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

PRESS RELEASE:

U. S. FORCED COMMUNISTS TO RELEASE CONSUL GENERAL WARD
BY CARRYING CASE TO "COURT OF WORLD OPINION"

WASHINGTON. (USIS)---United States newspaper editorials have been concerned about the prestige of the country in connection with the handling of the Ward case in China, but the general opinion appears to favor the action taken. A St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial, on November 25, "Face or No Face, It Worked," said in part:

There were those who deplored Secretary of State Acheson's call to 30 nations to join the United States in protesting detention of Consul General Ward in Mukden. They said that it was an American confession of impotence, and that it would cause us to lose face in China....

Granted, there was ground enough on which to build such speculations. But the actual facts took a very different turn. Mr. Ward and his four associates were released before a single government could reply to Secretary Acheson. Of course, the Chinese Communists gave no indication that they were yielding to pressure of any kind. They even went through the mumbo-jumbo of finding the men guilty on trumped-up charges of mistreating a Chinese worker. Then the court "suspended" sentences on condition that the five leave Mukden---which is what they were trying to do anyway.

In China, such face-saving can become very complex. Also in Russia. It is possible that the Americans were released because the Kremlin did not want to show its hand one way or other in connection with Secretary Acheson's appeal. The Communists will twist the interpretations to suit their purpose.

But facts are facts. And when it comes to face-saving, Secretary Acheson will always be able to say that the Chinese met American demands as soon as he began to carry the case to the court of world opinion.

# # # #

NEED SEEN FOR FREE NATIONS TO DEVELOP COUNTER-TECHNIQUE
TO COPE WITH COMMUNIST HARASSING TACTICS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Discussing the latest developments involving treatment of foreign diplomats in Communist-dominated countries, a New York Herald Tribune editorial of November 28, "Chapter of Incidents," said:

"Seizure by the Chinese reds of Vice-Consul William N. Stokes happily has turned into a farce, rather than a tragedy. But the forcible carrying off of an American to serve as an "observer" in an espionage trial witnout explanation, provides another illustration of the Communist technique of wringing every last drop of provocation and exasperation out of an incident, and the supreme contempt of Russia's satellites for the most elementary courtesies of diplomacy.

It also demonstrates the need for developing a counter-technique on the part of the free nations. Whether the Russians are whipping up these little affairs to show their power, or to fret away the last formal links binding their puppets to the outside world, the bitterness which they are creating in the process is extremely dangerous.

In France, which has been conducting a diplomatic guerrilla warfare over the fate of her representatives in Poland, "Le Monde" suggests a concerted study of the problem by "the interested parties," which means virtually all of the world which is not under the hammer and sickle.

Pointing out that for Russia and "all countries which execute its orders," diplomacy is superfluous, the Paris newspaper argues that Moscow apparently only keeps diplomatic agents abroad "to collect valuable information," while denying all facilities for doing the same to Western officials. This situation, says "Le Monde," deserves a reply "other than the individual and ineffective measures" which the Western states may make "from time to time."

over

An appeal from the American State Department to some thirty nations in the Angus Ward case was an example of improvised collective action. But since it was improvised under the spur of an emergency, its effectiveness cannot be appraised.

It now remains to make an effort to systematize this procedure, so that non-Communist opinion and diplomatic action can be mobilized speedily whenever an incident occurs. Possibly the machinery of the United Nations can be utilized; the chief aim in any case, should be to permit immediate consultation whenever a Communist state violates the decencies of international relations.

Usually one Western nation or another will have sufficiently close relations with the offender to make its intervention influential, or at least be in a position to make inquiries and deliver protests. Moreover, a concerted diplomatic maneuver by many nations will go far to counteract the propaganda effect which the reds usually hope will result from their defiances of the international code of behavior.

Collective resistance to attacks upon Western diplomatic agents would not, of course, be an infallible answer to Russian tactics. But it would be in line with Western principles, and it would offer at least a hope of terminating the chapter of dangerous incidents which Russia and her satellites are now composing with such effrontery.

# # # #

NEW CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN JAPAN DESERVES SUPPORT,
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL AFFIRMS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Urging support of the campaign to aid in the establishment of a new university in Japan, a recent Louisville Courier-Journal editorial titled "This Christian University in Tokyo Deserves Support," said in part:

Sponsored by an interdenominational group, the Japan International Christian University Foundation of New York, the university expects to open its doors in April 1951. Americans and Canadians are being asked to contribute $10,000,000 for its establishment, endowment and support.

That gives plenty of room for individual action in promoting democracy in a land sadly in need of it. The political reforms worked by Allied occupation authorities are impressive, but they are not likely to take deep root unless by non-governmental action we help Japanese to create a beneficial climate for Christian education and Christian concepts of behavior.

The Japanese already have done much for the unborn university. Christians and non-Christians alike, convinced of its value, united in over-subscribing the goal of 150,000,000 yen---the largest amount ever obtained in Japan for a non-governmental purpose. Ninety-nine per cent of the donors were non-Christian.

General Douglas MacArthur says that "this proposed university, with its unique combination of Christianity and education cannot fail to play an essentially important part in Japan's future. Its high purpose entitles it to every man's support."

And former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, who consented to become general chairman of the fund-raising drive, says he believes the undertaking to be "important in our national interest." The university, according to Mr. Grew, is to be a non-sectarian but Christian institution which will seek "to advance the cause of democratic education by means of example and adoption and maintenance of the highest academic standards."

We laid upon Japan in wartime the deadliest result of Western efficiency. We have done our governmental best in peacetime to give her the best of Western political thought. That thought did not grow in a vacuum, and it will not exist in one. Now a Canadian-American foundation proposes to transplant the best of that tradition, in an educational sense to Japan.

# # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 16 January 1950

CIO MOVES TO EXPEL ANOTHER COMMUNIST-DOMINATED UNION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Congress of Industrial Organizations, in accordance with its directive issued by the October 1949 convention, has opened hearings on Communist charges against the United Public Workers of America, a CIO-affiliated union.

In the October 1949 convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in its drive to clean out Communist locals from the organization, CIO expelled two unions, the United Electrical Workers Union and the Farm and Equipment Workers. The October convention also ordered CIO to hold hearings for other unions accused of pro-Communist activities.

The United Public Workers Union, a CIO affiliate, is about 14 years old and has signed up about 60,000 workers mostly in state and local governments, some of them school teachers. This union is headed by Abram Flaxer and has been outstanding in its apology for twists in Communist Party line.

During World War II this union signed up many workers in the United States government. Many of these workers were unaware of the Communistic sympathies of UPWA or sought to combat those sympathies within the union. In 1946 many members resigned from the union which had passed resolutions opposing President Truman's foreign policy.

United Public Workers had signed up many members in some of the temporary war agencies in Washington and elsewhere throughout the United States largely because these workers were interested in job security and clarifying their status in the many reductions in staff which followed the end of World War II. By its strongly pro-Communist line the United Public Workers has alienated most of its supporters.

Incidentally, an important lesson in freedom of the press as a factor in the fight against Communists can be recognized in the causes for the decline of UPWA. In 1946 Jerry Kluttz, government affairs editor of The Washington Post, attended the United Public Workers union convention held in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Kluttz exposed how a small clique of pro-Communists railroaded all sorts of pro-Soviet resolutions through the convention and attempted to silence critics.

Kluttz's revelations, as printed in The Washington Post, were influential in opening the eyes of many rank and file anti-Communist members causing them to quit UPWA. The CIO trial committee is headed by rightwing unionist Emil Rieve, head of the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. There is no indication when the trial committee's report will concluded.

# # # # #

U. S. MANUFACTURERS FACE STIFF COMPETITION FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING JAPAN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Domestic markets of certain American manufactured goods are suffering stiff competition due to increased imports of foreign made goods, according to a recent survey conducted by The Wall Street Journal.

United States manufacturers of a wide variety of commodities ranging from sewing machines and simulated pearls to knitted gloves

MORE

and electric light bulbs face the impending problem of sharing an exclusive war-time market with importers, and many are temporarily solving their difficulties by becoming importers themselves.

Although imported items are now only a trickle in the vast domestic market compard with the enormous out-put of American factories, certain industries are beginning to feel the impact.

For example, a large knitting mill firm has found it necessary to cut back production of cotton and wool gloves more than 80 percent over last year because it cannot compete with Japanese sales of string gloves to American jobbers. Japan sells gloves for $5.00 per dozen pairs whereas the American firm must get $9.75 per dozen since labor costs alone are $5.00.

Another major Japanese import is simulated glass base pearls which sell at $1.50 per dozen necklaces in New York. An American manufacturer trying to meet the competition has had to substitute plastic for the glass base and has found that customers prefer the heavier glass to the plastic substitute. One such firm which formerly had little competition in the simulated pearl market has trimmed its production more than 50 percent and turned importer.

Wool fabric makers are also worried at the greatly increased influx of English and Italian merchandise at lower than domestic prices, and bulb growers claim that Holland is selling tulip and narcissis bulbs at far less than cost because that country needs American dollars.

Although Belgian lace is giving American manufacturers considerable trouble, this type of quality merchandise has always largely been imported from Belgium, France and Portugal.

Dinnerware manufacturers are more than alarmed. A large American market developed during the war with the exclusion of preferred Japanese and German items has been reduced by 25 percent since 1948. A United States firm which claims to produce the lowest priced china in the country announced that it had been forced to reduce its wholesale price for a twelve-piece set of china to $40.00 and still could not meet a foreign imports price of $30.00 for comparabl merchandise.

Perhaps the most significant announcement included in the surve came from the Singer Sewing Nachine Company which estimated that sales of sewing machine heads (unassembled in cabinets) made in Japa rose from about $10,000 in 1948 to far above $100,000 last year. A bargain hunter can pick up a Japanese-made sewing machine for about $95.00 complete with cabinet whereas a regular console-type model Singer retails for $164.50.

There is little doubt that there will be a concerted effort on the part of American manufacturers to seek import curbs and higher duties--but the chances of getting these restrictions are very remote. The Economic Cooperation Administration and other government agencies have long been urging increased imports to close the trade gap. Overseas purchases of merchandise still lag far behind shipments abroad.

Ability of overseas producers to make speedier delivery than before is also aiding the sale of foreign goods. And finally, say importers, merchandise produced abroad has improved considerably in quality during the past year. Harold Wilson, president of the British Board of Trade, mentions that he didn't hear a single complaint about the quality of English wares during a recent trip to United States cities.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 14 January 1950

MOST AMERICANS WOULD OUTLAW COMMUNIST PARTY AS ENEMY OF U. S.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The American public continues to be vitally intersted in the problem of its position on Communists and their party in a democracy. In a recent survey the Gallup Poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion showed that a majority of Americans now favor outlawing the Communist Party as an enemy of the United States.

The poll found that public sentiment in favor of requiring all members of the American Communist Party to register their names with the federal government has reached overwhelming proportions, probably as a result of the conviction several months ago of the 11 top leaders of the party on charges of conspiring to advocate overthrow of the government.

While public opinion surveys in the past have found a substantial vote in favor of the Communist registration idea, sentiment today runs 7-to-1 for it, as shown in the results of interviews throughout the country on the following question: "Would you favor or oppose a law requiring all members of the Communist Party to register with the Justice Department in Washington?"

An important sidelight on the issue is that Australia's new Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, in campaigning for the election on December 10, made outlawing of the Australian Communist Party a major plank in his platform, stressing it heavily in all his speeche

The underlying reason in the United States why so many persons favor registration of the Communists and outlawing of the party is that they do not consider American citizens who are Communists to be loyal to the United States.

Surveys on that issue showed that 23 percent of the voters think American members of the Communist Party are loyal to the United States, while 56 percent think they are loyal to Russia and 21 percent have no opinion.

# # # # #

MOSCOW RESTRICTIONS PREVENT RUSSIANS FROM GREATER BIBLE READING, AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY CLAIMS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The American Bible Society has made known that the Russians are a Bible reading people and that the Society is ready to send them copies of the Scriptures whenever present Moscow restrictions are lifted.

During the past two years, the Society has distributed thousand of Russian Scriptures to Russian-speaking people living outside the Soviet Union, says an article in the January issue of Bible Society Record.

In the two last consignments to Russia itself before shipments were banned in 1947, the Society supplied Russians with 10,000 Bibles, 10,000 Testaments, 200,000 portions of the Scriptures, and 1,500 Greek Testaments. It says that millions of Russians are "believing Christians" and that 22 theological seminaries still are reported to be operating in Russia.

