fact--as the Senator pointed out and as the growth of censorship and state interference with independent newspapers too clearly confirms---is that freedom of the press even this side of the Iron Curtain is more restricted today than at any other time in this century.

Mr. Benton called upon Congress to take a constructive role in the making of foreign policy by aiding and counseling the State Department in its efforts to take world leadership. There is much to be said for the view that there is effective work for the Senate in the neglected and crucial area the Senator from Connecticut describes.

While it takes two parties to make an agreement, it is true that it takes only one to do something intelligent about lack of agreement. Our policy is to produce "strength at points of weakness," Secretary Acheson declares, and one point of weakness is certainly the failure to counter Soviet propaganda with our own.

It is not by accident that our most successful enterprise to date is the Marshall Plan, primarily because it is positive, imaginative, a challenge rather than a reaction, a challenge the Communists cannot meet.

We have the greatest idea in the world to "sell" to people held in slavery--the idea of freedom--and the most alluring promise to offer--the promise of national independence and a decent living standard.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will turn from some of its minor preoccupations to debate the constructive program Mr. Benton proposes.

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U. S. BIRTHS TOTALED 3,729,000 LAST YEAR, BRINGING
4-YEAR TOTAL TO 15,000,000

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---In a report just released by the United States Public Health Service, there were 3,729,000 babies born in the United States in 1949. Referring to this record-breaking increase in the population as a "bumper" crop of babies, the report stated that this increase brought the total number of new births during the four years ending last December 31 to 15,000,000, almost the same number born in the five previous years.

The service said statistics suggest that many families formed during and after the war "are contributing to the high birthrates by the addition of a second and third child."

It said final figures for 1948 showed a 14.3 per cent drop in first births from the "extraordinarily high level" set in 1947. This change, it said, followed the decrease in the number of marriage between 1946 and 1947.

While the number of second and third children born to women and third children born to women of all ages increased only slightly between 1947 and 1948, substantial gains were recorded in these births to younger women.

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MOTION PICTURE SHOWN IN U. S. URGES CONSTANT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools announced recently that more than 20,000,000 persons had seen the 35 millimeter film, "The Fight for Better Schools," which was produced by the March of Time, perhaps the best known company making documentary films in the United States.

According to a member of the Commission, plans are now being made to provide the various outlets in the country which use 16 millimeter film with enough prints to allow at least 40,000,000 more persons to see the film.

After two years of exploratory work, the National Citizens Commission last May went to the public to secure "a realization" that the importance of education and the need for better schools "is a national problem." The Commission has sought to gain a broad public interest and awareness of the need and to convert the interest to action. The Commission member emphasized that the Commission feels that though the problem is national in scope, there is no national solution. Comprising about forty members prominent in business, labor and industry, the Commission is under the chairmanship of Roy E. Larsen, president of Time, Inc.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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 Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

23 March 1950

BURMA SEEKS AID OF U. S. AND BRITAIN IN COMBATING COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Washington Star editorial on March 19, "Burma reconsiders," said:

Recent statements by Burmese government leaders indicate a pronounced shift in viewpoint. Instead of emphasizing their independence from the British Commonwealth, their suspicion of Western capitalism, and their insistence upon socialistic nationalization, they now admit their need for immediate aid from Britain and the United States if their national integrity and security are to be preserved.

The reason for this rapid change of attitude is, of course, the impact of red China, which today impinges directly on their northeastern border. Chinese aggression would be relatively easy, especially along the wartime-famous "Burma Road."

But the red peril is not limited to open invasion. Burma has its own Communists, who are waging a civil war against the government and control important sections of the country. In addition, the government has to face another civil war against the Karens, a powerful minority which demands self-government amounting to quasi-independence.

Indeed, the whole of Burma is in such chronic turmoil that its economic life has been completely disrupted and its former prosperity has vanished. So chaotic a situation leaves Burma virtually impotent to defend itself from Chinese Communist aggression whenever the Chinese reds think the time is ripe for such a policy.

The Burmese government has done its best to get on good terms with red China. It promptly recognized the new Communist regime in Peiping, only to be met with an evasive answer to its offer to open diplomatic relations. Peiping's answer was, in substance: "Thanks.....but we'd better talk it over. And if you want to do that, you can send a delegation here." Peiping thus keeps a free hand for eventualities.

Under these ominous circumstances, the Burmese leaders are frankly seeking British and, especially, American aid, and they ask for it promptly, "before it is too late." While still loath to commit themselves wholeheartedly to the Anglo-American side in the "Cold War," they make it plain that they consider their salvation lies with the Western Powers. Such aid is envisaged as both military and economic. The Burmese army is woefully short of modern equipment. Also, Burma's industrial plant and communications, shattered during the late war and postwar disturbances, urgently need rehabilitation to restore prosperity and lessen popular discontent. Only from the West can such assistance come.

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COMMUNISTS IN FAMILIAR ROLE OF ATTACKING LEADERS OF WESTERN DEMOCRACIES WHILE MAKING PHONY PEACE OFFENSIVE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Although no direct reply to Secretary of State Dean Acheson's American peace program has been forthcoming, the Soviets have again employed a Communist fiction writer to denounce Acheson as a "fascist-minded diplomat," an "incorrigible and unceremonious liar," and "a hired lackey of the warmongers."

Commenting on the Soviet reaction to Acheson's seven-point program, an editorial in The New York Times on March 20 titled, "Another Russian 'No,'" said in part:

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- That the Chinese Communist foreign minister blows in the same propaganda trumpet is merely another demonstration of his role as the latest Soviet puppet.

At first blush, the violence of his tone would seem to suggest a further hardening of the Soviet attitude toward the United States, and the inclusion of Senators McMahon and Tydings in the Kremlin's calumnies can only give pause to other proponents of new overtures to Moscow.

But Soviet propaganda does not necessarily run parallel with immediate Soviet intentions. In fact, as in the case of Stalin's pact with Hitler, increasing vituperation can even be a totalitarian prelude to attempts at actual negotiations and agreement, following which the Soviet propagandists can be easily brushed off, as they were brushed by Molotov after the pact with Hitler, as "shortsighted men" indulging in "vulgar anti-fascist agitation." Even the characterization of Mr. Acheson as another Ribbentrop recalls that Ribbentrop was once an honored guest in Moscow.

For that reason it might be necessary to give the Soviet replies both close at hand and those that might still follow, a more than cursory examination; it would appear to be out of the question that the Soviets could ever accept the whole American program without reversing both their ideology and their policy of conquest. And they show no signs of doing so.

But they might yet find in the program some particular points to seize upon in order to suggest some limited negotiations which might either help them to consolidate their conquest, or to weaken the hold of the Western world in some particular region or even to promote the idea, long inherent in their policy, of a division of the world between Soviet Russia and the United States involving the temporary neutralization and isolation of the latter.

That, at least, seems to be the purpose of the more detailed reply of Pravda, which, as indicated by our Moscow correspondent, seems to concentrate on a peace treaty with Japan and even suggests an approach to the American position.

But whether this is the purpose of the Soviet replies or not, it is still necessary to remember that, as Mr. Acheson has warned, agreements with the Soviets are useless unless they are accompanied by convincing demonstrations of Soviet good faith.

The Soviet demand for a withdrawal of Western occupation from both Japan and Germany without a corresponding abrogation of Soviet domination of adjoining territories shows that good faith is still an alien concept to the Kremlin, and that its only purpose is to change further in its favor the precarious balance of power which the West is able to maintain; that is scarcely the way to peace unless it be a peace based on Western surrender.

Nevertheless, by getting down to details, Mr. Acheson has made a start in smoking out the Kremlin regarding the intentions that lay behind its peace propaganda. That is and must be the first step toward any agreement with it. The violence of its reaction is in itself proof that it finds this process painful.

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

23 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

CONTRAST DRAWN BETWEEN HUMANE APPROACH OF WESTERN POWERS TO
 CHINESE PROBLEMS AND RED APPEAL TO CHANGE BY REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---A Louisville Courier-Journal editorial on March 18 pointed out that the most revealing aspect of Secretary of State Acheson's West Coast speeches was his warning to the Chinese Communists against "aggressive or subversive adventures beyond their borders." Commenting on this warning, the editorial titled "The Policy Is Fine But It Requires Action," said in part:

It suggests that our worried diplomats fresh from their Bangkok conference on the whole Far East have convincing evidence that such aggression impends. How effective the warning will be is another matter. If it is true, as Mr. Acheson says, that 40,000,000 Chinese will suffer from hunger between now and the next crops, that very fact might well lead Mao Tse-tung to do "a Mussolini" and strike at the food-rich lands of the south even earlier than normal Communist expansionism would dictate.

The Communist radio itself admits that 16,000,000 North Chinese are now starving (the Nationalists say that at least 30,000,000 are on short rations), and Mao would not be the first dictator to use grandiose foreign adventures as a "cure" for domestic ills.

Unfortunately for us, there is more to the Communist calculation than that.

The rest of Mr. Acheson's summation, like his style, was impeccable--a curtly pessimistic restatement of how Russia can have peace with us if only she wants it, a neat summary of the United States propaganda line for the orient.

He made it plain that we are the friends of China, but not of her Communist rulers; the friends of other oriental peoples, the original great inspiration of their revolutionary movements "for independence, better education, more widespread ownership of the land, and control over their own destiny," and we are prepared to help them stop Communism with American military, economic, or technical aid, not just for the negative purpose of stopping communism, but because "this tool of Soviet imperialism perverts the real democratic revolution that has been going on all over the world since long before Communism as a world conspiracy had been thought of."

Fine words, and behind them a solid commitment of American policy to "assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way--not in our way, but in their way."

The trouble is (a) getting the Asiatic peoples to believe us, despite a century-long acquaintance with the economic and political oppression inflicted on them by the West and (b) implementing the policy so nobly described.

The Communist appeal to Asia is bloody overnight revolution against the centuries-old specter of hunger and poverty, and against the "exploitation" of the West.

Our appeal is to a slow and peaceful revolution against that same poverty, a revolution aided by a newly-benevolent West, dependent for success on stable governments and increased prosperity more than on arms alone.

We know the falseness of the Communist line. But we also know the effectiveness of its appeal. And we cannot expect the Asiatics

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to embrace our promises unless we move with all speed to implement them. It will be a slow enough business at that, but it is our only hope short of war, of keeping another half-billion people free of the Iron Curtain and partners with the West.

Mr. Acheson defined the real threat to our hopes in the East, and he outlined a sound policy for meeting it; what we must do without loss of time is to put that policy into action, and to do so with all the effective resources at our command.

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U. S. ATOMIC RESEARCH EXPECTED TO PRODUCE PEACETIME BENEFITS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The United States atomic research program is serving the dual purpose of developing products which may be used in either war or peace, says Gordon Dean, a member of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

In a speech before a university group at Durham, North Carolina, Mr. Dean said that "about 70 per cent of the dollars that go into the program today are going into the acquisition of ores, the processing of feed materials and the production of uranium and plutonium metal," all of which may in the end yield either weapons for war or power for peacetime use.

However, the question of which it will be is a decision that "may be made for us by the Kremlin," he said. "Our power to control the future of the atomic energy program depends in such large part upon people hostile to us and far beyond our shores."

Referring to atomic fission and the possibility of developing useful power from it, Mr. Dean said "military authorities are prodding us all the time" to speed the development of atomic reactors that can power a ship or submarine.

"We are pushing this phase of the program," he added, because "what we learn in this side of reactor development for wartime use may well solve key problems in the development of reactors for central station power--a major boon for the peacetime development of our economy. This.....program is one which serves both our purposes--defense and an expanding economy."

Mr. Dean listed two fields in which he said the Commission considers atomic energy will have peacetime application.

"One is in the field of radioactive isotopes for use in the fields of biology, medicine, the study of plant and animal life, and in industrial research. It is quite conceivable that a good portion of this program may within the next few years lend itself to private industrial operation....."

"In the field, however, of atomic energy for the production of power the problems are much more complex. In the first place, the general technical opinion is that it will be 10 or 20 years before we are producing electric power from atomic piles on an economical basis. In the meantime we are bending considerable effort toward training physicists and engineers in reactor technology so that there will be a reservoir of competent personnel when the day of atomic power arrives."

The Commission is endeavoring, Mr. Dean said, to strike a balance between information that may be given to the public and information which must be kept secret.

"The Commission faces quite frankly," he explained, "the danger that unless the people are kept informed concerning the basic facts and the implications of atomic energy, the Commission and the related agencies of the government may become so remote as to leave behind the ultimate rulers of our government, the people themselves."

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

PRESS RELEASE:

21 March 1950

WORLD WANTS OF RUSSIA POSITIVE PROGRAM FOR PROMOTING PEACE,
NOT OFFICIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS EXTOLLING VIRTUES OF PEACE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A positive program for easing the present world tensions, calling for concrete actions by Soviet Russia rather than official pronouncements extolling the virtues of peace, was outlined in a recent editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The editorial titled, "If Russia Wants Peace," said:

Russia is the great leader of world forces for peace, members of the Politburo said in speeches leading up to the recent elections.

Deputy Premiers Molotov, Malenkov and Andreyev developed the party line. They said Communism can live peaceably side by side with capitalism. They said the Soviet Union is ready to take part in any sincere effort to prevent a new war. They said their country's foreign policy is based on a consistent policy of peace.

No nation ever had a richer opportunity to prove that it means what it says by putting these words into practice. The Soviet Union need not wait on any other nation's action. All the other nations have been ready for five years.

If the Kremlin wants to show the world that its foreign policy is based on peace, it can begin by ceasing to abuse England and the United States.

One country does not promote peace with another by calling its people "imperialist beasts," "insatiable birds of prey," "rapacious bloodsuckers," "gangsters," "destroyers of small nations," "slave traders" and "war-mongers," as the Russians are calling Americans and Britishers in their newspapers, their magazines, and their radio broadcasts.

Russia could then participate in a sincere effort to prevent a new war by becoming a truly co-operating member of the United Nations. The other nations in the United Nations are agreed on methods of peaceful co-operation, but Russia has frustrated the United Nations effort with more than 40 vetoes.

Russian failure to co-operate has prevented the setting up of a United Nations police force, without which the United Nations is powerless to enforce peace.

Russia could also co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, which it has so far refused even to join.

Russia could still further participate in a sincere effort for peace by agreeing to some kind of effective international control of atomic energy. So far, in five years of discussion, Russia's only answer to every real atomic-proposal has been "no."

Russia could promote peace by releasing the 12,000,000-odd slave laborers it has at work in concentration camps, including Poles, Balts, Japanese and Germans, and by ceasing to persecute Jews in the USSR.

It could promote peace by releasing the captive governments of Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania and Eastern Germany.

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It could promote peace by agreeing to terms for Germany and Austria which would mean peace for those countries and not merely transfer to Russian control.

It could cease threatening Yugoslavia, terrorizing Iran, fomenting sabotage strikes in Italy and France, and creating civil war in Korea.

It could abstain from provocative incidents such as the blockade of the American, British and French sectors of Berlin.

These are only a beginning of the long list of reversals which the Soviet Union would have to perform before its conduct would coincide with the Molotov-Malenkov-Andreyev description of it.

The Kremlin hierarchy apparently believes most of the Russian people want the Russian government to promote peace, or its spokesmen would not be basing their pre-election speeches on claims that it is doing so.

Are the rulers of Russia afraid to let their people know what all the rest of the world knows--that the misguided course the Kremlin is taking has never led to any end but an evil one?

Are the members of the Politburo blind to the fact that war-like acts do not lead to peace?

These questions are not answerable by anyone except Stalin and his counselors. But they are the reason why it is so important for the State Department's Voice of America, and every other voice of sanity that can be brought into the service of peace, to keep on telling the Russian people and the Russian rulers of the perils of their present perilous course.

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HUNGARIAN SKATER CHOSE EXILE IN BRITAIN
TO COMMUNIST-DOMINATED HOMELAND

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Buffalo Courier-Express editorial on March 14, "Choice of Real Freedom," said:

Freedom is something which men throughout the world cherish above all other considerations. But some have it and some don't. An outcome of the recent world figure-skating championships in London shows clearly the dividing line.

Dick Button of the United States went to London to defend his world championship. He did so. He was free to go and free to return, and nobody went with him to keep tabs.

Kiraly of Hungary went to London to compete. He finished second to Button. He was free to go and free to return to Hungary--after a fashion. Kiraly was under orders to join the Communist Party "or suffer the consequences." An intelligence officer of the Hungarian state security police went along with him. He had Kiraly's passport and all of his papers. Kiraly chose not to go back to Hungary. Penniless and jobless, he has been granted permission to stay in Britain as a political exile.

Kiraly chose real freedom. Many a man in Communist-dominated countries will envy him. They would do what he did if they could. And well the Communist leadership knows it. Opportunities to emulate Kiraly are not likely to increase.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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 Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

21 March 1950

FORMOSA REGARDED AS CRUX OF COMMUNIST PROBLEM

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---According to repeated announcements of the Chinese Communists, the complete "liberation" of China will be accomplished before the end of 1950. This so-called liberation is generally interpreted to include the conquest of Formosa, Hainan and Tibet. A New York Herald-Tribune editorial of March 16, "The Formosan Thorn," pointed out that there is good reason to believe that during the year the Chinese Communists will attempt this conquest, and said in part:

Nationalist bombing raids and blockade tactics are proving a more painful thorn in the Communist flesh than the outside world-- and perhaps the Communists, too--had expected. They are hampering the resumption of normal trade relations between China and the outside world. They are forcing the Communists to maintain a large military establishment at great public expense at a time when they want to get on with the mammoth job of economic rehabilitation. Up to now there have been no signs of any substantial demobilization of Communist military forces.

The crux of the Communist problem is Formosa. It seems probable that some time this year the reds will mount an all-out effort to seize this island foothold of the attenuated Nationalist regime.....

General Chiang Kai-shek has reshuffled the Nationalist Cabinet, with a new emphasis on youth. Whatever may be said for the ability of the Cabinet appointees, they include a number of men of good reputation for integrity.....

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JAPAN, HEAVIEST PRODUCER OF SILK, WILL BE REPRESENTED AT 2ND INTERNATIONAL SILK CONGRESS IN NEW YORK IN OCTOBER

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---Characterized as a move toward a long-range program for the "good of the silk industry," the International Silk Association announced recently that the Second International Congress will be held in New York next October.

Paolino Gerli, president of the Association, also announced that this year Japan, where 80 per cent of the world's expected 1950 supply of raw silk will be produced, will be represented, and that problems of production, marketing and fashion will be taken up at the Congress by experts from thirty-two countries.

The announcement of the Congress was made recently at a press interview by Gerli in the New York offices of the Association, and there was evidence that he had given much thought to the worldwide silk problem. He had attended the first such worldwide Silk Congress in Paris in 1949. Results of that had sharpened his optimism for the 1950 Congress in New York.

Certain problems needed industry-wide attention, he said. These included: (1) stabilization of raw silk prices and (2) adoption of standard terminology.

The former, Mr. Gerli pointed out, had been experienced in the important Japanese producing market for several years under SCAP. It would be one of the aims of the Congress, he said he expected, to adopt a resolution addressed to SCAP asking support for a price-stabilizing program under the Japanese government.

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"Stability of price is a most important factor," said Mr. Gerli. "A control program could be adopted which would allow a certain amount of fluctuation but not wide enough to harm anyone."

With so many nations engaged in either the production or consumption of silk, the second problem is scheduled for some clarifying action, Gerli added.