When a relief agency in Europe made a public offer of Scripture through a Paris Russian-language newspaper, many replies like the following came in:

MORE

From Austria--"Would you not be able to send us, for the local Russian colony, a couple of Bibles and New Testaments also some booklets explaining the religious question? I am working in a hospital, and the patients are much interested in the problem of faith."

From the United States zone in Germany--"I am writing from a Russian refugee camp. Please send me Bibles, New Testaments, and Gospel tracts in the Russian language. The amount may be great or small; send as much as you possibly can."

The plight of these Russians is "only a symptom of the desperate need among people of various nations, now eking out a hopeless existence in many parts of Europe," the Society says. It urges Americans to respond to the spiritual needs of the Europeans as well as to their physical wants.

# # # # #

LIBERTY-LOVING AMERICANS, HAVING PROMOTED END OF COLONIALISM, URGED TO GUARD AGAINST COMMUNIST ENCROACHMENT IN FREED AREAS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The end of the era of colonialism was one of the biggest and most significant events in the history of the first half of the 20th century, in the opinion of Pulitzer prize-winning journalist Thomas L. Stokes, writing in The New York World-Telegram and other Scripps-Howard newspapers. The Stokes column said:

It is easy to overlook the meaning of a series of separate events, but one of the biggest stories of this 20th century--one of those fundamental changes in the course of history--has happened before our eyes in the series of events that began with the independence of India and now is carried on by the creation of the United States of Indonesia.....

In this revolutionary ferment in the Orient we have had our influence, and more than any other people. Ever since we shook off our own colonial status 173 years ago and started a wave of sympathetic revolutions elsewhere, our people have been spiritual agitators for freedom for other peoples.

Closer to this time we really started the current wave by granting independence to the Philippines. Even closer, it was our influence largely in the United Nations that brought about the United States of Indonesia.

We should feel gratified and proud, and at the same time seriously concerned, for new problems are created. Among them is the danger of Communist encroachment. We can meet that by promoting and supporting our own democratic way. That is the only way to meet the new Russian imperialism.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 14 January 1950

RUSSIAN SLAVE LABOR CAMPS CONSTITUTE "GREATEST CRIME" TODAY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Editorial opinion in American newspapers seems to agree that Soviet accusations against the twelve Japanese generals (that they killed thousands of Russians, Chinese and Manchurians in experimenting with bacteriological weapons during the war) were timed to answer demands of General MacArthur and the United Nations that Russians free thousands of Japanese still held in slave labor camps.

A recent editorial in the Portland, Oregon, Daily Journal, "The Slave Labor Camps in Russia," said in part:

Their undocumented announcement that the accused Japanese have "confessed" their crimes in approved Communist fashion casts a serious doubt about the whole thing. It sounds like a defensive mechanism.

The Soviet Union will have to find something more substantial as an answer to its slave labor camps. American intelligence estimates that there are at least 15 million persons, mostly Russians but including Japanese and German war prisoners, still held in slave labor camps scattered across all Russia.....

Gen. MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, maintains that the Soviets still held last summer more than 400,000 of the original 1.6 million Japanese prisoners of war, and that 300,000 are still unaccounted for.

Be that as it may--and we accept MacArthur's figures--the whole system of slave labor camps maintained by Stalin is the greatest crime in modern history. The 15 million people held in these camps, without adequate food or clothing and compelled to do heavy work, are dying like flies, only to be replaced by other unfortunates, most of them political prisoners, from Russia and satellite states.

Such a system is intolerable in today's supposedly civilized world.

# # # # #

U. S. CORPORATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CHIEF SUPPLIERS OF CAPITAL TO OTHER COUNTRIES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---United States corporations and government agencies have in recent years supplanted bankers and commodity brokers as the chief suppliers of capital to other countries. Direc private investment in enterprises in other countries is more common now than the purchase of publicly offered foreign bonds.

The record of U. S. private foreign investments since the war shows the growing importance of United States corporations as a supplier of private capital in other countries.

In 1947, 90 percent of the net outflow of U. S. private capital --$717 million--was accounted for by direct investments. These investments were made almost entirely by U. S. corporations. By contrast, in the years 1919-26, 60 percent of American private capital investments overseas consisted of purchases of publicly offered foreign bonds.

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Direct investments outside the United States increased by $3,000 million during 1946-48. United States oil companies accounte for almost half of this, while about one-third was investment in manufacturing enterprises in other countries. The bulk of the investment in manufacturing came from reinvestment of foreign earnings, mostly by American automotive and agricultural equipment corporations.

At the end of 1948, United States private capital direct investments abroad totaled $11,379 million. Investment in securities amounted to $3,904 million, making total private foreign investment $15,283 million.

The United States government has attempted to stimulate the flow of private investments abroad by reducing or eliminating risks peculiar to such investments--risks which have deterred investors from participating in enterprises in many foreign countries. Among the measures undertaken have been investment guaranties, treaties of friendship with other countries, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program, and other measures aimed at establishing a better balance in international accounts.

This week, President Truman again recommended to Congress that an experimental program be authorized for the guaranty of newly-invested private capital in underdeveloped areas as part of his "Point Four" program.

Under the proposed bill, the new capital would have to contribute to the economic development of such areas and would be guaranteed against risks related to foreign investments, other than ordinary business risks.

Outstanding among risks included in this proposed program of government guaranties are risks of (1) nonconvertibility of returns derived from the investment, including capital, and (2) loss through seizure, confiscation, or expropriation, without prompt, adequate, and effective compensation.

Treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation are currently under negotiation with a large number of countries, and contain more comprehensive provisions for the protection of investments than did earlier treaties.

# # # # #

ASIATIC COUNTRIES WILL DISPLAY GOODS AT CHICAGO FAIR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Buffalo Courier-Express commented on the plan to hold an international fair in Chicago next August for the purpose of allowing European, Latin-American and Asiatic countries to display their manufactured goods in the United States. An editorial of January 7 titled "World Fair" said:

It is good news whenever any constructive action is taken to enable foreign manufacturers to display their products in this country so that they may sell more goods here and obtain dollars for the purchase of materials from this country.

According to officials of the international trade fair to be held in Chicago on August 7 to 19, businessmen from every continent are requesting applications to participate in the exposition. The theme of the fair is "World Trade--World Prosperity--World Peace."

The exposition will differ from most foreign fairs in that it will be sponsored and conducted by private business and industry as a civic event on a non-profit basis.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 13 January 1950

AMERICAN EQUIPMENT, KNOW-HOW AIDS JAPANESE INDUSTRY

The superiority of modern mechanical methods has been demonstrated in Japan recently by four bulldozers, loaned to the River Bureau of the Japanese Government by the U. S. Army for flood control use, which have moved 77,700 cubic meters of earth in the first four months of their use. This, according to officials of the Industry Division in SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, is the equivalent of about 31,100 man days of hand labor.

Officials added that a cost estimate, including fuel expenses and depreciation of machinery, indicates that these machines can do their work at about one-third the cost of hand labor, and are more efficient because of better embankment and compaction--very important in levee construction.

A second example of how American industrial know-how has aided Japanese industry has been demonstrated by the 15-ton acid open hearth furnace at Tokyo Steel Manufacturing Co. (formerly the Mitsubishi Steel Manufacturing Co.) which was completely rebuilt at a cost of ¥15,000,000 during the period June 15-August 15, 1949.

The new design was adapted from plans furnished by American expert steel consultants. The improved furnace operation obtained is shown in the following chart which records the operating results for the two-months period April 15 - June 15 prior to the reconstruction, and a 15-day period from November 1-15 following the completion of reconstruction.

	Before Reconstruction	After Reconstruction
Total charge	17.5 metric tons	18.2 metric tons
Melting time	5 hours 33 minutes	2 hours 32 minutes
Refining time	2 hours 13 minutes	1 hour 58 minutes
Coal consumption per ton of ingot	460 kilograms	300 kilograms

Meanwhile, a postwar peak in the production of pig iron, steel ingot and rolled steel products, is reported in Industry Division's latest Weekly Operations Report. Final figures for November 1949 show that production in this month was 160,531 metric tons of pig iron, 3,231 tons in excess of postwar records; 322,609 metric tons of steel ingot, 21,280 tons up from the previous peak; and 211,876 metric tons of rolled steel products, topping past records by 19,106 tons.

Other industrial developments reported:

In consumer goods, November output of tires and tubes was 88,310 pieces, approximately 10 percent over the production goal. This turnout required 1,045 tons of imported crude rubber.

Production of vegetable oil for the 10-months period, January-October 1949, was 77,855 metric tons. This is almost double the output for the entire calendar year 1948.

In construction, total building completed during November 1949 was 29,351 units compared to 29,095 units for October. Of the November total, 21,770 were housing or combined house-and-shop units, and 7,581 were non-residential units. Building costs remained stable, with residential construction costing an average of ¥16,300 per tsubo, and non-residential averaging ¥14,000 per tsubo.

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ST. LOUIS BUSINESS MAN SAYS WORLD GOVERNMENT NECESSARY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---An idea of what the ordinary "man in the street" is thinking about world peace and the future of the world was given at St. Louis last week at a meeting addressed by Raymond H. Wittcoff, a St. Louis business man and leader in adult education, who recently attended the Stockholm Congress for World Government.

Witcoff told a group of businessmen that unless a world government can be created, with power to keep the peace, "man has no future.

"The atomic age makes world government necessary," Wittcoff declared. "As Nehru of India has said, the alternative is world government or world suicide," he added. "The differences among men are obvious--differences of economic systems governments, language, race and religion. But we have one thing in common--our human nature. Our faith and our common humanity is the creative force that may bring one good world. World government represents the fulfillment of man's nature."

Wittcoff defended the resolution pending in both Senate and House of Representatives favoring the development of the United Nations into a world federation open to all nations. He urged his hearers to write to their representatives in Congress asking them to vote for the joint resolution, which is sponsored by 104 Representatives and 22 Senators.

The resolution is based on four principles, Wittcoff said.

"First, only world government can keep world peace. It must have a monopoly on the use of force in the community. Peace is not merely the absence of shooting; it is the presence of government," he said.

"Second, the federal world government would have powers strictly defined, and limited to matters affecting world peace, with no power to interfere in domestic affairs, he explained.

"Third, an objective of our foreign policy should be to support and strengthen the United Nations. The United Nations is not a government; it has no army; it cannot possibly give the nations security," Witcoff said. "We should have known that the virtues of citizenship cannot be developed without government. The United Nations should be regarded as a bridge over which we may cross from world anarchy to world government. The United Nations cannot control atomic energy until it is a government.

"The fourth principle is that the world federation should be open to all nations. No one knows what Russia would do. We can mak the gesture, and put Russia on record. If Russia really prefers peace, she will have to accept world federation. World federalists are opposed to appeasement of Russia--we cannot get peace by appease ment. We will get peace only by founding a just world government. The basic cause of war is anarchy."

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION

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

PRESS RELEASE: 9 January 1950

CHARGE RUSSIANS ARE HOLDING 1,000,000 GERMAN AND JAPANESE WAR PRISONERS, SOME GERMANS FROM WORLD WAR I

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---In an effort to rescue at least some of the million war prisoners and kidnapped civilians who have disappear ed in Russia, the United States has addressed a new note to the Soviet government asking agreement to a plan to have an internationa humanitarian organization investigation of the situation behind the Iron Curtain.

An editorial in The New York Times on January 5 titled "The Missing Million," said in part:

The note refers specifially to 376,929 Japanese war prisoners who, according to Japanese government figures accepted as reliable, are still unaccounted for.

But it applies with equal force to some 400,000 German war prisoners and some 175 "interned" German civilians.

According to a decision of the Foreign Ministers Council in April 1947, all German war prisoners were to be returned by December 31, 1948, and according to an agreement between Soviet and American authorities signed in June 1947, Japanese war prisoners were to be returned at the rate of 50,880 a month. Both these agreements were broken by the Soviet government, and so were its later pledges to return all prisoners by January 1 of this year. All efforts by the United States, Britain and France to obtain their release have been met either by Russian silence or by a Russian walkout, as in Tokyo.

It may be, as the American note suggests, that many of the missing are dead, but many others are believed to be alive; in fact, returning prisoners report that Russia is still holding some 20,000 German prisoners of the first world war. The Western nations must keep prodding Russia until they have an answer.

# # # # #

U. S. LABOR BEGINS YEAR IN PROSPEROUS CONDITION, WITH 3-DAY COAL WEEK OF UNITED MINE WORKERS PRESENTING ONLY GRAVE PROBLEM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The year 1950 begins with United States labor in prosperous condition but still seeking to improve its posi-tion both on the industrial and on the political fronts.

One of the gravest problems facing labor at this time is the still unsettled problem of coal miners and their United Mine Workers Union. Miners are still working only three days a week and this pro duction is not supplying enough coal for United States industrial needs. There are reports that railroads will have to curtail the service of coal-burning locomotives, which still make up the major portion of trains in the country.

Summing up this problem a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor titled "The Logical Step" said:

The bituminous coal operators are now taking the course that has been open to them for months to gain relief from the pinch of the three-day week. The Southern group has filed charges under the Taft-Hartley Act with the National Labor Relations Board against the United Mine Workers. The Northern body says it will follow suit

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We cannot, of course, predict whether the NLRB General Counsel will seek an injunction after a preliminary hearing, nor how the Board itself will rule if the case does come before it. But the operators would seem to have good prima facie grounds for asking the NLRB to take jurisdiction.

They charge that John L. Lewis has consistently refused to bargain "in good faith." It has become standard tactics with Mr. Lewis to do his maneuvering for maximum leverage first before he spells out his demands.

The operators also complain that Mr. Lewis has changed the conditions of work while negotiations were in progress by imposing the three-day week. Unilateral changes by an employer for his own advantage against the union (bonuses, vacations, shorter hours, etc.) under similar circumstances have already been ruled contrary to the law. It seems a reasonable presumption that the law was intended to work both ways.

The Mine Owners allege, too, that Mr. Lewis is trying to force an illegal union shop contract upon them. Last year they accepted, without legal protest, a union-shop clause, although the UMW had not qualified as bargaining agent through an NLRB-supervised election --a requirement to give the union shop legal standing. The operators' challenge now may be presumed to invoke the regulatory provisions of the law. This move by the coal industry looks to us much sounder than pressing to have a national emergency declared. It gives hope for authoritative decisions on the legality of certain of Mr. Lewis's most questionable tactics which the emergency procedures would not. And because this course has available the same measures for temporary relief--a government-sponsored injunction-- it could forestall an emergency, too.

# # # # #

U. N. ASKED TO EXAMINE CONTROL OF BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---In connection with the recent Soviet trial of several Japanese officers on charges of plotting bacteriological warfare against China, the United States, Russia and other Allied powers in World War II, it is interesting to note that the United Nations has been requested by its Secretary-General Trygve Lie to begin examining the possibilities of international control of biological and chemical warfare.

Lie in a report issued on January 2 said that the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission was charged in 1946 with the job of working out proposals for controlling not only the atomic bomb but all weapons capable of wiping out huge numbers of people.

The Commission, he pointed out, has concentrated only on atomic weapons and never has touched biological and chemical weapons.

Writing in the January issue of Scientific American, Mr. Lie said that a study of control problems of biological and chemical weapons might shed new light on the long-deadlocked atomic control controversy.

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 9 January 1950

COMMUNISM IS IRRECONCILABLE WITH RELIGION, SOVIET MAGAZINE SAYS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Soviet Russia plans to defeat religion within the Soviet Union and in areas under Communist control by ridicule, discouragement, propaganda and psychological means rather than by outright suppression or conflict, a special correspondent in Moscow declared in an article which appeared in The New York Herald Tribune on January 4.

The article quoted from the Soviet popular monthly magazine "Science And Life" which is the organ of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, which reaffirmed that there is religious freedom in Russia.

But, the article emphasized, Communism is irreconcilable with religion. Hence, it said, the "conscientious worker" cannot be neutral on the question. It said the "active, conscientious Communist builder" must work for purity of Communist philosophy and for the training of the mass of people in a spirit of "militant proletarian atheism."

The Soviet government will not forbid religious worship, the article said, or take administrative measures against it. Rather, it said, the process of overcoming it must be one of persuasion, not compulsion.

To this end, it said, scientists, psychologists, historians, archeologists, philosophers and writers must join in a campaign to increase popular knowledge.

"Atheist propaganda is the duty of all members of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge," the article said. "They must wage it tirelessly and systematically on a wide front.

"Not a few of our people continue belief in God and are prisoners of religious prejudices. There are religious survivals even among youth, with cases of young people attending church and practicing rites."

The article said there had been no change in the Soviet attitude toward the church and that the government never intended "to liquidate the church, persecute priests, or forbid worship."

But emphasizing the irreconcilability of Communism and religion, the article continued: "It is especially important to grasp this, because often one observes attempts to justify and whitewash religion by some persons who take a conciliatory, un-Marxist, un-Party attitude toward religion. Some endeavor to justify their conciliatory attitude on the ground that churches now are not only loyal but even inclined to be entirely pro-Soviet.

"The active, conscientious Communist builder not only is obliged to be free from any religious prejudices, but must wage an active struggle for the purity of the Communist philosophy and for training the masses in a spirit of militant proletarian atheism," the article said.

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U. S. SHOWS TREMENDOUS GROWTH IN FIRST HALF OF 20TH CENTURY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---As the United States enters the last year of the half-century, comparisons of the nation's present economy

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with its economic structure in 1900 show how tremendous the growth of the United States has been.

The population, for example, has increased 97 percent--from 76 million in 1900 to more than 150 million as of today--and it is growing at the rate of about 200 thousand a month.

The nation's growing industrialization and the increasing mechanization of its farming is reflected in the residential changes that have taken place. In 1900, 60 percent of the population was rural and only 40 percent urban. Today the figures are exactly reversed--60 percent urban and only 40 percent rural.

The labor force has increased 118 percent since 1900--from 27.2 million to 59.5 million--and there have been momentous changes within the labor force. While the number of men workers has increased 87 percent, the passing half-century has witnessed a major increase in the number of women at work--from 4.8 million in 1900 to 17.7 million today. The increase in men workers by number has been from 22.4 million to 41.8 million.

The gross national product, which represents the total value of goods and services produced, has increased something like four times. That means that per capita production of goods and services has about doubled in the last 50 years. So has the output per worker, or productivity.

There has been a steady reduction in hours of work. In 1900, the average industrial worker put in 51 hours a week. Today he works 39.1 hours, while his output per hour has increased some 2 and 1/2 times.

In short, the achievement of U. S. business in the first half of the 20th century has been the development of a true mass-production and mass-consumption economy accompanied by high production, high employment and increasing leisure.

There have been periods of instability which became extreme at times, as anyone who has lived through the period knows. The prophets of 1900 who foresaw the half-century of unparalleled growth and prosperity in the United States generally overlooked the fact that where you have growth, you have growing pains.

But the United States, since the depressed 1930's, has gone a long way towards creating counterbalances to severe distortions in the country's economy. Efforts of government and business to create further safeguards against violent swings in the nation's economy are continuing. A serious study of how business can attain stability with continued growth was issued recently by the President's Council of Economic Advisers in their fourth annual report to the President.

Governmental concern with the stability of business is but one of the many striking changes that have taken place in the last half-century in the environment in which American business operates. Two of the most significant changes have been the growing strength of labor unions and expansion of federal government expenditures.

In 1900, only 791 thousand workers belonged to a labor union. Today union membership totals 15.7 million, around one-quarter of the labor force. And unions are firmly rooted in all the basic, mass-production industries.

In 1900, federal expenditures were a bare 3 percent of national income. In 1949, federal spending was 19 percent of the national income.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 6 January 1950

U. S. CAST IN ROLE OF LEADING WORLD AGAINST COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Many editors of newspapers in the United States have expressed doubt as to whether or not the country could continue the vast outlay of funds for foreign aid without damaging the domestic economy. The general opinion is, however, that whateve the cost, America has been forced to assume the role of leading the world against the Communist tide, and the prediction is that this leadership will not be abandoned.

Many newspapers considered General MacArthur's New Year's message to Japanese people of special significance.

A New York Times editorial on January 1, "Message from Tokyo," said that he (MacArthur) obviously feels that what the Japanese need most is encouragement in large quantities, and the comment pointed out that despite certain cynics, pessimists and critics of Occupation policies, sympathetic encouragement is not lacking either with Occupation authorities or Americans at home. The editorial said in part:

This New Year message also comes to grips with two problems that are troubling the Japanese mind and deals with them forthrightl

First is the question of the peace treaty which is being much discussed in Japan. General MacArthur notes that the concern is most natural, but firmly and clearly warns that the solution of this question "does not lie within Japan's present capability and should not directly be drawn within the orbit of Japan's internal politics.

Second is the related question of Japan's security in the light of the Communist advances and the Japanese constitutional renunciation of force. This message clears up any misapprehension about tha renunciation, unmistakably, since General MacArthur declares that "by no sophistry of reasoning can it be interpreted as a complete negation of the inalienable right of self-defense against unprovoked attack."

From that point the message goes on to interpret the renunciation of force as the expression of an ideal rather than as a binding rule of procedure in an unready world.

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COMMUNISM LOST HEAVILY IN EUROPE IN 1949, SUMMATION OF YEAR'S EVENTS INDICATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---At the beginning of each year United States newspapers make a point of summarizing in editorial comment the accomplishments of the country during the past twelve months, and attempt to predict events during the coming year which will directly affect America.

A New York Times editorial, "New Year, New Chance," said in part:

Twelve months ago the opinion was ventured.....that "the year 1949 can mark the turning of the tide toward world recovery." Maybe it did, we can't yet prove it.

It may be that the habit of expecting great things from single years will have to be modified. It may be that mankind is in the midst of a prolonged historical process, the direction of which cannot be determined by the events of 365 given days. This fact, if it

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is a fact, need not discourage us. It should simply make us more patient.

Some things did get better during 1949, or were otherwise encouraging. The Berlin Airlift achieved its purpose, which was to prevent the Russian Communists from taking over a city that did not belong to them.

In general, European Communism either made no gains or lost ground. Marshal Tito maintained his quarrel with Moscow and seemed at the end of the year to be turning more and more to the West. He may not be less a Communist than he was before, but he is less a menace to the Western world.

In the remaining satellite countries trials and purges suggested an underlying discontent which may mean that the spirit of democracy is not dead there.

The Marshall Plan countries increased their production.

The Indonesian question was satisfactorily settled.

The North Atlantic Pact and the Military Aid Program promised to strengthen our friends against attack and to diminish the probability of war.

Things can get worse or things can get better, but they are not likely to remain as they are.

Perhaps we will have to get used to the thought that we are in for a long period of worry and uncertainty. Worry is one of the penalties of living in an age of decision.

The rewards are also present. Living can never have been more interesting than it is today. The humblest of us can never have had a greater opportunity to affect the course of history. What we do this year each of us from the President down to the private citizen who may not even vote when he should, will not settle the world's whole future, but it can contribute toward a settlement.

In word and in deed we can build what H. G. Wells called "the shape of things to come." And possibly, when the first half of the twentieth century is actually completed, one year from now we can look at the record and be sure that we have made some progress in the right direction.

# # # # #

H. MERLE COCHRAN APPOINTED U. S. AMBASSADOR TO U. S. OF INDONESIA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---H. Merle Cochran, first United States ambassador to the United States of Indonesia, is a veteran diplomat with 34 years' experience, whose new assignment recognizes the vital part he played in the peaceful establishment of the new nation.

On July 16, 1948, Mr. Cochran was assigned to duty with the United Nations Commission for Indonesia which was created to seek a peaceful end to the war in Indonesia's islands.

Thanks largely to the Commission's efforts, the fighting halted Indonesia gained its independence while continuing to adhere to the monarchy of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. Other diplomats have praised Mr. Cochran's work as United States representative on the Commission, which also included representatives from Australia and Belgium.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 5 January 1950

HUNGARIANS EXPECTED TO CALL ON SLAVE LABOR TO PROMOTE FIVE-YEAR PRODUCTION PLAN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Herald Tribune editorial of December 29 titled "It's Easy Under Communism", said in part:

The Hungarian Bulletin, one of those official publications with which the Soviet and satellite world industriously bombard benighted capitalistic publics, has produced a full account of the new Hungarian Five-Year Plan. This program for raising living standards, industrializing the country, spreading culture, wealth and happiness has, like all such Communist enterprises, its humorless aspects.

Thus, it is observed that "in 1938, exactly one book per person was printed in Hungary; during the Five-Year Plan, 3.3 books per person will be printed each year."