"It is necessary, in these international contacts, that a description of terms be uniformly understood," he said. "If we speak of something here, we must be sure that it is understood elsewhere. This applies to every phase of the industry," he emphasized.

According to plans for the Congress, there will be about fifteen sections of the silk trade engaged in the technical sessions. A free flow of information is anticipated, with ideas, both technical and artistic, interchanged with no thought of geographical boundaries.

Some idea of the scope of this silk industry can be gained by a partial list of nations expected to send representatives: Italy, France, England, Switzerland, Spain, Brazil, Argentina, Lebanon, Greece, Syria, Turkey, Iran, India, Pakistan, China, Australia, South Africa, Egypt and the Scandinavian countries. Invitations have gone to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and Indo-China.

Gerli traced the background to the present silk production for the benefit of newsmen present at the interview. He gave the following statistical information: Japan, Italy, and some of the Near East nations are the principal silk producers. Japan, with a prewar raw silk record of 750,000 bales, is sending about 160,000 into the market this year. (The silk year is from June to June.) This is about 80 per cent of the world supply and would make about 105,600,000 yards of silk cloth.

Italian silk producers, rapidly dwindling in number, will supply about 15,000 bales this year. The rivalry between nylon and silk was not overlooked. The hosiery market, Gerli saw lost to the nylon users. In the case of dress goods, however, the expert was more hopeful.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

21 March 1950

JAPANESE WOMEN VISITORS IN U. S. CONFER WITH OSCAR R. EWING,
ADMINISTRATOR OF U. S. FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---The ten Japanese women leaders visiting the United States recently heard Oscar R. Ewing, administrator of the U. S. Federal Security Agency, explain how the American government works in partnership with the people of the United States for "health, education and family security."

Administrator Ewing received the women in his private office and, in an atmosphere of easy informality which had been established within minutes, asked them the details of their tour and said, "I wish you every success in your work upon your return to Japan."

The Federal Security Agency administers government services in social security, education, health, and other fields particularly affecting the family, and in which the Japanese women have shown extreme interest during their tour. They asked many questions of Administrator Ewing who told them that "we are all working on common problems."

Administrator Ewing, who favors a health insurance program for the United States, showed great interest in the Japanese health insurance system which was introduced twenty years ago for industrial workers.

Miss Tsuneko Akamatsu and others gave a history of the development of health insurance in Japan and answered Ewing's many questions on the manner it is administered and its efficacy. The Japanese women later said they were honored and flattered to be asked for information by one of the most important of the United States government officials.

The Japanese women showed interest in a picture of some children Ewing had on his desk. When he explained that they were his grandchildren the women switched their interest from Ewing to the picture, which amused other Agency officials in the room. The women were interested to hear that Mrs. Ewing had visited Japan while on a world tour as a young woman.

As a memento of their visit, Ewing presented each of the Japanese leaders with an autographed copy of his report to President Truman, "The Nation's Health--a Ten-Year Program."

Information in the greatest detail was sought from the Agency officials by the Japanese women who took copious notes and who greatly impressed the American officials by their zeal and desire for knowledge.

The attitude of the Agency executives was summed up in a remark made by Dr. R. W. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education, who said: "I am sure they are doing a good job in the United States. These women are extremely clever and serious, and they got the most out of their visit to the Federal Security Agency. I am sure the results of their tour will be most beneficial to Japan and to the United States."

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JAPANESE WOMEN'S UPSURGE OF INTEREST IN WORLD AFFAIRS
GRATIFYING TO U. S. LABOR EXECUTIVE

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---The following is a statement issued to the press by Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau

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of the U. S. Labor Department, who recently entertained the ten Japanese women leaders and told them a great deal about women's activities in the field of labor:

"It was a real satisfaction to learn from the members of the delegation of Japanese women, who are now by SCAP arrangement visiting the United States, the range of work they are carrying on at home.

With so much urgent work to be done in the world, it is high time that women take an active and responsible part in extending human resources available to deal with its problems. Accordingly, it was gratifying to find that our visitors represented membership in the Japanese Diet, the bar, trade unions, administration of government; and were concerned about working conditions, radio, health, family problems, to name only some of those spheres of activity.

"American women I am sure, will be glad to learn of this upsurge in Japan of the participation by women in the public affairs of their country. An exchange of experience and of the objectives among U. S. and Japanese women should fortify them in their work for reconstruction of their own country and for a peaceful world."

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PROMOTION OF RUSSIAN COMMUNIST LINE, NOT BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS,
SHOWN AS CHIEF CONCERN OF LEFT-WING CIO UNIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The educational campaign which CIO headquarters has been waging to win over the rank and file membership of the 12 left-wing unions has been smartly conducted and successful. There have been no personal attacks on any of the purged union leaders. Instead, the emphasis has been on proving the Commie leadership had not produced strong unions.

Records of the right-wing unions were shown to be far better in obtaining benefits for members. Left-wing unions, it was shown, had no American trade union program. Their principal effort had been promotion of the Russian international Communist line, reported the labor expert of the New York World-Telegram.

On the other hand, the counter-propaganda of the left-wing unions against the right-wing CIO leadership during this purge period has been particularly vicious. The Daily Worker has been unusually vile, even for its customary low standards.

Phil Murray, CIO president, now smiles wryly over the fact that he has been accused of taking orders from both the Pope and the Ku Klux Klan; anyone who could do that certainly would be performing the neatest trick of all time.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

20 March 1950

U. S. DEFENSE SECRETARY SAYS ECONOMY IS BEING EFFECTED WHILE
ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE ARE BEING STRENGTHENED

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---Although the United States Defense Department expects by next August to be effecting savings at the rate of one billion dollars a year, Defense Secretary Louis H. Johnson asserts that such economy will make for greater efficiency and improved fighting power.

Mr. Johnson's declaration was made in an advance publication of excerpts from his forthcoming semi-annual report, in which he cited the following specific instances where economy has increased efficiency in the armed forces:

"Overall, the readiness of the Navy has been improved and the active fleet is ready to go. It is manned at 67 percent of wartime strength with trained personnel who seek to make a career of the Navy. This represents a substantial improvement over the situation 18 months ago when a larger active fleet in number of men and ships was manned at only 61 percent of wartime strength.

"In our Air Force of today, and as planned for 1951, we have 416,000 men manning 48 air groups, but due to the organizational changes these 48 groups are equivalent to 52-1/2 groups of the size envisaged in the previous concept of the 70-group program."

Increased combat effectiveness has been achieved in the Army, too, Mr. Johnson said, through elimination of many administrative jobs. This has resulted in adding 4,400 men to combat units while decreasing the Army's total manpower by 20,000.

Declaring that "we will not retreat from our basic objective of maximizing national security and minimizing its cost," the Secretary listed "seven general areas" in the economy program as follows: "(1) curtailment of costly war-born spending habits; (2) elimination of excess facilities; (3) elimination of overlapping and duplication; (4) simplification of procedures; (5) better use of manpower; (6) modernization of the organization structure; (7) establishment of better management controls."

In a recent speech before the Overseas Press Club in New York City, the Secretary had replied to critics by asserting that these economies would not prevent the United States from striking telling blows against an aggressor. "We can make enemy air raids costly," Mr. Johnson said, "so costly that the attrition rate will destroy so many of his bombers that he will find himself unable to continue the attack. We can make retribution so deadly that he will wish he had never started."

Similar reasoning regarding economy in national defense was set forth recently by General Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces. In a speech, he brought out the point that the United States is maintaining a strong nucleus of armed forces which can be abetted by swift mobilization of all civilian resources in case of attack by an aggressor.

This Nation should not attempt, General Bradley said, to match armaments with the Soviet Union. Instead, he counselled, sufficient armed force must be maintained to avert disaster from the initial attack of any aggressor and to retaliate with such vigor that victory would be assured in the end.

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AMERICAN MERCHANDISING METHODS EXPECTED TO BOOST JAPAN'S EXPORT SALES OF TEXTILES, NEWSMEN TOLD IN N. Y. INTERVIEW

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---Because of American methods of merchandising now being introduced for selling Japanese textiles, Japan is expected to export more than 800,000,000 yards during 1950 to world markets. If this is accomplished Japan will top the United States in cotton textiles exports for the period, Bert Schwarz, former chief of SCAP Textiles Division in Tokyo, told newsmen at a press interview in New York on March 14.

Schwarz said that the better mills in Japan are cooperating in a program of quality standards and stabilized pricing. The industry in general, he added, is adhering closely to the anti-dumping policy of the Japanese government.

Schwarz is director of the main office of Stancoa, recently organized in Osaka by himself and Richard D. Cleaves, former chief of the Textile Division of SCAP in Tokyo. The company will act as one of the agents for the Toyo Spinning Company, Ltd., the largest spinning and weaving organization Japan.

Schwarz, who is in New York for a brief visit to explore Japanese textile export possibilities, said that emphasis on quality would mean maintenance of fair prices.

All merchandise sold, he said, will undergo rigid inspection, and this factor has already made an impression upon export customers. There will be no attempt to meet quotations on substandard goods, and delivery schedules will be adhered to. In the past, he said, it was found that deliveries were seldom made on goods that were sold under the market price.

The Japanese have very little goods to offer the United States, Schwarz said, because they cannot get their prices low enough to be truly competitive. Figuring duty and freight, staples such as 30x30 print cloths, 100x60 broadcloths, sheetings and osnaburgs, would cost more coming from Japan than if purchased in the United States.

Finishing costs in Japan, he added, are also higher than those of United States manufacturers. While bleaching costs may be the same, class one vat dyeing is 2 cents a yard more in Japan than in this country, and vat color printing also is considerably higher.

His company is selling cotton to Siam, Canada, Pakistan and in sterling areas. Canada has imported substantial quantities of sheetings, print cloths and drille in the gray. One of the reasons for the Canadian purchases, it was pointed out, is the fact that Japan is doing a balanced trade with Canada and, therefore, the latter does not have to expend scarce dollars for the goods.