Any Communist may readily calculate that the cultural gain will be 330 per cent; for clearly, what will be in the books is an irrelevent question which only a capitalist would ask. By 1954 every village in Hungary will have "radios, telephones and a film projector"; and what more could one ask, since one is also assured that the production of feature films will be raised from fourteen to twenty-six a year?

That fixes the cultural problem; and, similarly, various other goals for light and heavy industry, agriculture, building, hospitals and so on, firmly establish the statistical paradise to be achieved by 1954.

But what is interesting is the means whereby these goals are to be achieved.

There is to be an increase in the productivity of labor. This, according to a provision of the act, "must amount to 50 percent in industry" over the next five years.

There is to be a reduction of production costs by 25 percent through the next five years; this to be accomplished by "new investments, technical development of the production equipment, standardization, nationalization, socialist competition, and a further improvement in the piece-rate wage system."

Here is a sound prescription which any conservative American business man would doubtless approve, but which only an ultra-reactionary troglodyte would dare to suggest in our capitalistic society it amounts to saying that the Hungarian standard of living is to be raised by introducing speed-up and the stretch-out, by requiring the Hungarian worker to work half again as hard and then supplementing his efforts by massive capital investment in new machinery.

The argument is precisely that of the conservative capitalistic economist who wants to reduce the income tax in order to get more money into plant investment and who thinks the wage worker should be more interested in expanding his production than in enlarging his money wages.

But just try it on "The Daily Worker," for example. Perhaps it is nice in Hungary, where the government has only to pass an act to get a 50 percent increase in productivity out of its slave labor. Under the benighted rule of capitalism things are much more difficul but just possibly they are still preferable, after all.

# # # # #

U. N. DRAFTING COVENANT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---All the world has been hearing about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted without a dissenting vote by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris a year ago. This page of history written then by the General Assembly has been translated into 23 different languages for the peoples of the world, and eight more translations are under way.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which outlines the rights and freedoms that each person should have, proclaims "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations." And the United Nations is now following up this precedent-breaking document with the drafting of a Covenant on Human Rights, which will include ways to put the aims of the Declaration into practical effect.

# # # # #

NEGROES STEADILY IMPROVING THEIR POSITION IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---United States Negroes are making a steady improvement in their economic and industrial conditions, a recent report by the National Urban League, a cooperative Negro and white organization, revealed.

Lester B. Granger, executive-director of the Interracial Social Service Organization, said the League spent $1,500,000 in 1949 and achieved "significant results." He told of day-to-day successes in "bringing the races together on the same team for the good of American communities."

"In the main stream of American commerce and industry," Mr. Granger observed, "the Negro is better off today than he was thirty-nine years ago when the Urban League was founded, and the Urban Leag bears an important responsibility for this achievement."

He said that many of the jobs now filled by Negroes would have been closed to them before World War II, and added:

"Thanks to the logic of events and anti-discrimination statutes in many states, many job areas formerly closed to Negroes are slowly opening." He said that among the businesses now employing well-trained Negroes were the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric, Royal Typewriter, General Cable, DuPont, R. Wood Manufacturing Company, Union Carbon and Carbide, Socony Vacuum, R. H. Macy, and Gimbel Brothers.

Mr. Granger predicted that in the years ahead placements for Negroes would reach new highs as the result of an agreement under which United States Employment Service offices all over the country are working with the League to combat employers' prejudice against Negroes.

The League has branches in fifty-seven cities, twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 5 January 1950

U. S. WILL NOT PERMIT COMMUNIST DELUGE TO SWEEP AWAY "GREAT WORK DONE IN JAPAN"--N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Herald Tribune editorial on January 3, "Japanese Dilemmas," said:

General Douglas MacArthur's New Year's message to the Japanese people brings sharply into focus some of the dilemmas, economic and military, which confront Japan and American policy with respect to Japan. In itself, the message contains an astonishing record of achievement, which is as creditable to the administration of the Supreme Allied Commander as to the Japanese themselves.

The progressive relaxation of Occupation controls has reached the point, as the General remarks, of a "de facto peace." Gains in political liberty, in administrative organization, in production and exports, have been marked. Internal order, relative financial stability, progress "toward attaining a balance between imports and exports," are substantial items on the credit side of the Japanese ledger.

Nevertheless, certain long-term problems remain to plague Japanese and American policy. The pressure of an expanding population upon limited natural resources in Japan was stated starkly in the report of General MacArthur's Natural Resources Section, made public on December 30.

This report pointed out that Japan's standard of living in the 1930's was maintained with a smaller population than now inhabit the Japanese home islands, and with the help of colonial possessions which have since been lost.

The hope of regaining those standards rests, according to the plain implication of the report, on limiting the growth of Japan's population or upon continued foreign aid. Without such measures, the experts foresee "internal political, social and economic distress, and a standard of living gradually approaching the bare subsistence level."

This situation constitutes a stern challenge to statesmanship. But of more immediate concern is the problem of Japan's defense. General MacArthur, in his message, spoke of "Japan's constitutional renunciation of the concept of belligerency and armed security" as not demanding "complete negation of the inalienable right of self-defense against unprovoked attack."

For the present, the Occupation forces stand as a guaranty that such an attack would involve an attack upon the United States, which would be resisted to the fullest extent of American power. The same condition prevails in Western Germany, where the guaranty has the additional support of the Atlantic Pact, and the evolving machinery to make that alliance effective.

But if a formal peace were concluded with Japan, the necessity would arise of either squaring Japan's constitutional renunciation of war with the rights of self-defense or of finding some substitute for the guaranties provided by the Occupation troops. The United States cannot permit the Japanese islands to lie open and undefended before Russian aggression.

This general problem, with its complex interrelation with the over-all need for safeguarding the Far East against further Communis

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penetration, will doubtless bulk large in the discussions which the joint chiefs of staff will soon hold with General MacArthur.

The answers will not be easy--but they must be found. The great work which has already been done in Japan cannot and will not be swept away by a Communist deluge.

# # # # #

DESTINIES OF UNITED STATES AND JAPAN SEEN CLOSELY LINKED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Washington Post editorial on January 3, "Japanese New Year," said in part:

The Japanese, having been disarmed both militarily and industrially as a result of World War II, were given a constitution in which the right to wage war, or to maintain an army or navy or air force, was renounced.

Now, however, in the face of the Communist encirclement in the Far East, General MacArthur feels it necessary to explain that this renunciation contains an important reservation.

"So long as predatory international banditry is permitted to roam the earth," he said, "and to crush human freedom under its avarice and violence," the right to self-defense against unprovoked attack remains.

It is difficult, of course, to see how the Japanese, while they remain disarmed, could resist, or even aid the American forces to resist, a Communist attack from Russia or from China.

Does this mean, then, that the Japanese are to be rearmed? Almost certainly not, in the sense that the Japanese Government will be permitted to organize a military establishment separate from that of the Occupation forces. It does, however, suggest the possibility of the recruitment of some quasi-military police body, on the model of the celebrated Philippine Constabulary, under American direction and leadership.

General MacArthur even appeared to hold out some encouragement to Japanese hopes that a treaty of peace might be concluded this year. He observed that notwithstanding the technical state of war existing, "there are few places on earth more completely at peace" than Japan.

The prospect of a treaty was further strengthened by the statement of Brigadier General Whitney, head of the Government Section of the occupation, that General MacArthur's reference to the Japanese right of defense might be interpreted as including the right to make alliances or to appeal directly to the protection of the United Nations.

At all events, it is clear that the destinies of the United States and Japan will be closely linked for many decades to come; that the historical forces which rendered them for so long jealous and antagonistic have been supplanted by forces that have made them natural collaborators.

It is a pity that something of this evolution could not have been foreseen at the time of the surrender. It is also a pity that General MacArthur on New Year's Day did not make another gesture that lay within his power toward the consolidation of friendship, and proclaim an amnesty for all Japanese who remain under the accusation of war crimes.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 4 January 1950

DULLES SAYS U. S. CAN WIN "COLD WAR" BY TAKING OFFENSIVE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on a speech recently delivered by John Foster Dulles before the National Committee for Free Europe, in which he declared that the United States could win the cold war if she took the offensive--and win peacefully only if the offensive were taken with moral and not merely material weapons--an editorial in The Richmond Times-Dispatch, "A Peaceful Victory for Freedom," said in part:

Mr. Dulles was reiterating what he had said almost two years ago. Then his speech was denounced as "war mongering" by Pravda, with New York's Daily Worker dutifully parroting that the address called for a program of "spying and assassination."

The instant rage of the Soviet press revealed its panicky fear of a moral crusade for freedom.

As Mr. Dulles said at Town Hall, expansion of Soviet despotism can be halted only "if we keep alive in men's hearts the love of freedom, and hope that each individual (everywhere) can play a part in a vast struggle in which the United States is engaged, and from which we will not retire until freedom has been assured."

These plain words, when heard in the Kremlin, must have had an ominous ring. Soviet strategists, experts in the expedient use of psychology and propaganda, are only too well aware of the inherent weakness of half-truths and deceptions.

Like all dictators whose hold on the hearts and minds of their dupes rests on the shaky foundation of falsehood, the Kremlin dreads this sort of peaceful "moral offensive" more than the atomic bomb..

# # # # #

U. S. LABOR SECRETARY PREDICTS CONTINUED PROSPERITY IN 1950

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---United States Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin is of the opinion that the present prosperous conditions in the United States will continue through 1950, and that labor advances will continue. Following is part of the text of Tobin's labor message:

The year 1949 was a good year, and 1950 should be a better one for the United States as a whole and for labor.

The New Year is beginning on a more optimistic note than did the year 1949. Twelve months ago, employment was declining and unemployment was mounting at a more rapid pace than could be attributed solely to the normal seasonal let-down.

Currently, the reverse is true. Since mid-year, employment has been gaining and unemployment receding, after allowing for persons on strike and for the usual seasonal ups and downs.

We are extremely fortunate that the economic setback which hit many of our major industrial areas in early 1949 did not spread throughout the country. The downturn was confined almost entirely to manufacturing, with side effects on mining and transportation.

Important sectors such as trade and construction, however, remained strong; the housing industry, in fact, has had the best year on record.

Personally, I am confident that our economy will be strengthened in the year to come because of many salient factors. Industrial production is on the upturn, and it is estimated that the total value of new construction to be erected in 1950 will equal the 1949 record of more than 19 billion dollars.

The amending of the Fair Labor Standards Act, providing a new minimum wage rate of 75 cents an hour, is an achievement which will go far in insuring stability for our whole economy. It will have the immediate and beneficial effect of raising the wages of some million and one-half workers.

The new act will benefit all American workers, since it will greatly aid in maintaining the individual worker's income and consumer purchasing power. It will benefit employers by clarifying provisions of the old law. Employers who pay decent wages will derive added protection from unfair competition by those who pay substandard wages. By providing a broad base for the nation's purchasing power, the higher minimum-wage rate should provide new markets for the products of industry.

The people as a whole will benefit from raising the minimum wage because higher minimum wages are a necessity for the general improvement of American living standards. Higher minimum wages will not only assist in increasing purchasing power but will help to maintain the increase. Increased purchasing power, productivity, and full employment mean economic stability for the country as a whole.

Considering the size of the economy as a whole, the total drop in employment was very moderate. And the significant point is that the drop has been checked and some of the loss has already been made up.

In looking ahead for 1950, we must first appraise the facts of 1949. Several points emerge: One important point is that in 1949 we actually consumed more than our factories produced and we cut sharply into our inventories. Consequently, if consumption stays at 1949 levels we shall have to produce at above-1949 levels.

The problem is one of increasing the ability of great numbers of people to buy the output of our farms and our factories.

In the American tradition, this has always been done in two ways--by cutting prices and by increasing wages. We know, from long experience, that these two methods are entirely compatible; we have been using both for generations--and the result has been the highest standard of living on earth.

We must also take into account those who have been overlooked and by-passed. Programs such as expanded social-security programs, increased pensions for retired workers, and special aid to low-incor groups are necessary to assure that our general welfare is shared by all.

I predict that the security and freedom of working people will be expanded and improved during the coming year, thereby contributing to a prosperous, productive and peaceful year.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 30 December 1949

U. S. LABOR HAD BIG YEAR IN '49 WITH EMPLOYMENT HIGH, PENSION PLANS ADOPTED, LIVING COSTS DOWN, AND COMMUNIST INFLUENCE DECLINING

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Looking back upon the year 1949, United States labor found conditions quite satisfactory.

The best available figures place the number of workers employed at between 58 and 60 million. A mild recession with some unemployment developed in the early months of 1949, but employment figures staged a comeback during the spring and summer and have held up well in recent months.

Another factor of considerable possible importance for the immediate future of United States labor is the fact that relations between the Congress of Industrial organizations and the American Federation of Labor are now more harmonious than they have been at any time since the creation of the CIO in 1937.

There is some talk in more optimistic circles of a possible merger of the two groups. However, at the present stage, such approaches are not likely to get beyond the talk and rumor stage. Closer cooperation towards common objectives in legislative and other fields, rather than unification, will most likely be the result of this better feeling.

On the legislative front, the failure of Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, which labor leaders of the United States consider threatening to their future was, of course, a disappointment. The 81st Congress, controlled by Democrats in both the House of Representatives and Senate, is in general more friendly to organized labor than was the 80th Republican Congress, yet the 81st Congress felt constrained to refuse the outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In other fields of legislation, United States labor was more successful. The raising of the minimum wage required by law from 40 cents an hour to 75 cents an hour was the biggest labor gain in Congress.

While other sections of the labor movement were progressing, 1949 was a bad year for the United Mine Workers, an independent union headed by John L. Lewis. A three-day work week, suspension of payments from the Miners Welfare Fund, combined with several work stoppages for long periods of time and topped by the failure to sign an annual contract, have made 1949 a poor year for United States coal miners. This group has not shared in the smooth running of United States labor in 1949.

Only about one-third of United States labor is joined together in organizations whether CIO, AFL or independent, but these unorganized workers also gained in 1949. General wages increased slightly while the cost of living declined, also slightly; yet the net result has been to improve living standards of working class families who are generally in the $3,500-5,000 yearly income class.

Records of United States banking and research organizations show that the greatest increase in home ownership, in life insurance purchases, in United States savings bond purchases, and in cash savings are in this general middle income group including the bulk of United States labor, organized and unorganized.

In the international field, the recent London conference which created the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is regarded by United States labor as the beginning of a powerful

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counter-offensive against the role of Communists in world trade union movements symbolized by their capture of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Informed opinion in the United States labor movement, as reported by Irving Brown, international representative of AFL, is that except in countries behind the Iron Curtain, Communists are definitely losing ground in the labor movement. Workers in France, Italy, and other European countries have reacted unfavorably to Communist attempts to exploit their grievances based on inflation and its resultant problems, for Communist propaganda purposes.

In the United States, 1949 marked the beginning of the drive to free the American labor movement from the small but extremely vocal segment under Communist control. A fight begun by Walter Reuther and others against Communists in the Auto Workers Union in 1947 has spread throughout CIO. The year 1949 saw expulsion of the United Electrical Workers Union from the CIO, and already large numbers of workers have joined the non-Communist International Electrical Workers Union.

The year 1949 saw the establishment of pension plans in the steel and automobile industries, with workers granted $100 a month at age 65 following 25 years of service. This money, to which workers contribute part in the Federal Social Security System and to which employers pay the full balance to make a total of $100, marks an important advance on labor's social welfare front. It is believed that these pension agreements will give stimulus to expansion of the Federal Social Security Security System to provide increased benefits.

In all, 1949 marked a year of continuing progress for United States labor, expecially in the field of employee-management relations.

Industry in 1949, recognizing the improved financial status of labor, began tapping this higherto neglected source of finance capital as evidenced by the American Telephone and Telegraph sale of stock by a payroll savings plan to 600,000 employees. The year 1950 will doubtless see expansion of this program in other companies.

# # # # #

MAO TZE-TUNG CALLED AN APT PUPIL OF COMMUNISM, USING CORRECT STEREOTYPED PHRASES IN MOSCOW TRIP

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Times editorial of recent date, "Mao Tze-tung Makes His Pilgrimage," said in part:

The Chinese Communist leader indicated also that he knew the right phrases in which to describe that "international policy" when he declared that a primary objective of his visit was "intensification of the battle against 'warmongers.'"

He likewise repeated his thanks to the Soviet Union for aid rendered "more than once." He proved himself a better than apt pupil in the familiar fulsome sterotype.....

There has been a confusion of declared economic reformist asirations of the Chinese Communist movement with the hard and unpleasant facts of its political procedure. China admittedly needed, and still needs, reforms.

But what China got was a ruthless political dictatorship openly subservient to the Soviet Union. Reforms are still in the nebulous stage, and meanwhile China has lost her liberty. Mao Tze-tung's elaborate kowtow proves that loss beyond dispute.....

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

PRESS RELEASE: 30 December 1949

INDEPENDENT STATUS OF INDONESIA OF "HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the birth of the United States of Indonesia, a New York Times editorial on December 27, "A New Nation in the East," called the transfer of sovereignty from the Dutch to the new federal republic an act of great historic significance, and said in part:

It adds another vitally important area and group of peoples to the impressive list of those that have changed from a dependent to an independent status during and since the war.

Indonesians join the Philippines, Ceylon, Burma, India, Pakistan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and Israel in the community of states that have achieved independence through the processes of deliberation, negotiation and agreement.

Once more it has been proved that it is among the free democracies that the great forces of liberation and change are at work.

One more great ally has been added to those who strive toward freedom through instruments of independence. Once more peaceful means and good counsels have prevailed.....

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FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM IN U. S. CREDITED WITH PRICE REDUCTIONS AVERAGING MORE THAN 10 PERCENT SINCE POSTWAR PEAK

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Although recent mark-ups in prices of steel, automobile parts, coffee, wool, lumber, and a few other building materials have brought back something of the feel of inflation, the United States wholesale price index at the year's end was just about at the year's low.

This meant that prices generally had dropped 7.5 percent during 1949, or 10.5 percent from the postwar peak reached in August 1948.

Most business editors predict that the over-all wholesale price index will remain at about this level for some time to come, with a consequent stable wage level and with the cost of living remaining about where it is today.

There are inflationary forces in the nation's economy that could push prices up again. The money supply is large and growing. War veterans soon are to receive $2,800 million in refunds from the government because of overpayments they made on their government life insurance during the war. The Federal Government will be spending more money than it takes in--as much as $4,000 million to $5,000 million more, in all probability. These factors all put an upward pressure on prices.

There are powerful counteracting forces, however, tending to keep prices down. The chief such force is America's capacity to produce. The American productive machine puts a downward pressure on prices through the force of competition.

U. S. farmers, for example, have demonstrated that they can produce far more goods and other products than consumers want to buy. So much, in fact, that there are government price supports underwriting the prices of 29 agricultural commodities.

MORE

Industry also has shown that it is geared to turn out quickly all the goods that consumers want to buy. Competitive conditions have returned in all industries. This puts pressure on producers to cut costs.

New plants have been built, old plants modernized and re-equipped, so that more production can be obtained from an hour of work. The growing labor force also puts workers in a competitive position and affords incentives to increase their efficiency, which, in turn, also tends to lower costs.

On the other hand, there are certain inflexible costs--labor, transportation, government price support for certain commodities--which tend to limit the effects of competition. Labor and transportation costs, for example, have gone up constantly and steeply. Thus, even heavy declines in prices of raw materials in primary markets are translated only in a minor way to wholesale or secondary markets.

Price tags on most kinds of clothing, for instance, are about what they have been in recent months. Although prices of some building materials are slightly higher, prices of buildings to buyers are about the same, profit margins being narrowed to make up the difference. New-model automobiles, now appearing, are priced about the same as old models. It is much the same with refrigerators, household equipment, and television sets. With goods moving in large volume to consumers at present prices, industry does not appear in a mood to risk buyer resistance by broad-scale price rises.

The latest cost-of-living index figure (for November 15) shows living costs are 168.6 percent of the 1935-39 average, or 3.6 percent down from the August-September 1948 peak.

Lower costs for food are chiefly responsible for lower living costs. Meat is a good deal cheaper than it was. Pork can now be bought at bargain prices, compared with a year ago. Beef costs less, too. Egg prices are way down, and poultry prices are down considerably.

But wholesale prices, as a group, appear to be caught--and fairly well fixed--between the upward and downward pressures operating in the nation's economy. And business editors predict that this condition will continue in the months ahead.

# # # # #

STALIN'S REIGN LONGER THAN HITLER'S OR MUSSOLINI'S

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Pointing out that Stalin, whose 70th birthday was celebrated by all Russian-dominated countries on December 21, has out-distanced all principal contemporary dictators by ruling Russia with an iron hand for twenty-six years, an editorial in The Seattle Times on December 20, "Another Year of Joe," infers that Stalin, like his contemporaries, perhaps may begin to expect trouble, and says in part:

Hitler lasted 12 years as "fuehrer" in Germany and committed suicide, it is presumed at the age of 56; Mussolini was executed when he was 61, after ruling Italy for 23 years.....

One Communist nation is not likely to be rejoicing over Stalin's longevity--Yugoslavia. On this side of the Iron Curtain, hope persists that if the gentleman at the Kremlin survives to celebrate subsequent birthday parties, other members of family will be among the missing.

# # # # #

Press Conference by
Major Charles S. Merriam,
16 January 1950.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

Mine Safety

The recent series of explosions and other serious accidents in Japanese coal mines present a grave problem because they may well prove to be forerunners of even more severe accidents. They also raise important questions because they follow so closely the recent enactment of new mine safety regulations which are designed to reduce the probability of such accidents.

On 28 November 1949, an explosion at the Oshima coal mine in Kyushu took the lives of nine miners and injured 14 others. A few days later a fall of roof in the Tadakuma mine, also in Kyushu, killed 15 men. On 18 December, an explosion at the Oniki mine, Amakusa, Kyushu, killed 12 miners and injured one. On 24 December an explosion at a mine in Ibaraki Prefecture killed three men. Of particular concern are the explosions, because such accidents do not just happen; they always have a basic cause, often not easily discernible, but too frequently just carelessness on someone's part.

I do not intend, nor will I attempt, to place responsibility for these accidents just mentioned. However, I do wish to request most urgently that every mine operator and every mine worker in every coal mine in Japan, consider carefully the conditions at his own mine, and determine whether or not they are leading up to a similar serious accident. At the same time I would like to emphasize the extreme importance of owners and miners doing everything possible to comply with the recommendations of the government coal mine safety inspectors. The Mine Safety Bureau, from the main office in Tokyo and branch offices in all the mining districts, is doing an outstanding job in its efforts to reduce accidents. However, in my opinion the coal mining industry is not giving the Bureau its fullest cooperation. For example, during recent visits by Natural Resources Section representatives to some mining areas, and in reports received from Civil Affairs Regional headquarters, the principal reaction to the new mine safety regulations expressed by the operators is that they do not have the funds with which to comply with the regulations. The organization of mine safety committees, required by the new Law, is making no progress because many people in the industry seem unable to accept the democratic principle of the committee.. In other words, it is becoming more and more apparent that a great number of people in the coal mining industry are more interested in devising reasons why the new regulations will not work than in attempting to make them work. If coal mine operators and miners sincerely desire to do something about reducing the accident rate in Japanese coal mines, such negative thinking must cease.

Some observers have intimated that the recent accidents happened because the mine safety committees have not been organized at all mines. That is definitely not the answer. Such thinking is along the same lines as the belief that the mere existence of the Mine Safety Law and the Regulations will automatically provide for safety in the mines. These safety regulations will not work by themselves; they must be made to work. They provide a set of standards which have been proved by actual use in American coal mines to be the most effective in providing for safety of the miners and efficient operation of the mines. Although the United States Federal Mine Safety Code was used as a guide in preparing the Japanese codes, some of the standards which we recognize were altered to suit conditions in Japanese mines. Some of the clauses in the law as written are ambiguous; therefore the Japanese Government very probably will wish to change the law in some respects. That problem is to be expected in any legislation, and the government should not hesitate to make corrections which are found to be needed as experience with the law is gained.

Safety-consciousness cannot be instilled into the mind of man by legal measures. An employee cannot be forced to work safely; he must desire within himself to do so. Safety education has no substitute in that respect. One-half of all coal mine accidents are caused by falls of material from roof and sides, nearly all of which occur near the working face where employees are concentrated (such as the accident at Tadakuma). Prevention of such accidents requires knowledge and desire on the part of workers to protect themselves against injury, plus good planning and proper supervision from management personnel.