Although a low-cost producer, Japan has had to contend recently with very sharp competition from India. As a grower of short staple cotton, India has the advantage of lower raw product costs and has been undercutting Japan on low quality goods, Schwarz said.

He emphasized that Indian textile exports are proving extremely troublesome to the Japanese, and pointed out that the Indian firms were able to undersell in certain areas of the Middle East, but added that the Japanese quality was superior.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

20 March 1950

RUSSIA'S IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION NOT YET AT LEVEL REACHED IN
U. S. IN 1913, GIVING NON-SOVIET WORLD HEAVY ADVANTAGE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---An editorial in The Washington Star on March 15 titled "The Free World's Strength," said in part:

At a time when there is much nervous talk about the need for new appeals to the Kremlin to end the Cold War, all of us could do worse than remind ourselves that the actual and potential power of the non-Soviet world--leaving aside armed forces in being--for outweighs that of the world behind the Iron Curtain.

This point is best illustrated by iron and steel. In this highly technological age, their output constitutes one of the most important measurements of the strength of nations, particularly in terms of ability to produce land vehicles, ships, planes, A-weapons and the vast multiplicity of other things needed to wage a protracted modern war.

How do the Russians stand in this field? The answer is that they stand far down the list. For if their own figures may be taken at face value, they have not yet succeeded--despite an all-out effort--in achieving an annual production of iron and steel equal to that reached in the United States as long ago as 1913.

Stated another way, our current output of these absolute industrial essentials is roughly three times as great as the Soviet Union's.

Thus, taken either by itself or coupled with the impressive production of Britain, France, the Ruhr and Western Europe as a whole, our American output of iron and steel bulwarks the free world with a power resource overwhelmingly superior to Russia's.

That is a fact of first importance, and as long as it remains a fact the men of the Kremlin will be hesitant in the extreme about precipitating a shooting war. After all, they probably have not forgotten that the huge and courageous red army might have been destroyed by Hitler had not our lease-lend aid offset the grave deficiencies in the Soviet productivity.

Moreover, wholly apart from things like steel, there are other evidences of Russian weaknesses vis-a-vis the West. For example, a country cannot be truly strong when its standard of living is as miserably low as the Soviet Union's.

Nor can it be truly strong, or free of mass discontent and smoldering disloyalty, when millions of its citizens are held in slave labor camps.

And certainly it is not displaying superiority when it denies to the peoples under its control any contact with the outside world.

In short, its Iron Curtain, its police-state terrorism and all its other tyrannical acts and devices are outward signs of the very opposite of inward strength and self-confidence.

By way of contrast, as Secretary Acheson has declared to the Advertising Council, "the non-Communist countries together have two-thirds of the world's population, three-fourths of the world's economic productive power and a potential preponderance of the world's military power. They have the highest standard of living and the greatest ability to help underdeveloped areas achieve higher standards of living.

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They have on their side the appeal of independence and of national loyalties. They have the greatest attraction of all--human freedom.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, WORLD-FAMED TRAVEL SERVICE,
OBSERVES 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---Known to all Americans who travel abroad, the American Express Company observed its one-hundredth anniversary on March 18. Marked by a century of continuous operation, its service began in 1850 when three American firms engaged in the transportation of money, parcels and valuables merged to form the American Express.

In 1918, as a result of the consolidation of all domestic express companies during World War I, American Express relinquished its domestic express service. Since then the company has directed all its efforts toward the development and expansion of financial travel and foreign shipping service on a global scale, and today offers these services through 160 offices in 27 countries.

Among its best known features are the Travelers Cheque, originated by the company in 1891, and the internationally-known travel service, established in 1915, which now covers the entire realm of travel-tours, cruises, steamship, air and rail reservations, hotel accommodations, sightseeing, and all else making up this tremendous industry. The Travelers Cheque performs a service for travelers and society in general by eliminating the risk of losing cash.

The company foresees an ever-widening travel field with indications that travel, both foreign and domestic, will broaden its clientele and belong to the lower income groups.

This new traveler, who must be more careful with his funds than his predecessor, has a great curiosity and interest in seeing how the rest of the world lives. He has made it clear that he wants cruises which contain many foreign ports with more than just a few hours stay. He is definitely favoring European tours of a month to six weeks, or even longer. He has no intention of rushing through a country or of making whistle stops at Paris, London, and Rome for the sake of being able to say he has visited them.

In the domestic picture, a year-round travel season is becoming more apparent. Southern resorts are still running full blast and report excellent prospects for the summer. Mid-south resort are off to an earlier start than ever. Evidence for an extremely early influx of American visitors to Canada is already at hand and cruise bookings to Alaska have reached an unprecedented early high.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

20 March 1950

U. S. CONSIDERING JOINT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL
ACTION IN DEFENSE OF FAR EAST AND S. E. ASIA--N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---James Reston, ace State Department reporter writing in The New York Times on March 16, discussed unofficially a new United States total program for the Far East and Southeast Asia. Reston wrote:

The United States Government is now beginning to think seriously about joint international economic and political action in defense of the Far East and Southeast Asia.

The idea of a Pacific Pact, similar to the North Atlantic Pact, with all the nations of the Far East and Southeast Asia agreeing to take action against any aggressor in the area, is apparently out of the question.

Nevertheless, the need for (1) joint economic action in Southeast Asia by all the governments concerned, and eventually (2) a military understanding about the defense of Japan, the Philippines, Southeast Asia, and other areas vital to the democratic world is now being explored in official quarters.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson did not refer directly to any such joint action in his speech in San Francisco on March 15, but the emphasis in this speech was somewhat different from the emphasis in his review of United States policy in Asia nine weeks ago.

In his National Press Club speech here in January, Mr. Acheson drew a sharp distinction between the responsibilities and the opportunities of the United States in the northern part of the Pacific area and its responsibilities in the southern part.

In Japan and Korea, for example, he said the United States had direct responsibilities to defend those areas, and was in a position to do so, but in the southern part of the Pacific, the direct responsibility, he emphasized, lay with many other peoples, and the United States, therefore, had a secondary responsibility and limited opportunities to give assistance.

The defensive perimeter in the Pacific, which the United States intended to protect, Acheson declared, ran from the Aleutians, to Japan, and thence to the Ryukyus and the Philippine Islands.

"So far as the military security of other areas in the Pacific is concerned, it must be clear that no person can guarantee these areas against military attack," he added. These observations are still regarded here as essentially accurate, but the emphasis is now shifting.

Since Acheson spoke nine weeks ago the Chinese Communist armies have reached the frontiers of Indo-China and Burma, and official Washington is doing whatever it can to discourage them from trying to make a grab directly or indirectly, for the rich rice-producing areas of Southeast Asia.

Consequently, Acheson did not concentrate in the San Francisco speech of March 15 on the limitations of what the United States could do in Southeast Asia, as he did nine weeks ago. This time he directly warned the Chinese that "they can only bring grave trouble on themselves and their friends, both in Asia and beyond, if they allow their new rulers to lead them into aggressive or subversive adventures beyond their borders."

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By itself, this warning was not new, since Acheson in his letter of transmittal of the White Paper on China last summer had said very much the same thing, but the issue is more urgent now, and the Truman administration is more conscious that it might be necessary to take joint economic and political action to deal with the Communist advance than it was at the beginning of the year.

When a Pacific Pact was mentioned for the first time last summer, Acheson was inclined to dismiss the idea. In view of the opposition of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India to such a pact among the nations of his part of the world, any such pact similar to the Atlantic Pact is regarded here as out of the question, but it is noted here that the Secretary of State went out of his way today to welcome the Australian Foreign Minister's recent suggestion that the democracies should "give thought to the creation of more effective methods of cooperative action in those areas where their vital interests are affected."

As officials here see it, the immediate problem is for the United States to make its own surveys of the possibilities of giving effective help in Asia. When those surveys are completed, it is said in official quarters, the United States would welcome an international conference on what joint economic action could be taken in Southeast Asia.

And finally, it is felt here that a program of economic cooperation in Asia would probably lead to joint military arrangements for the protection not only of the Aleutian-Japan-Ryukyus-Philippine line, but of the British Dominions and Southeast Asia as well.

Ambassador Philip C. Jessup, who has been studying United States policy in these areas, returned home March 16. He is said to favor a program of wider cooperation in both the economic and political field in Asia, and his mission will undoubtedly result in a more active phase of policy review than has been possible on Asia in the recent past.

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JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL STUDYING U. S. METHODS
AT COLORADO A. & M. COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The head of one of Japan's largest agricultural experiment stations was to arrive at Colorado Agriculture and Mechanical College today for a three-day study of plant breeding problems. He is Chikashi Shigemura, chief of the Chugoku Branch National Agricultural Experiment Station of Himeji, Japan.

Dr. W. H. Leonard, a member of the Colorado A. and M. Agronomy Department staff and former chief of the Agricultural Division of the Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, in Japan will conduct Shigemura on the studies.

The Japanese scientist was sent to the United States through SCAP funds for study in fields including plant-breeding and food-preservation in an effort to help the Japanese help themselves cut down the expense of bringing food into their land, Dr. Leonard said.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

17 March 1950

JAPANESE WOMEN VISITING U. S. LEARN LATEST FOOD PREPARATION
AND PRESERVATION METHODS AT EXPERIMENTAL STATION

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---The visiting Japanese women leaders traveled recently to Beltsville, Maryland--some fifteen miles from Washington--for an all-day study of American home economics at the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, an experimental station, maintained and operated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics is the chief government agency designated by Congress to study the use of food, fabric, and other goods and services from the standpoint of the ultimate consumer.

The following examples of recent or current research will give a panoramic idea of the Bureau's work.

Twenty million or more families in the United States preserve some of their own food. To help the American people do this work in practical ways, with methods that will prevent spoilage and retain the most food value and flavor, is the aim of food specialists, bacteriologists, chemists, and physicists in the food, nutrition, and equipment laboratories.

The increasing number of home freezers in the Nation and the relative newness of this field of home food preparation puts new emphasis on food-freezing research. Testing various foods in the food-freezing laboratories, scientists experimentally prepare, package, freeze, and hold in frozen storage each of the foods to develop better freezing methods.

The color and flavor of fruits that darken readily, such as peaches and nectarines, have been successfully retained through frozen storage and thawing by the use of ascorbic acid and by providing sufficient sirup to cover the fruit.

Techniques for preparing and packaging fruits such as blueberries, strawberries, and rhubarb for freezing in sugar sirup and in dry sugar have been developed.

Studies comparing home-canned and home-frozen snap beans showed the freshly-frozen beans considerably better in eating quality than the canned variety. Frozen beans were superior to the canned in both flavor and color.

From its freezing experiments, the Bureau has built up and put into an illustrated, how-to-do-it booklet directions for home-freezing of fruits and vegetables. An educational motion picture in natural color has also been made on the subject.

Improved processing methods for home-canning are the aim of the Bureau's home-canning research. This work includes studies to learn the effect of preparation and packing on the eating quality and retention of essential nutrients in home-canned foods. Three years of intensive research have yielded new and improved processes for the home-canning of meats and the 12 most commonly canned low-acid vegetables.

Based on this work, the Department's home-canning bulletins now give processing times 25 to 50 percent shorter than previously for vegetables canned in pint-size jars, and for some in quart jars.

In the laboratory kitchens at Beltsville, cooking methods and recipes are developed for home use and for school lunchrooms. Research is also done to find new ways and more ways of preparing

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familiar foods; also ways for the family to use the cheaper kinds of chicken, such as small, mature hens. Potato varieties grown in different localities and stored in different ways are being compared to learn which potatoes are best for boiling, baking, and French frying.

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JAPANESE JUDGES, LAWYERS AND WOMEN LEADERS INSPIRED BY VISIT TO U. S. SUPREME COURT SESSION IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The ten Japanese political and civic leaders, who are now in the Nation's capital continuing their study of American women's affairs, on March 13 attended a session of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal of the United States. Their visit to that high American court coincided with the scheduled visit of a group of seven Japanese lawyers and judges, now in the United States to study methods of legal procedure and law enforcement

The men and women, among whom are members of the Japanese Diet, declared themselves thrilled and impressed by the classical beauty and serenity of the building and the dignity with which the session was conducted.

All of the Justices of the Supreme Court were present except one.

Japanese Supreme Court Justice Shigeru Kuriyama contrasted the short three years which the Japanese high court had been in existence with the 150-year-old Supreme Court of the United States, and expressed confidence that the younger body would follow in the tradition of the older. "I am greatly impressed with the great dignity of the United States Supreme Court tradition and with these statues of renowned law-givers which look down on us," he said.

The solemnity of the Supreme Court proceedings was attested to by the Japanese women visitors. Mrs. Ai Kume, who is a practicing attorney with one of Japan's most outstanding law firms, said that "the solemn, dignified atmosphere makes us feel how important the law is, how we must respect the laws and the decisions of the courts.

She declared: "The lower courts do not have the solemn air about them that the Supreme Court has, but they are good and just, and their decisions are respected by the people.

"There are so many women participating in all the activities of the court. They help administer justice here as well as receive equal treatment under it. Women are in every field of endeavor in the United States.

"It is not so in Japan, although we have made great strides forward, and we have hopes that women will occupy a greater place and have wider influence in the affairs of Japan.

"I share the views of Councillor member. I have felt the atmosphere of freedom here where people file cases for appeal one after the other. It shows the right you have under the law to appeal decisions right up to the highest court in the land, and I am especially gratified that there are so many women among them." Mrs. Satoko Togano, a member of the House of Representatives, was attracted at the outset by the beautiful physical aspect of the Supreme Court building and the ornamental statuary."

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

PRESS RELEASE:

17 March 1950

RUSSIANS WOULD LIKE PEACE FOR WORLD ON "RUSSIAN TERMS,"
WHICH BARS HOPE FOR CAPITALIST-COMMUNIST AMITY

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---An editorial in The New York Herald Tribune on March 13 titled "When There is no Peace," declared that the recent oratory indulged in by important Russians making speeches in connection with the so-called election cancelled out all hope that Communism and capitalism could live side by side in peace as suggested.

The editorial expressed the opinion that what the Russians were really suggesting was a peace brought about by Communism's global victory--that the only way to peace is Russia's way. The editorial said in part:

In their speeches, Molotov, Malenkov, Beria and others were electioneering. True, they had no doubt of the results of the poll; Russians count voters, not votes.

But the empty ceremony which the peoples of the Soviet Union performed provides an occasion for the Politburo and its favored followers to administer a particularly heavy dose of propaganda to their subjects. However much a modern dictatorship may flout the real interests of those over whom it rules, it must seem to identify itself with their will.

The Russian speakers, therefore, served out soothing syrup in the form of assertions of the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and ability to resist the war-mongers, at the same time that they were injecting the benzedrine of fear.

But of any change in policy that might offer a real hope that Communism and the free world could live together in peace, there was none. For example, while Molotov dutifully expressed Russia's interest in amity with all other states, he also called for the accelerated mobilization of the forces of peace, inciting the pledge of those foreign Communists who had resolved never to go to war with the Soviet Union.

This means a continuance of Communist efforts to render the rest of the world helpless before Russia... Their success would mean peace--a Russian peace. German unity and European security were made dependent upon the triumph of the Communist-dominated "People's Republic" of Eastern Germany--a Russian triumph.

Nowhere was any concrete suggestion of any Russian concession, nowhere any hint that non-Communist governments could be other than war-mongering imperialists, who must be met by the military strength of the Soviet Union and the infiltration tactics of its Communist agents abroad.

The desire for peace, for an end to the racking uncertainties of the Cold War, is almost universal. The prayers for "a new order based on truth, justice, and charity" in which Pope Pius XII has summoned all Roman Catholics to join on Passion Sunday will be echoed by millions of every creed the world around.

But it is futile to look to the speeches of the Russian oligarchy for either the promise of a genuine peace or the threat of a false maneuver. Though they may parrot the word, in the Kremlin today there is no peace.

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RUSSIAN ELECTION INDICATION OF HOW WORD "DEMOCRACY"
HAS BEEN PERVERTED BY COMMUNISTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Most of the major newspapers of the United States on March 14 devoted their lead editorials to comment on the Russian election.

Their general opinion is that the "election" as such cannot be understood by citizens of the Western democracies, especially those of the United States, since the American tradition does not include a comparable institution with such empty meaning.

Commenting on this and other "different" interpretations of the meaning of words, a Washington Post editorial titled "Soviet Democracy," said in part:

The 99 per cent vote of approval in the single-slate Russian election is another reminder of how the word "democracy" has been perverted by the Communists. A vote of "no" in the mock election of the Supreme Soviet would be tantamount to a one-way ticket to Siberia. To call this "democracy" is to render the word ludicrous.

The real tragedy is that so many Russian people, many of whom have never known anything else, presumably believe that they are getting real popular rule.

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RUSSIANS VOTED FOR COMMUNIST CANDIDATES AIREADY ASSURED
OF OFFICE IN RECENT PARODY ON DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Baltimore Sun editorial titled "What the Russians Actually Voted For," said:

The voters trooped to the polls in Soviet Russia on Sunday and the first results announced are just as have been anticipated. But just what is it that the Soviet people were voting for?

Under the Soviet system, the Supreme Power rests (on paper) in a bicameral legislature called the Supreme Soviet. The people were voting for one or another of 1,302 candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet.

There never was any doubt as to what candidates would win, because these candidates were all hand-picked in advance some time ago and their candidacies ratified by acclamation at local meetings of the Communist Party or affiliated organizations. They have no opponents, but everybody is expected to vote for them just the same.

They have no opponents because, on the Russian theory, there are no conflicts within Russian society which might give rise to differences of opinion and, hence, there is no need for a choice between candidates of differing outlook. Whether in theory or in practice, only one political outlook is possible in Soviet Russia.

The Supreme Soviet, though in theory all-powerful, does not in fact exercise any real power at all. It meets for a week once a year, except in those years when it doesn't meet at all. It met for a total of less than two weeks during the entire war.

When it meets, its duties are to elect a council of ministers and a presidium. These are elected automatically. The council of ministers, which really runs Russia and of which Stalin is the president, is simply "re-elected." It is "re-elected" regardless of the variety of changes which may have been made in the membership of the council in the interim between sessions.

Beyond these ceremonial functions, the Supreme Soviet has little or nothing to do.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

17 March 1950

JAPANESE WOMEN VISITORS TO U. S. HAVE INTERVIEW WITH
MISS FRANCES PERKINS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Ten Japanese women visited the United States Civil Service Commission on March 14 as part of a study of the democratic, social, and political structure they are making in Washington, D. C., and throughout the United States.

They were the guests of Miss Frances Perkins, one of the three Commissioners of administering Civil Service. Miss Perkins explained the function of the Commission and answered questions.

Miss Perkins was formerly the Secretary of Labor under President Roosevelt for twelve years, and is considered by many to be second in importance among women only to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Miss Perkins received the Japanese women with great warmth and assured them she was aware of the purpose of their visit to the United States and gave it her whole-hearted approval.

The Japanese women leaders had many questions to ask Miss Perkins on the progress of women in labor and government, and she answered these in great detail, drawing on her long experience in those fields.

Miss Perkins, who shuns personal publicity almost to an extreme, consented to pose for newsreel pictures with her Japanese visitors.