Reports of investigations of recent explosions in Japanese mines, clearly show that the basic cause was poor or inadequate ventilation. The primary reason for ventilating a coal mine is to dilute, render harmless, and carry away the noxious and dangerous gases liberated in the mine. Unless that is accomplished, not only is the mine dangerous but the money spent for ventilation purposes is wasted. The secondary reason for ventilation is, of course, to provide air of proper quality and quantity for the health of the miners. If the first requirement is fulfilled the second usually will follow. Practically all mines which I have visited in Japan have adequate, and frequently much more than adequate, mechanical means for ventilating the underground workings. However, the current of air furnished often is lost before it reaches the working faces because of the poor construction and maintenance of the airways, ventilation doors, and stoppings which guide the air through the workings. In many mines such deficiencies could be corrected with no expenditures for major equipment, the only costs being for labor and some materials. Every mine operator surely would be willing to cut into his profits slightly in order to save the lives of possibly hundreds of miners.

Hundreds, even thousands, of precise instruments for detecting the presence of methane gas are available in Japanese coal mines. The explosive range of methane mixed with air is from 5 percent to 15 percent; that is, usually, less than five percent will not explode nor will more than 15 percent. The greatest explosion point is 9½ percent of methane in air. The presence of coal dust in the air may lower these limits slightly. The law requires that when a dangerous quantity of explosive gas, usually set at two percent, is discovered in a working place, the men shall be withdrawn and all electric current turned off until the gas is removed. Obviously not all mines are complying with this rule. This may stem from the fact that not all men responsible for testing for gas are competent or qualified to do so. A mine boss may be a college graduate and have several years experience in mining and still not be fully qualified for a position of responsibility over safety of other miners. For that reason the new Mine Safety Law prescribes that all foremen and safety bosses must be examined as to their qualifications, and that only those passing the examination will receive certificates of competency for employment as foremen and safety bosses.

The beginning of a new year is always a good time to review the past year and determine what steps must be taken to correct the mistakes that have been made. It is also a good time to make a resolution that safety will be the prime consideration during the coming year. This means making a definite plan of action to cover all eventualities, with a firm resolve that no steps will be taken without considering safety first. Every coal mine should develop a set of rules governing all phases of mining, to include standard practice in ventilation, haulage, blasting, track-laying, electricity, timbering, and drilling, to suit the conditions in that particular mine. A system of analyzing accidents as a means of devising ways to prevent similar accidents should be placed in operation. And finally, a definite system of placing responsibility on the entire operating personnel of the mine for the safety of the miners must be established. In that manner, safety codes can and will work, and the danger of accidents even more serious than those recently experienced will be to a great extent averted.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 19 January 1950

RUSSIA DESCRIBED AS ATTACHING PARTS OF CHINA TO SOVIET UNION, WITH CHINESE COMMUNISTS AIDING IN THE ANNEXATION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Times editorial on January 13, "Attachment to Russia," commented on Secretary of State Acheson's address to the National Press Club on January 12 in Washington in which he declared that Russia is detaching the Northern provinces of China and "attaching them to the Soviet Union." The editorial said in part:

He declared further that the Communist regime in China had itself developed new methods and techniques to help the Russians and provide "a new and most insidious weapon of penetration."

In this connection he referred to the Chinese Communists as the "puppets" of the Soviet Union, declaring that they had been placed in a position of "awful responsibility for which they must some day account."

The accounting to the Chinese people, as he implied, must be based to the extent that the interests of China, its chances of recovery and development, have been impaired and betrayed by the virtual annexation of these vital areas.

Of these, Manchuria is the first in importance because of its developed agricultural wealth and its industrial potential which is capable of relatively quick rehabilitation. This potential was paralyzed by the Russians in their looting, and the agricultural wealth is now being drained to the Soviet Union instead of being used for aid in feeding China.

It has been reported that Mao Tze-tung has prolonged his ceremonious visit to Moscow for the purpose of negotiating some more equitable relationship with the Soviet. But his regime in China has been left, in his absence, in the hands of a deputy who is admittedly a "Kremlin man."

Mr. Acheson now suggests that the same regime has assisted the Soviet Union, through methods of its own, in a program of plunder and annexation for which the long suffering Chinese people must pay.

This analysis of what Mr. Acheson called "the single most important fact" in the Far East, as he presented it, suggests at the very least a vigorous and helpful policy on our part. Obviously, we and the Chinese are not being confronted merely by a "social revolution" or a routine "civil war" but by a program of massive aggression.

# # # # #

PROBLEM OF FEEDING WORLD CAN BE SOLVED, SCIENTISTS SAY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The people of the United States are genuinely concerned over problems of increasing world food supply in order that the world population may be adequately fed. Many realize that food supply and population problems are the most critical of all now facing the world and especially the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, which is the world's organization for solving this problem.

The battle against hunger in the world has evoked many ideas for increasing the food supply in the coming years.

MORE

Charles E. Kellogg, chief of soil survey, United States Department of Agriculture, recently said that, while the job of securing the needed food increases for the growing population of the globe is an enormous one, it is not so great as it looked ten years ago, or even five years ago, from a technical and scientific viewpoint.

He said there is ample land and labor in the world to put an additional 1,500,000,000 acres of soil to food cultivation over and above the present 2,500,000,000 acres now being farmed. He pointed out that the job facing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is that of selling the proper knowledge of how to achieve abundance on a sound scientific basis for the benefit of all nations.

Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, who recently submitted to the Economic and Social Council a 27-page analysis of the recent U. N. Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources, said experts had concluded that it was possible "to support a far greater population than exists today at a much migher level of living." He said some had even warned against "excessive preoccupation with conservation," and had forecas new energy derived from atomic and electro-chemical processes for utilization of the sun.

Mr. Lie terms the outstanding possibilities for new resources the development of the lands and forests of the tropics, since present-day soil and forest sciences are based chiefly on temperate climes; and even creation of new resources, such as foods from algae, seaweed, food yeast and fat synthesis by micro-organisms.

It has been asserted, he said, that "in another few decades man's primitive methods of producing food would be supplemented by new industrialized scientific methods. He said co-ordinated use of fertilizers, lime and pesticides, crop rotation and drainage has increased yields 15 to 40 percent. Better plant breeding, he added, can increase yields cheaply.

The scientists' report on fish as a source of food showed that 98 per cent of the world's fish catch now comes from the Northern hemisphere, with large areas elsewhere under fished, so that production could be increased 22 per cent.

An Austrian scientist, Dr. Hans Hass of Vienna, has pointed out that man's fishing devices are still those of the ages, the hook, the net and the harpoon. Dr. Hass said a new revolutionary and rational fishing technique will be diclosed soon. He asserted that several species of fish, not considered edible because they are unpalatable to man, can be transformed, and he urged the dieticians to give more attention to sharks, whose meat can be prepared as a tasty food which will increase substantially the world's food supply

Meanwhile, the U. S. Agriculture department has reported that on "hundreds of thousands of farms in the Eastern part of the United States, the soil is much better today, as a result of good soil management than it ever was under natural conditions."

The Department also asserted that most farmers recognize now that there are thousands of different types of soil, varying widely in the kind of crops they will grow. It said agricultural engineers have developed techniques which are returning to productivity many fields where declining fertility had cut the yield.

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 2 February 1950

DR. KANAMORI, CHIEF DIET LIBRARIAN, ATTENDS ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN CHICAGO

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---In the United States as a member of the 14-man Diet party studying legislative procedures, Dr. Tokujiro Kanamori, chief librarian of the National Diet Library, availed himself of an opportunity last weekend to attend the annual meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago.

The American Library Association is the national association of American librarians representing all types of libraries: college, university, school, public, research, and so forth. It has two conferences a year, one a national meeting held during the summer months and one called the "Midwinter Conference." The latter meeting always is held in Chicago which is the headquarters of the American Library Association.

The Association was founded 73 years ago, and now has a membership of more than 19,000 librarians. About 1,500 librarians are attending this meeting.

Dr. Kanamori was appointed librarian of the Japanese National Diet Iibrary two years ago at the suggestion of Dr. Charles Brown and Dr. Verner W. Clapp, who visited Japan in 1948 at the invitation of General Douglas MacArthur to survey and make recommendations to the National Diet Library.

Dr. Kanamori went to Chicago on January 25 and visited the headquarters office of the American Library Association, conferring with John Corey, the executive-secretary, and other members of the staff.

Dr. Kanamori was interested in new library developments in the United States. On January 26 he arrived at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, headquarters of the conference, and was met by Dr. Charles Brown. He attended a meeting of the Association of Research Librarians, and made a short speech.

Dr. Kanamori on January 27 gave a brief interview to a representative of the Reorientation Branch, office of Under-Secretary of the Army, in which he reported that he has learned a good deal about the manner in which the American Library Association conducts its meetings and its business, and he is very favorably impressed by the free and open discussion and exchange of ideas participated in by the delegates. Dr. Kanamori revealed that he has many plans for the development of the Japanese Library Association, and will present a report to them on his return to Japan.

Dr. Kanamori has visited several libraries across the United States on his trip from California. He reported that he was particularly impressed by the size and calibre of the famous oriental collection of the library of the University of California at Berkeley He said that he had not previously realized that there was such an extensive oriental collection in the United States. Dr. Kanamori also liked the open atmosphere of American libraries where the books are available to everyone.

Dr. Kanamori was met in Chicago by Milton Lord, librarian of the Boston Public Library and president of the American Library Association.

On January 27 Dr. Kanamori was guest of the "Library Science Abroad Round Table," and accompanied Warren Clapp of the United States Library of Congress to the sessions. He attended various other meetings during the day.

MORE

On January 28 Dr. Kanamori was one of the honored guests of the American Library Association, sharing the platform with many other noted librarians from Europe and South America at the general session of the A.L.A. conference. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Lord. The general topic of the discussions was "Journeys to Libraries Abroad." Mr. Lord is a member of the team who made a world tour with the "American Town Meeting of the Air" visiting Japan among other countries in Europe and Asia.

The session also heard Luther Evans, chief of the Library of Congress in Washington, report on the recent conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meetings in Paris. Another speaker was Miss Margaret Scoggin of New York who spoke on her visit to Germany last summer to assist in the development of an international youth library.

Dr. Kanamori left Chicago on January 29 for a visit of a few days to the libraries of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, about 300 miles from Chicago. After his visit at the University of Michigan, Dr. Kanamori will rejoin the rest of the Japanese Parliamentary party in Boston.

Following is the text of Dr. Kanamori's address to the American Library Association on January 26: "I come from the Far East as the chief librarian of the National Diet Library of Japan. At the same time, I am the president of the Japan Library Association. Allow me to speak a few words, though I am afraid it may bring you some unpleasantness, owing to my poor English.

"After my arrival here, I am marvelling at everything I see, the vastness of land, the speed of the locomotion, the general affluence and efficiency. But the most marvellous is that you have many good libraries and excellent librarians. That is the most important point for me.

"That is the clear sign that you are eager, hotly eager, to find out the truth, by everyone's own eyes and mind.

"In our National Diet Library of Japan, we decided upon the thesis, 'Truth Will Give Us Freedom' as the watchword for our library and I am very glad to be encouraged by the marvellous development of your libraries.

"To borrow the words of Mr. Winston Churchill, 'Books in all their varieties offer means whereby civilization may be carried forward.' And libraries must be the torch-bearers for human ideals.

"In Japan it was in 1892 that the Japan Library Association was formed; that is, only sixteen years after the foundation of the American Library Association. And yet Japan failed to keep abreast owing to several reasons.

"However, in these post-bellum years, the conditions have undergone a sudden change, the relative weight of libraries has been enhanced in a cultural significance to a degree never witnessed before. The newly-established National Diet Library in which I serve is striving to build upon the foundation laid under the leadership of American advisers, Mr. Verner W. Clapp, Dr. Charles H. Brown, and Dr. Robert B. Downs, here present. But for their valuable and generous help, we could not attain the present state of activities.

"Availing myself of this opportunity of attending this meeting, I wish to convey to you all the heartfelt gratitude of the Japanese libraries and at the same time, may I ask you, my respected friends, to extend me your kind assistance and cooperation, to make this trip of mine a fruitful one? Thank you."

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 2 February 1950

DIET DELEGATION TO U. S., NOW IN BOSTON, SAYS JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IS SUCCESSFULLY COMBATING COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Members of the Japanese Diet delegation, now touring the United States to see democracy in action, are on record as stating that their government is doing everying possible to combat Communism in Japan and that this program is meeting with measurable success.