Miss Perkins showed great interest in the results of the Japanese women's tour and questioned them at length on what they had learned about the democratic form of government and way of life. They told her much of what they had seen and done, and commented especially on the genuine warmth of welcome and good will shown them everywhere.

In referring to the behaviour of the Boston City Council to members of the Japanese Diet, Miss Perkins termed the conduct of the Council "ridiculous."

After her Japanese visitors had gone, Miss Perkins was asked to give her impressions of them. She said: "It seemed to me they were people of great intelligence and ability. They were serious-minded and I was impressed by that. They obviously had learned a great deal about American life and about the form and structure of our government.

"I noticed nods of approval when I said we had made great reforms since the shifting from agriculture to industrial life. I pointed out these reforms were made in full confidence in the democratic processes, and we regard the labor and social legislation we have passed in the United States as a method by which the people--the voters--established the good will of the community to all its members.

"I think the reorientation program is an extremely interesting idea, and I am sure these women will do a good job of explaining democracy in Japan."

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MILLIONS OF 4-H YOUNGSTERS IN U. S. LEARN HOW TO BE GOOD
CITIZENS IN WAY DENIED TO SOVIET CHILDREN UNDER STALIN

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---A Denver Post editorial on March 7 titled "Here is our Future," said:

If we must have special weeks about special things, we can think of nothing that merits the distinction more than do the 4-H Clubs. This is National 4-H Club Week, in which the attention of the Nation is being directed to the monumental building for tomorrow that this organization of boys and girls is doing.

With head, heart, hands and health--the four H's of their creed--the members of this organization are working in practical, constructive projects. There is no juvenile problem among 4-H youngsters. They are too busy, for one thing, to get into mischief. They are too interested in learning to raise better cattle, run better farms, make better homes, to scatter their energies in pointless and destructive pursuits.

Our country has in them several million community leaders for the years to come. They aren't sissies; they have as much fun as anyone--more, when you come right down to it, because the kind of fun they have is normal, with no aftermath of unhappiness for anybody.

Furthermore, their organization is the direct opposite, in every respect, to the regimented youth movements upon which Mussolini and Hitler hoped to build their thousand years of slave empire, and upon which Stalin depends for the future of Communism. The 4-H kids are free; they are in the 4-H movement because they want to be; because it offers them the democratic outlet for individual initiative and ambition.

No one tells a 4-H youngster what he must think or believe politically, religiously, socially. But membership in this superb organization does stimulate thinking and interest in the affairs of the local community, the Nation and the world.

Everyone knows the records these young folk make, year after year, in presenting champion livestock at the big national shows; in winning blue ribbons in the arts of home-making. They are proving their worth as boys and girls, and year after year they go on to prove it as men and women. They are the future and so long as we have them, we have a great future safely assured.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

17 March 1950

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS ATTEND U. S. STATE DEPT. PRESS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Twelve Japanese journalists who are studying American newspaper writing and publishing took part in a typical press conference on March 13 at the U. S. State Department.

The Japanese journalists have been in the United States for three months on a reorientation program sponsored jointly by the Civil Information and Education Section of SCAP and the Rockefeller Foundation. Most of their studies have been arranged by Mr. Floyd Taylor, director of the American Press Institute of Columbia University.

The group includes Masaji Furuhashi, of the city desk staff of the Jiji Press in Tokyo; Keiya Gokan, political and economic section chief of the Yukan Kyoto Press in Kyoto, Hiroshi Ide, assistant managing editor of the Nagasaki Minyu Press; Hideaki Kawako, of the foreign news section of the Osaka Shimbun, Tokyo office; Dan Naito of the foreign affairs section of Jiji Shimpō; Hakuei Ogiwara, foreign news section chief of the Nihon Keizai in Tokyo; Kunio Sumi, chief of the foreign news section of the Hokkaido Shimbun, Tokyo office; Morihisa Takagi of the city news section of the Shin Osaka Press in Osaka; Ken Yamaguchi, of the economic section of the Nishi Nippon Newspaper Company in Fukuoka; Miss Matsuyo Yamamoto, culture section reporter of the Sanyo Shimbun in Okayama; Shinnosuke Maki, of the Yomiuri Shimbun in Tokyo, and Tokushi Imamura, assistant foreign news editor of the Mainichi Press in Osaka.

At the State Department press conference the Japanese newspaper representatives met many of the well-known American and foreign newspaper writers, columnists and feature writers. They also discussed many phases of the American press with newspaper representatives of the local Washington newspapers, Washington correspondents of many of America's leading newspapers, and columnists covering every phase of governmental activity, and representative of the American radio networks. The State Department official who presided at the conference was Mr. Lincoln White, first assistant press officer.

The Japanese journalists talked informally with the American newspapermen for almost a half hour before the actual press conference in an easy, warm and friendly atmosphere. Mr. White, who welcomed and greeted the Japanese journalists, said he was happy to have them present and to see them take part in a typical American press conference, one of the cherished institutions of American democracy. White, then introduced the Japanese visitors.

The Japanese journalists were much impressed at the huge gathering of newspapermen, and speaking on behalf of his group, the Tokyo foreign news editor, Ogiwara, said:

"It is interesting to see the American newspapermen write their notes in long hand as we do. We are very glad to be present and take part at this press conference, where everybody is so friendly to us and where we have learned so much. We are very much impressed by this press conference at the State Department, which seems to be the heartbeat of the country, where, from a press conference, the American radio and newspapers and press agencies disseminate news of its activities throughout the world.

One of the group who was impressed by the huge gathering of newspaper and radio writers at the press conference was Miss Yamamoto, the Sanyo Shimbun reporter and the only woman member of the journalist group.

MORE

During the press interview, the State Department press officer released the information that United States envoys and other high American officials would meet in Rome next week for a three-day discussion of the American government's policies for Europe. Also, Mr. White briefed the correspondents on a number of questions put to him regarding State Department activity.

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PHILANTHROPIC ENTERPRISES OF LARGE CORPORATIONS IN U. S. LAUDED

WASHINGTON, (USIS) --- The Buffalo Courier-Express in an editorial on March 11, "Ford Philanthropic Project," said:

The large profits of great industrial corporations often are cited as evidence of greedy soullessness. The tradition that big business has somewhat of a parasite character, fattening on the lesser means of the many, will not down easily, for it long has some foundation in fact.

Although times have changed, too little is noted of the philanthropic enterprises of large corporations which greatly contribute to the welfare of humanity as they have come to recognize responsibility for the stewardship of wealth.

A case in point appears to be the announcement by Henry Ford II, president of the Ford Motor Company, of the formation of the Ford Motor Company Fund, a charitable non-profit corporation whose purpose "will be the alleviation of want and human suffering and the betterment of mankind."

It will make contributions "to organizations operating exclusively for charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes," Mr. Ford said. Contributions from the Ford Motor company will principally finance the Fund in an amount undisclosed.

"It is our observation," Mr. Ford said, "that traditional sources of financial support of private institutions operating in these fields are tending to disappear. We do not like the consequences inherent in the alternative facing such institutions--that of turning to government for much-needed financial aid."

Private accumulation of financial reserves is necessary to sustain the pattern of philanthropy in a free society. The enlightened attitude of this great corporation, in refraining from using all its reserves for industrial entrenchment and security against increasing economic pressures in critically strained times, rates approbation.

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PRESS RELEASE:

15 March 1950

MORE JAPANESE PRODUCTS DISPLAYED THIS YEAR AT N. Y. FAIR
THAN LAST, WITH BUYERS EVINCING CONSIDERABLE INTEREST

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A large increase in Japanese imports marks the exhibits now on display at the annual Variety Merchandise Fair being held this year in one of New York's large armories.

Usually held several months later in the year, the Fair was moved up this year to coincide with the Toy Fair whose displays are now occupying considerable space in two of the city's hotels.

Increase in the quantity of the Japanese-made products in this year's displays is considered indicative of the steady rehabilitation of Japan's toy and textile industry.

Most of the Japanese products were in the novelty field; however, large displays of cultured and simulated pearls and costume jewelry attracted a large group of wholesale buyers from all parts of the United States.

Among the more than 5,310 registrants at the show were many buyers representing chain drug stores. This was interpreted by exhibitors as an indication that the drug store chains are planning to broaden their base of operations. This, it was said, will bring even greater competition to the variety store trade in the United States.

Greater varieties of merchandise are being shown now than ever before. This is evident in the displays of foreign toy manufacturers and most particularly in the Japanese-made products.

Prices, in general, were estimated to be about the same as last year, and in many instances quality has been improved. Buyers regarded current prices as fairly stable and seemed more concerned over details of construction, durability, appearance and novelty value.

According to a research conducted by the Wall Street Journal, there are about 15,600,000 children in the United States under five years of age. Ten years ago there were only 10,000,000. The overall national population has increased about fifteen per cent, whereas the under five-years-old group has increased nearly fifty per cent. Adroit toy manufacturers watch these statistics in order to schedule production to the various age groups.

The present Fair is featuring toys for the Christmas market which is more than nine months away, but buyers are now placing their orders for the expected heavy Christmas trade. Estimates are that 1950 will exceed the all-time 1949 high of \$600,000,000 worth of retail toys sales.

The Toy Fair shows a special emphasis on mechanical toys such as electric trains and erector sets. The rising popularity of television, which makes a special bid for the attention of children in the revival of "Western" photo-plays, has influenced the toy market, and new types of toy pistols, leather holsters and cowboy equipment for youngsters who want to play "cowboy" are also featured in the displays.

Materials used in the new toys are predominantly aluminum and plastic. For several years there has been a tendency for manufacturers to use more durable materials in their products, and this year's Fair indicates that in 1950 United States children are going to have more difficulty destroying their toys than ever before.

MORE

COTTON REPLACES WHEAT AS LEADING U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Cotton has supplanted wheat and wheat flour as the leading article in U. S. agricultural export, according to the U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The latest figures show that in the October-through-December period of 1949 cotton exported from the United States was valued at \$254,600,000 compared to a valuation of \$179,200,000 for wheat and wheat flour.

On a quantity basis the cotton exports for the period reached a figure of 1,577,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight each.

The marked increase in amounts of U. S. cotton exported overseas is indicated in the Department's statement that cotton exports in the fiscal year (July through June) 1948-49 of 4,962,000 bales were more than double the amount exported in the preceding fiscal year and the largest since the 1939-1940 fiscal year.

In explaining the increase, the Department pointed out that activities of the Economic Cooperation Administration have stimulated European demand for U. S. cotton, and noted that 60 per cent of last year's exports were financed by ECA for European nations.

Of the balance, 13.8 per cent represented exports to Japan and Korea under a credit fund managed by the Department's Commodity Credit Corporation, and 5.7 percent was accounted for by export to China under ECA auspices. The rest of the year's cotton exports were handled through usual marketing channels, the Department said.

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WORLD STANDARDS IN TELEVISION TO FOLLOW STUDY IN U. S.
ENGLAND, FRANCE AND NETHERLANDS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Television experts of 13 nations are beginning a study of telecasting in the United States, France, the Netherlands, and Great Britain. The study is expected to serve as the basis for regional or world standards for operating television stations and networks.

The technicians, representing member states of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), one of the specialized agencies affiliated with the United Nations, will begin with three areas of the United States and will observe color transmission methods in this country.

They will then visit Paris installations, and others at Eindhoven, the Netherlands, and at London.

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

14 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

SCAP CIE INFORMATION CENTER TO OPEN BRANCH IN SHINJUKU

The SCAP CIE Information Center in Tokyo is establishing a branch in Shinjuku Ward, Lt. Col. D. R. Nugent, chief of SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section announced today.

To house the branch, the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Shinjuku Ward Assembly is recommending transfer to CIE of most of the second floor of the building of the Yotsuya Special Branch of the Shinjuku Ward Office. The Ward Assembly is expected to approve the transfer formally at its next session.

The building, formally occupied by the Yotsuya Ward Office, is at 87 Naito-cho, on Avenue K, at the entrance to the Shinjuku Gardens. The space for the branch is about 4,500 square feet in area. On the floor above is an auditorium, which CIE hopes to be able to use occasionally for film showings, record concerts, and meetings.

Col. Nugent said that an architectural and engineering survey of the premises will be made immediately in preparation for renovating and equipping them for library use. It is hoped to open the branch before the end of next month.

Already on order from the United States are more than 3,000 books and subscriptions to nearly 300 magazines for the basic collection of the branch. Materials not on its own shelves will be available to Shinjuku residents on loan from the main Tokyo Information Center and, if necessary, from the information centers in 16 other cities.

The branch, first expansion in the network of SCAP CIE Information Centers since the opening of the seventeenth center, in Hiroshima, in October 1948, is being established for two main reasons, Col. Nugent said.

The first is to relieve the pressure on the main Tokyo Information Center, in the Hibiya district, which with only 285 seats has been used by as many as 2,000 persons daily, many of whom have had to stand while reading.

The second main reason is to extend the facilities of the Information Center to one of the busiest and most heavily populated areas in urban Tokyo.

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ACHESON'S "TOTAL DIPLOMACY" SPEECH ON HOW TO DEAL WITH RUSSIA MEETS WITH APPROVAL OF WASHINGTON STAR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on Secretary of State Dean Acheson's recent speech calling for the United States to adopt a policy of "total diplomacy" in its relations with the Soviet Union, The Washington Star in an editorial on March 12 titled, "If We Are to Win" said:

Secretary of State Acheson has acted wisely in deciding to make public the substance of the extemporaneous, off-the-record speech he delivered last February 16 at a White House meeting of the Advertising Council.

Anybody who reads it will profit from it. Indeed, if its common-sense thesis were taken to heart by the wide variety of individuals, groups and interests---governmental and non-governmental---that make up our own and like-minded nations, all of us would have reason to feel a good deal more confident about the free world's ability to win the Cold War.

MORE

In its own way, that war is as tough and total as the shooting one that came to an end on V-E Day and V-J Day. In Mr. Acheson's words, "We are struggling against an adversary that is deadly serious. We are in a situation where we are playing for keeps," and unless we do all that needs to be done, unless we concentrate our full resources on the problem--a thing which we are not doing right now--we can lose out without ever firing a shot.

For the Russians, as the Secretary says, are practicing a brand of imperialism, and it is silly to think that "if we could only get Harry Truman to 'get his feet under the same table' with Joe Stalin we would be able to iron out" our differences with them.

The hard fact is that they will not become agreeable and cooperative unless and until the free world is united and strong enough to convince them that they have nothing further to gain from following their present policy of obstruction and aggression.

Accordingly, Mr. Acheson has laid it down as a first imperative of our foreign policy that "we must be prepared to meet wherever possible all thrusts of the Soviet Union," just as we have done in Greece and Turkey. To that end, he has made clear that we should be ready to ally ourselves with any people genuinely anxious and resolved to help stop the further advance of the red tide.

As he has put it, we cannot "go from one country to another with a piece of litmus paper and see whether everything is true blue, whether the political, economic, and social climate is exactly, in all its details, the kind we would like to have either for them or for us.

The only question that we should ask is whether they are determined to protect their independence against Communist aggression, and if they are, we should recognize our basic unity with them on this point."

In other words, despite what has happened in China to that policy--a failure which he has blamed primarily on the Chinese themselves--he has plainly implied that it is applicable to places like Spain, whether or not they are democratic enough to suit our tastes.

And on top of this, Mr. Acheson has declared it as the second and equal imperative of our foreign policy that we must help to "create those economic, political, social, and psychological conditions that strengthen and create confidence in the democratic way of life"--an imperative under which we must be prepared, for example, to let foreign goods compete in the American market, even if that hurts some of our industries.

Such ideas may not be easy to swallow, but nothing in the Cold War is easy. If we are to win, we must deal with all these difficult matters resolutely and with unity among ourselves at home and with our friends abroad.

Given that, together with the preponderant power of the free world, then we can be reasonably sure of establishing conditions that will eventually force the Russians to play ball.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

14 March 1950

AMERICAN WOMEN LEADERS IN POLITICS CONDUCT PANEL
DISCUSSION FOR BENEFIT OF JAPANESE VISITORS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The ten Japanese women now in the U.S. learned about the activities of "Women in the Political Structure of the United States" on March 9 when they heard women representatives of the two major American political parties at a discussion panel in the Washington headquarters of the American Association of University Women.

Speakers at the meeting were Mrs. Gilford Mayes, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. Lynn Nichols, assistant to Mrs. India Edwards, executive director of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee.

As a non-political partisan, Mrs. Anna Lord Strauss, president of the League of Women Voters of the United States, acted as moderator.

The three women, two from the opposing major parties of the country and the third, representing those of no fixed political conviction, illustrated for the Japanese women the democratic concept that groups, otherwise widely divergent, can work together for the betterment of all and the preservation of peace.

Miss Nichols explained the operation of her own and the Women's Republican National Committee in organizing American women and giving them leadership in recognizing the rights and duties of enfranchisement.

She outlined the progress made by American women by participating in public life since the recognition of women's suffrage in 1920, to the point where they now hold important offices and posts in government, politics and almost all other fields of activity.

The Democratic Party has had a man and woman from each state on its National Committee since women received the vote in 1920, Miss Nichols said, and the Republican Party took up the same practice four years later. However, even before that date there were women on the Democratic Executive Committee although they could not vote in federal elections. Several states had women's suffrage before it was granted nationally.

The Japanese women showed intense interest in the account of American women's activity in politics and plied Miss Nichols and Mrs. Gilford Mayes, the Republican representative, with a multitude of questions.

Miss Anna Lord Strauss who acted as moderator for the panel discussion, explained the function of the League of Women Voters of which she is national president.

This group is non-partisan in nature, she said, and its activity lies mainly in stimulating American women to take an active part in the affairs of their community, state and country. This it does through its many local units which endeavor to outline national and community issues and induce women to exercise their right to vote, no matter what their political conviction might be.

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MORE

MRS. ROOSEVELT NAMED CHAIRMAN OF UNITED NATIONS DAY COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will serve as chairman of the National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day, an annual observance, which will be held on October 24.

The State Department announced that Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been associated with the United Nations since its inception, has accepted Secretary of State Acheson's invitation to head the National Citizens Committee.

The Committee will coordinate the activities of private citizens organizations and groups in promoting the observance in the United States. United Nations Day will be observed around the world.

The special observance was created in 1947 by the U. N. General Assembly to commemorate the birth of the international organization and to make known "to the peoples of the world the aims and achievement of the U. N." The first observance on an international scale was held the following year.

United Nations Day was celebrated throughout the United States last year with appropriate ceremonies and observances, highlighted by the laying of the cornerstone of the 40-story U. N. Secretariat Building in New York at which President Truman spoke.

Mrs. Roosevelt's official association with the United Nations began with the first session of the General Assembly to which she went as a U. S. representative. She has been chairma of the U. N. Commission on Human Rights since 1946.

#

U. S. URGES NATIONS TO KEEP PRESS RATES LOW AS STIMULUS TO FREE EXCHANGE OF NEWS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The United States government is urging other nations to follow its lead in keeping the rates for press telegrams as low as possible.

Free flow of news and the dissemination of information to the public should not be obstructed by high press rates, the U. S. State Department maintained recently in announcing that the United States will not agree to a fixed ratio between press and ordinary telegram rates.

A ratio was set when the International Telecommunication Union revised its regulations last year. The Union has been asked to advise members that the United States will not apply the fixed ratio and urges them not to apply it where it will result in an increase in press rates, the Department said.