These views were expressed at a press conference following their arrival on January 28 in Boston, one of the earliest centers of American democracy.

The Diet members will be in Boston for eight days during which they will study the State Legislature in session, and, in general, observe democracy at work.

The tour is part of a project being conducted by the Reorientation Branch of the Office of the Under-Secretary of the United States Army.

Members of the Japanese Diet delegation include: Takeshi Yamazaki, delegation chairman; Nobuyuki Iwamoto, Chusuke Imamura, Inejiro Asanuma, Saburo Shiikuma, Takizo Matsumoto, all of the Japanese House of Representatives; Tasuro Sakurauchi, Hidejiro Onoki, Kanae Hatano and Hiroshi Takada, members of the House of Councillors; Makoto Oike and Hideaki Kondo of the Diet Secretariet; Seiichi Shima, an interpreter, and Tokujiro Kanamori, of the National Diet Library.

The visiting legislators were officially welcomed to Boston by Major General Frank A. Keating, commander of the United States Army's New England Sub-Area. (The six states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts are known as the New England States. They comprise the northeast section of the country.)

In his welcoming speech, General Keating said, "We stand by prepared to make your visit in Boston not only comfortable and pleasant, but as profitable as time and circumstances will permit."

Referring to Boston as a "cradle of liberty" rich in tradition and renowned for its hospitality, General Keating declared the exchange of information between the Japanese delegation and American officials would contribute to a clearer understanding among those who dwell in the East and "us of the West."

"It is only by broader and wiser understanding among all peoples of the world," he said, "that the highest aspirations of mankind can be realized, catastrophies of the past averted, and the peace we mutually and reverently seek be secured." Attired in neatly-pressed business suits and wearing the golden insignia of their high office in their lapels, the Diet members then were interviewed by a number of American newsmen.

It was in answer to a question that the remarks on the status of Communism in Japan were made by the visiting lawmakers.

Communism in Japan is far from "beaten," the Diet members said, but the country's new, democratic government is bending every effort to combat it and is meeting with measurable success. "We don't want to sound too optimistic. We don't know what sort of tactics the Communists will resort to next. But we are preparing ourselves to meet them," the Japanese said.

MORE

"Fundamentally we feel we can lick the Communists. Recovery of economic station will be a big factor in combating the Communist trend."

Answering a battery of questions which ranged from queries about the upswing in Japanese baseball to questions about the atom bomb and Hiroshima, Matsumoto said some 300,000 prisoners of war have not been returned to his country by the Russians.

"The Soviets claim that only 80,000 prisoners remain under their control," he said. "If that is so, the others were either killed or died of malnutrition."

He said the Japanese are making of Hiroshima, one of two cities blasted by the atom bomb, a peace monument. There is no bitterness over Hiroshima's death toll because "they are no deaded than those killed by incendiaries. The atom bomb, after all, saved many lives."

# # # # #

COMMUNIST CHINA PAYING HEAVILY FOR SOVIET "FRIENDSHIP"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The prolonged series of conferences being held in Moscow between Mao Tze-tung and Stalin aroused the curiosity of The New York Times which commented on them in an editorial on January 30 titled, "The Terms of Friendship" which said:

Exactly what the Kremlin is demanding from Mao Tze-tung and the Chinese people as the price for being allowed to give undying allegiance to the glorious Soviet Union may not be known for a long time. If very large concessions are forced they will be concealed, in any case, in secret addenda to the forthcoming official announcement of full understanding and ardent friendship. For world (and Chinese consumption the price probably will be minimized and the Soviet grants to Communist China exaggerated.

C. L. Sulzberger's Paris dispatch published in this newspaper yesterday throws light on how the transaction will be managed.

That the Chinese will be obliged to pay, and pay, and pay for Soviet "friendship" cannot be seriously doubted. It has long since been fully demonstrated that no one can consort with tyranny without paying the price in liberty. All that is to be determined is the time schedule and the degree of payment.

The degree, in this case, appears to embrace two aspects.

First, freedom of decision is to be given up by the idealogical subservience of the Chinese Communists to Moscow.

Second, freedom to grow strong is to be given up by the signing over of certain specific facilities such as ports, railway networks and raw material production (including food) to the use of the Soviet Union.

The demand for such concessions is entirely in line with the entire progression of Soviet policy since the revolution. The Kremlin has made it abundantly plain that the one thing that will not and cannot be tolerated is any strong or independent state on any part of the Soviet frontier.

This has dictated some outright annexations, such as those in the Baltic, and a larger number of maneuvers in which neighbors are reduced to a state of helpless weakness in which their complete domination by Russia can be assured.

If this is a proved policy on the Soviets' various Western frontiers, it is entirely logical to assume that it will also be the Soviet policy on the frontier with China. This is the longest of the Russian frontiers, and the longest land frontier in the world. It is inevitable that the Kremlin would seek to mark it by a state or a string of states both weak and docile.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

31 January 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

CALIFORNIA STATE C. I. O. COUNCIL OUSTED FOR ALLEGEDLY FOLLOWING COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, ousted the California State C. I. O. Council from the National Union on January 27 for allegedly following the Communist Party line.

He revoked the Council's charter on the unanimous recommendation of a special three-man C. I. O. committee that made an investigation December 19.

The committee is weighing similar charges against ten C. I. O. unions to carry out the C. I. O.'s drive to purge itself of Communist tainted affiliates. The United Electrical Workers and the Farm Equipment Workers have already been expelled.

The committee ruled that the California Council had "defied and opposed C. I. O. policy," and had "publicly allied itself" with Communist policies.

It said the Council had "recklessly" interfered in local C. I. O. affairs, and had used its newspaper, "The Labor Herald," to create dissension.

# # # # #

AMERICAN-FLAG OPERATORS RETURN TO WHALING INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The whaling industry in the United States is going to start up soon after a long interruption. American-flag operators will return to the whaling industry this year for the first time in more than a decade.

The newly-organized Olympic Whaling Company, Inc., is completing arrangements to send an expedition this fall to the Antarctic, the only region where whales are numerous enough to make an expedition profitable.

The company will be headed by Robert Berenson as president, and the directors will include Clifford N. Carver, whose family has been associated with whaling for 150 years. The headquarters will be in New York City.

The expedition will return the American flag to whaling five years after foreign nations resumed hunting this valuable source of animal oils that can be put to many industrial uses. Norwegian and British companies had expeditions out in 1945, soon after the end of hostilities, and three newcomers--the Dutch, Russians, and Argentineans--have sent expeditions.

The Germans have not been permitted to return to whaling operations by the terms of their surrender. The Japanese resumed last season.

The whaling season is closely controlled by the International Conference. It begins December 22, and normally ends in March. Should a total of 16,000 blue-whale units be caught before March, the season automatically ends by international agreement.

Weekly reports of the total kill are made by mother boats to International Whaling Headquarters in Norway.

# # # # #

MORE

U. S. USE OF FROZEN FOODS INCREASES 38 PERCENT

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---American housewives, restaurants, and other users of quick-frozen fruits, vegetables, meats and other foods served 2,000,000,000 pounds in 1949, representing a 38 percent increase in the national consumption. The figures were disclosed recently by William M. Walsh of Pittsburgh, president of the National Wholesale Frozen Food Distributors Association.

Making public statistics showing that this country last year led the world in the production and consumption of frozen foods, he reported that fruits and juices accounted for 38 percent of the year's record volume. Vegetables accounted for 32 percent and poultry ranked third with 13 percent. Sea foods were fourth with 11 percent, while frozen meats and pre-cooked and other specialty items tied for fifth position with 3 percent.

Other figures showed that national per capita consumption of frozen foods was six pounds a year--three pounds of fruits and three pounds of vegetables. It was also indicated, on the basis of a survey, that the average American family eats twice as many frozen peas as fresh.

The six frozen foods served most often by housewives were listed in this order: orange juice, peas, strawberries, lima beans, green beans and spinach.

Frozen orange juice concentrate was termed the leading item. In 1949 it accounted for 12-1/2 per cent of the nation's frozen food output, and in 1950 it is expected to be a fourth of the total with 35 per cent of the orange crop in Florida ending up in the six-ounce cans.

Walsh also announced that the state of Florida would receive a distinguished merit award for its part in the progress of the frozen food industry.

# # # # #

LASTING PEACE HOPED FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Cleveland Plain-Dealer in an editorial on January 25, "Historic Decision," said:

A decision that will affect the lives of millions--400,000,000 to be exact--waits on the men who rule the dominion of Pakistan. It will be their answer to the overture made some time ago by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru of India, that "all outstanding issues, including Kashmir, canal water, evacuee property and the exchange ratio" be settled by negotiation instead of war.

Any agreement that abolishes war as a means of settling disputes among the vast numbers of people who constitute India and Pakistan is a development of major importance.

With the death of Gandhi the two religious communities, the Moslem and the Hindu, which had been tearing each other apart in the exchange of populations between the two new nations, came to an agreement. The Mahatma's death shocked everyone, whatever his faith, into a realization of the senselessness of the massacres.

Later, India and Pakistan went to war over Hyderabad and Kashmir Nehru wants this sort of thing ruled out, too. The chances are good that the Moslem neighbor will accede.

It is a development that the rest of the world can watch hopefully, for these neighbors, to come to such an agreement, must bury centuries of discord and animosity. It has already been done unofficially by the people. Their leaders must follow.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

31 January 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS ON U. S. RADIO PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---American radio listeners will get an insight into the workings of Japanese legislation from the 14 members of the Diet now on a 45-day tour of the United States. The Japanese participated last week in a "Forum of the Air" program at a Columbia, South Carolina, radio station, and a recording was made for later release. Dr. Archibald R. Lewis, history professor at the University of South Carolina, was moderator.

Now in the United States two weeks, the Diet members have completed a busy week of learning legislative procedure in South Carolina and have moved on to Boston, Massachusetts. The Japanese will proceed to Albany, New York, to study the New York State Legislature, and will then go to New York City and to Washington, D. C.

During the last week at Columbia, South Carolina the Diet members were guests of honor at the State Legislature where they donned robes of the legislators, made speeches in both houses, and were given instruction in legislative procedure by Governor J. Strom Thurmond. They have also been entertained at teas in the famous old homes of Mrs. S. S. Boyleston and the Misses Susan and Carolyn Guignard, the last-named being descendants of the French Hugenots who settled South Carolina in the 16th century.

The visitors also have been guests at civic luncheons, at the University of South Carolina, and have inspected super-markets, bewling alleys, City Court procedure, and schools of Columbia.

In visiting Columbia High School, which has 820 pupils, the Japanese saw a school typical of medium-sized cities. They expressed interest in the home economics classes, where they ate food prepared by the pupils, and the radio workshop, where boys were building their own sets.

The Japanese were impressed with the self-sufficiency of the American pupils who were operating their school paper, planning for a benefit motion picture, and running their student organizations. They said the pupils seemed more mature than Japanese of their age.

Takeshi Yamazaki of the Diet House of Representatives made a farewell speech in the South Carolina State Senate, and Senator D. T. Wallace of Charleston responded by expressing the hope that the result of the regrettable and disastrous World War II might be a better world of brotherhood and everlasting peace.

# # # # #

RAISING OF MINIMUM WAGE IN U. S. "SAFEGUARD AGAINST DEPRESSION"

Raised From 40 to 75 Cents

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act adopted by the last session of Congress went into effect on January 25. The most important change effected is the raising of the minimum hourly wage to 75 cents. The old minimum, set in 1938, was 40 cents. The average hourly wage in the United States is $1.54.

Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, which was in the vanguard of the long fight to raise minimum wages, hailed this measure as "the greatest single safeguard against depression erected since the end of the war." He commented that while only a few union members will benefit because they already get more than 75 cents an hour, there are 1,500,000 or more unorganized workers

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whose lot will be improved, bringing the number protected to 22,000,000.

Rieve added: "In welcoming the achievement of a 75 cents an hour minimum, let us renew our determination to raise the floor to one dollar and to extend the coverage of the Act to every wage-earner in America."

Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin said that the American people as a whole will benefit from the increased purchasing power that this 75 cents an hour minimum will give the workers in the lower income category.

Child Labor Laws Strengthened

Another amendment that went into effect on January 25 was the strengthening of laws regarding child labor. The law prohibits what is termed oppressive child labor--the employment of children below 16 generally and below 18 in hazardous occupations. Certain loop-holes are plugged by the new amendents in connection with what is defined as interstate commerce. Children can work on farms only after school hours, and for not more than three hours daily.