A U. S. reservation was made on the fixed ratio provisions when the regulations were revised last year, the Department noted. It will be made again at the time of ratification of the regulations.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

13 March 1950

CIO TRIALS IN U. S. REVEALED HOW COMMUNISTS CAN CONTROL
A LABOR UNION WHILE CONSPIRING TO WRECK IT

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---How a tiny minority of Communists can maintain control of a union, even though they are ruining it, was clearly exemplified when recently the Congress of Industrial Organizations made public the record of the trial of the leaders of four unions which have been expelled for taking orders from Moscow.

The most interesting is the case of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. This is an old, well-established organization that was founded by one of the most colorful of leaders in the history of the labor movement--"Big Bill" Haywood. He organized the old Western Federation of Miners which later merged with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. This was after Haywood had gone to Russia soon after the revolution, built a railroad, became disillusioned, and died.

The CIO charges that the Communists, when they got control, "cast aside that great heritage, and sold the union down the river of subservience to the Communist Party." The result was a decline in membership from 130,000 to 40,000.

Former Communists, who quit the party in disgust when they found that good trade unionism and the party-line are incompatible, testified before the CIO trial committee about how they organized a mechanism through which the decisions made by Communist leaders were translated into union policy. Their story is one of the most intimate and revealing accounts of how Communists operated in the CIO ever made public.

One of them, Kenneth Eckert, became president of an unemployment council, led by Communists, after he lost his job in 1930. He joined the party in 1932. He led a thousand followers into a large grocery store and cleaned its shelves. As a reward for his party activity Eckert was sent to Moscow to study at the Lenin School.

Returning to the United States after 15 months, he was assigned to the Trade Union Unity League as an organizer of dual unions; after various adventures he became a leader of the Diecasters Union. This union was taken into the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union against the will of its members.

The end of the war found Eckert in Germany. He talked to Russian displaced persons and what they told him made him uncertain about his devotion to the Soviet fatherland. But when he arrived back in Cleveland he was picked by the Communist faction to be one of the four top leaders of the union.

He told the CIO trial committee that he and his comrades of the steering committee would consult with such Communists as William Z. Foster. They would then take the party's instructions to what was called the progress caucus, which included some "leftwingers" who were not party members. This caucus invariably adopted the decisions handed down by Communist Party leaders, who were not union members.

After getting the union's national executive committee to adopt Communist policies, the steering committee would impose these policies upon meetings of the executive committees of the locals, and finally upon the membership. Through the disciplined administrative apparatus they had set up, the theoretical right of membership to veto decisions was always frustrated.

MORE

Leaders of the so-called rightwing opposition were denounced in the union's press, discriminated against on the job, and, if necessary, expelled from the union as "disrupters." The opposition was weakened by the fact that it was a democratic, undisciplined, amorphous, heterogeneous grouping of individuals with differing viewpoints. The membership, of course, has no control over appointment of organizers, so 90 percent of the staff were Communists or fellow travelers.

Eckert and other ex-Communists testified that the Communist Party decided that the president of the union should be ousted because, although he was a faithful fellow-traveler, scandals in his private life were discrediting him. The Communist Party designated his successor.

The Communists forced the union to adopt political resolutions, most recently those against the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and the Military Defence Assistance Program.

At the trial of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union and of the other three unions later expelled when found guilty, the CIO examining committee gave the accused leaders every opportunity to answer these charges. They refused to do so. They only submitted counter-charges that Philip Murray and James Carey are bureaucrats and "fascists" and agents of "Wall Street imperialism."

The CIO made it clear that "the charge that these unions are carrying out the purposes and policies of the Communist Party and not those of the CIO, is not aimed at affiliates which honestly differ with CIO policies. There is room in the CIO for honest differences of opinion. However, there is no room for an affiliate whose policies contravene and tend to undermine the fundamental objectives of the organization."

The CIO examined "the reason for such slavish adherence to the ideology of a foreign country," of which the Communists were accused. "The reason, the CIO found, "is that they look upon unions as weapons in the class warfare which they believe must end in the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship."

The first such dictatorship was achieved in Russia, and the entire movement is dedicated to protecting this dictatorship. Hence, whenever the policies of the Soviet Union change, the American Communist Party must do a flipflop no matter how irrational the change may be in terms of the true interests of American workers."

The CIO quoted Lenin's famous dictum: "It is necessary to agree to any and every sacrifice.....to resort to all sorts of devices, maneuvers and illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuge, in order to penetrate the trade unions, to remain in them and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs."

The Communists have thus always sought to operate through trade unions, to speak in the language of labor and as spokesmen and leaders of labor, and thus, by trickery and stratagem, to direct labor toward the goals of Communism," the CIO examiners stated.

"Over a period of years, "the report continued, "the goals of American labor, as stated by the Communist Party, are always those policies which will aid the Soviet Union."

The CIO found that since 1936, when it was founded, the Communist "line" has undergone six major changes, "each corresponding to a change in the relationship of the Soviet Union to the world."

The first period was that of "collective security," against fascism.

The second period began in September, 1939, when "instead of allying itself with the powers opposed to fascism, the Soviet Union

CIO Trials in U. S. Revealed How Communists Can Control
a Labor Union While Conspiring to Wreck It (continued)

signed a pact with Hitler."

The third period began in June, 1941, when the nazis broke the pact.

The fourth period, during the war, was marked by the demand for a second front.

The fifth was characterized by what was later condemned as "Browderism," which called for the dissolution of the Communist Party, and abandonment of "class conflict." During this period Harry Bridges proposed and all Communists supported the extension of the wartime no-strike pledge to the postwar era.

The sixth and last period began with the war's end with the ousting of Browder, and a return to pseudo-revolutionary class war dogmas. In this sixth period since 1945, the CIO charged, the Communists have approved the conquest of Eastern Europe and China and their inclusion in the Soviet sphere, and they have sought in vain to wreck the Marshall Plan as well as the Atlantic Pact and to sabotage military aid to countries threatened by further Soviet expansion.

The CIO report stated that "throughout this curious history, the Communist Party never ceased to claim that it made its decisions on the basis of the interests of the American workers.

"This claim is false; they subordinated the interests of American to the interests of Soviet Russia whenever these interests clashed, as they usually did. The interests of American labor, and the objectives and policies of the CIO, contrast most violently with those of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union."

#

COMMUNISTS EXACT ANOTHER "CONFESSION" BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---In an editorial titled "Communist Justice," The New York Times on March 9 said:

Another judicial farce behind the Iron Curtain in which terrorized and tortured human beings are reduced to cringing and compliant mouthpieces of their cynical accusers, has come to an end in Sofia with a fifteen-year prison sentence for Michael Shipkov and lighter sentences for his four fellow-defendants.

The presiding judge called the sentences "exceedingly lenient," which they may be in view of the fate of thousands upon thousands who, with or without a trial, have either been killed or await death in Communist prisons and slave-labor camps.

But the regime which sentenced them is not interested either in justice or in the accused as individuals. It is interested only in furthering its own political ends, and these ends demand victims which can be presented as public show pieces to discredit opposing institutions and ideas.

Thus, in the present trial the main accusations were made not so much against the prisoners in the dock as against the United States government and the United States legation in Sofia, for whom the accused were supposed to have been spying. In that respect, Shipkov and his fellow-defendants were made to stand for the United States: like Vogeler in Budapest, like Cardinal Mindszenty and the Bulgarian evangelical pastors for the Christian churches, or Petkov for the "bourgeoise" peasants, or Rajk and Kostov for the "Titoists."

MORE

For lack of other evidence, the regime must depend upon public "confessions" to make its accusations plausible. How such "confessions" are obtained has been revealed by Shipkov himself in the long and detailed affidavit about his tortures, published last Saturday by the State Department.

Whether the release of this affidavit before Shipkov's fate was known was wise or merciful may be subject to dispute. It may be argued that its publication put the Bulgarian court on the defensive and contributed to the "leniency" of the sentences. In any case, it gave a glimpse behind Communist prison walls and made Communist methods clearer than they had been before.

What is more, it revealed how such "confessions" are being used by Communist regimes to blackmail their victims into turning spies against their supposed enemies. For after making his "confession" Shipkov was released on condition that he become a spy within the American legation. Only when he refused to do so was he hounded down again and sentenced.

Nor does Shipkov's repudiation of this affidavit during the trial make any difference. Like Cardinal Mindszenty, who had also repudiated any "confession" in advance and then repudiated the repudiation in court, Shipkov also knew about the "human frailty" of which the Cardinal spoke, and had predicted the very course he took at the trial.

The democratic world will honor him for his courage and believe the words of a brave man against the words of a broken prisoner.

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MAO FACED WITH GLOOMY PROSPECTS AS CHINESE CURRENCY SLUMPS
AND NATIONALISTS STEP UP BOMBARDMENT OF MAINLAND

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A recent editorial in The New York Times entitled, "Mao Returns to China" discussed the newest phase of Chinese-Soviet relations. The editorial said:

Mao Tze-tung, chieftain of the Chinese Communists, is now back in his native land after his extended pilgrimage to Moscow. Because of the fact that he went there to negotiate a treaty, most of the emphasis upon his return has been placed, so far on the question: What did he come back with? It is equally pertinent to ask: What did he come back to?

It is not so easy to make an appraisal of the exact situation, but plainly Mao comes back to an inflation of the same sort as that which undermined the Nationalist government of China.

The promise of \$60,000,000 a year for five years that he received from the Russians won't help much to halt the already downward spiral of Communist currency. Apparently the policy of forced loans was not enough. The tactics used in forced rice collections and return of these "loans" to get moral credit apparently won't work when it comes to money.

A factor in the deteriorating economy, of course, is Nationalist bombardment and blockade. Whatever its cost in other respects, it is apparently proving to be more effective in the economic field than many persons had supposed it could have been.

Chiang, who was upbraided for the lack of will to resist on the part of his armies, is showing more than a little ability to resist and to do real damage with his navy and his air force. At the moment he is forcing the Communists to lose ground economically.....

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