President Truman said that this legislation "is dictated by social justice. It adds to our economic strength. It is founded on the belief that full human dignity requires at least a minimum level of economic sufficiency and security." The President added that the purpose of this measure is "to eliminate all competition based on labor practices detrimental to the health and well-being of the nation's workers."

Trade Unionists Get Harvard Scholarships

Sixteen American trade unionists, chosen by their organizations will be given scholarships at Harvard University this year under the trade union Fellowship Program, it was announced. They will take courses of study in labor history, labor law, collective bargaining techniques, and related subjects. The cost is jointly borne by the unions and the university. The purpose is to give them expert training in labor management relations and executive responsibility. No scholastic standards are required to be met. They have been chosen on the basis of intelligence and devotion to the labor movement.

The same thing is happening in numerous other American universities. It is not new, but in very recent years the idea has been rapidly spreading. In addition to such scholarships, most American institutions of higher learning now give regular courses in labor history and other related subjects. Also, they organize summer labor institutes in cooperation with the unions, and provide evening courses through the winter.

In the Pacific Northwest, there are a half-dozen cooperative plywood factories which are owned entirely by the workers. The first one was started soon after World War I, in Washington State. It was successful, and began paying its worker-owners high wages and building up the value of their investment. So others were organized.

Initial capital in these cooperatives came from the workers. They hired a manager from the outside. Profits are divided in the form of higher wages. In the oldest of these cooperatives, everyone gets $3 an hour, or $600 monthly. The stock in this project that cost a worker $2,000 before the war is now worth $18,000. No wonder this example is being followed. The total of the annual sales of these cooperatives averages $6,000,000.

One reason for the success of these plywood cooperatives is the high productivity that results from high morale and enthusiasm of workers who share the ownership and profits. There have been no strikes and almost no labor turnover except as a worker retires or dies.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

30 January 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

CHARGE RUSSIAN IMPERIALIST MOVES IN CHINA MEAN WORSENING LOT OF INDIVIDUAL CHINESE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New York Times in an editorial on January 28 titled "Detachment In China," discussed the significance of Secretary Acheson's recent charges against the Soviet Union, backed up by the "background material" presented on aggression, and suggested that the problem is larger than a political and polemical move in the contest of ideas called the "Cold War." The editorial said in part:

Superficially, these charges lay upon the Soviet Union the burden of annexationist imperialism, the same charges that are the favorite trumpeting ground of the Russians' anti-American propaganda. If this were the real meaning of the accusation it would be no more than a hollow victory in a relatively academic debate.

At this stage it doesn't matter particularly if we do or do not succeed in hanging the "imperialist" label on the Kremlin. The facts will speak for themselves. What does matter is that those facts behind the label affect the lives and well-being of individual Chinese and their chance as human beings, and as a society, to move into a happier world.

The Moscow program, in practice, is designed not merely for the greater glory of Karl Marx and Joseph Stalin but also for the greater misery and longer suffering of the Chinese people.

It is manifest that what China needs is respite and recovery. China needs food and rebuilding. China needs industries and their raw materials. China needs all the resources that can be mustered to keep the Chinese alive and to give the Chinese a fighting chance to continue to live even a little bit less hazardously.

The Soviet program is a contemptuous refusal to recognize these basic needs.

Secretary Acheson touched on this in one phase of his statement when he remarked that it was reported that under the Soviet's Manchurian Pact 60 percent of Manchuria's food products were being siphoned off to Russia while large areas of China were starving. This is doubly significant, since Manchuria is one of the very few regions of China that have been steady producers of food products for export. It is elementary that surplus areas in China must come to the rescue of deficit areas if Chinese are to eat.

Here is one really major surplus area, and not only its surplus but part of its own necessitous minimum is being drawn off.

What is true in respect to food is likewise true in respect to the major materials of industry and recovery. The Soviet Union, at the very outset, wrecked the Manchurian industrial nexus in which the production of coal, iron, sulphuric acid, lumber and power was tied together. These were the materials out of which China had to be rebuilt.

The machinery for using them was either wrecked or carted off to the Soviet Union. The President's Reparations Commissioner estimated the money damage at about two billion dollars but put his finger on the real tragedy when he noted that the Soviet rape would set back Chinese recovery by at least a generation.

A telling admission of the extent of the damage has been made by the Chinese Communists themselves when they triumphantly asserted

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(and they are not given to underestimating their prowess) that the end of their first planning period would see Manchurian industry restored to fully as much as two-fifths of what it was before the Soviet Union stepped in.

This very pattern of aggression suggests, however, that the Soviet Union has no particular interest in the restoration of the Manchurian plant but is concerned rather with Manchurian raw materials and the chance to drain them off to the Soviet Union by means of the stranglehold on transportation that has already been completed.....

# # # # #

I. C. F. T. U., ANTI-COMMUNIST LABOR ORGANIZATION, APPLIES FOR RIGHT TO SPEAK IN UNITED NATIONS DEBATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, newly-formed anti-Communist alliance of 46,380,000 trade unionists in fifty-three countries and territories, has applied for the right to speak up in United Nations Economic and Social debates, it was learned at Lake Success, New York, on January 26.

Counting both the A. F. L. and C. I. O. in it ranks, the new Confederation submitted its plea for top consultative status to the U. N. Economic and Social Council, which convenes at Lake Success in February.

The Council session is likely to face a Soviet walkout over the issue of Chinese representation.

The application became known as the A. F. L., which has held such status since June 21, 1946, fought once more for U. N. acceptance of petitions from individuals and organizations in the field of human rights. The U. N. Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities followed up with a 6-to-0 vote, with four abstentions, in favor of such petitions.

Miss Tony Sender, A. F. L. representative, told the group the U. N. was now suffering lack of public confidence because its decisions lacked enforcement. Contending that reliance on governments and moral clauses was not enough, Miss Sender called for individual and group rights of petition to show that the Subcommittee "means what it says."

With approval of the I. C. F. T. U.'s application likely, Miss Sender said that A. F. L. stood ready to put its entire U. N. consultative apparatus "at the disposal of the new International."

The I. C. F. T. U. document, signed by Secretary General J. H. Oldenbroek, Dutch trade unionist, asked category "A" status, such as is now held by the World Federation of Trade Unions, from which the C. I. O., British and other anti-Communist unions recently split off on the ground the W. F. T. U., was Communist-dominated.

Nine organizations, including the A. F. L., which had refused throughout to join the W. F. T. U., now hold such "A" rating. This status allows an organization to introduce items for the Council's agenda.

The A. F. L., for instance, has proposed a world survey of forced labor, and has filed charges of violations of trade union rights in Eastern Europe. Groups with this status may also submit written statements for circulation as U. N. documents, may send observers to all public meetings of the Economic and Social Council, and may speak up at meetings of the Council and Commissions.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 23 January 1950

DIET MEMBERS GUESTS IN OLD SOUTHERN HOME

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The famous hospitality of the southern United States was bestowed upon the 14 members of the Japanese Diet, now in the midst of a one-week visit to the capital of the famous cotton-producing state of South Carolina, as the visitors attended afternoon tea on January 25 at the palatial mansion of Mrs. S. S. Boyleston, a society leader of Columbia, South Carolina.

Mrs. Boyleston is the mistress of a spacious old home, typical of the type prevailing in the southern United States a century ago when the old South was at its height. Mrs. Boyleston's home is located just across the street from the executive mansion of Governor J. Strom Thurmond.

Mrs. Boyleston welcomed her guest with old-time southern hospitality. She showed them her beautiful gardens which flourish all year around because of the mild climate in South Carolina. After visiting the gardens the Japanese Parliamentary party toured the old house with its spacious drawing rooms. At the tea table was a beautiful old early American silver service hammered out by hand perhaps a 100 or more years ago.

With their tea the Japanese guests were treated to homemade cookies and other local delicacies including corn bread for which this region is famous.

All of the visitors were quite impressed with this example of true southern hospitality displayed by this gracious lady bringing them a glimpse of the type of society which flourished in the region a century ago. Unfortunately many of the old mansions and the wealth of the ruling class of the South were destroyed in the Civil War between North and South (1861-65).

Today there has arisen a new South, not always as genteel as the old South but bustling with factories, mills and mines and infinitely richer than the South which depended so much one its one crop-cotton.

The Japanese Diet members are scheduled to see some of this new South, including such typically American institutions as bowling allies and supermarkets. They will also be guests at another tea party.

The Parliamentary party will also continue their investigations into American government. they will visit a police court--the lowest in the scale of American justice--where relatively minor disputes and complaints are heard. They will also return to the State Capitol to continue their observation of the workings of the South Carolina State Legislature.

# # # # #

CHARGE STALIN ATTEMPTING TO USE U. N. FOR OWN PURPOSES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The important question of Soviet intentions in the United Nations, with particular emphasis on that nation's attitude in the case of China, was discussed by Columnist Ludwell Denny in The New York World Telegram. Denny said in part:

Josef Stalin is not trying to destroy the United Nations but to use it for his purpose. His boycott of United Nation agencies is not a new technique or fresh policy, but is more far-reaching simply because the China membership dispute happens to involve

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directly more international bodies than earlier disputes.

This seems to be the majority view here. But a minority think Stalin is definitely determined to destroy the U. N.

Both groups agree with Secretary General Trygve Lie that the U. N. is now suffering the worst crisis of its life.

This has been precipitated by Russia's refusal to sit in any meeting where the Nationalist government represents China. There are still some such agencies which have not yet held a meeting, but when they do it is taken for granted they will be added to the boycott list. Eventually one probably will bow to the Soviet demand to unseat the Chinese Nationalist member.

Whatever the outcome, the Soviet attitude is: "Do it our way." That always has been the Soviet attitude on any issue in which it considered its interests involved.

Mr. Stalin refused to join any international organization which might effectively block his aggressive policies. Before the Charter was drawn he insisted that the General Assembly should have no enforcement power.

He specified that the Security Council should rule, and that he should dominate it through the veto power. He demanded that Russia have three U. N. membership seats instead of the one to which she was entitled--in addition to the satellite seats.

So, as a price of Stalin's adherence, the U. N. from the start was condemned to ineffectiveness in major fields.

Even in the limited fields remaining to it, Stalin has refused to recognize its authority whenever that suited his purpose. Hence, constant Soviet missuse of the veto power, the walkout in the Security Council during the 1946 Iranian dispute, and the 1947 boycott of the Trusteeship Council.

He never has recognized the Balkan Commission or the Korean Commission or--more important--the Little Assembly.

This defiance has not stopped the meetings of the boycotted agencies. But it has prevented their effective work. And Mr. Stalin has got away with it.

Since the U. N. can be used by him as such a convenient propaganda and sabotage medium, without risk of its effective interference with him in China or elsewhere, why should he want to kill it, especially when time probably will add red China as a permanent satellite seat on the Security Council for him?

If Mr. Stalin withdrew from the U. N., it probably would become a world defensive alliance against Soviet aggression. He would seem to have no incentive for that until he is ready for a world war.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

27 January 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

U. S. PUBLIC TO BENEFIT HEAVILY FROM 60 BILLION DOLLARS SPENT IN FISCAL YEAR BY FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Of the total of more than $60,000,000,000 that the federal, state and local governments plan to spend in the 1950-51 fiscal year, 77 percent will be spent on education, economic development, public services, aid to other countries, social security, and war veterans' benefits. The remainder--$14,362,000,000 provided in the federal budget--is for military defense.

Spending plans of the federal, state and local governmental units are now undergoing thorough examination by committees of the legislative bodies that have to approve them. In the federal government, for example, subcommittees of the Senate and House Appropriation Committees are questioning officials of the several government departments concerning appropriation requests made by the President for those departments.

In the federal government budget submitted to Congress this month, President Truman estimated that more than $17,000,000,000 of federal funds would be spent in the fiscal year beginning July 1 on health and social security, natural resources development, agriculture, transportation, education, housing, war veterans' rehabilitation services and benefits, labor services, and aid to commerce and industry.

Of this amount, about $3,270,000,000 will be turned over to the 48 states and to local governments to be spent on programs they are carrying out in cooperation with the federal government. These joint programs include highway building, aid to education, social security, housing, health services, and employment services.

The President estimates that in the next fiscal year the federal government will spend $6,080,000,000 alone on war veternas' rehabilitation services and benefits. Another $2,714,000,000, he estimates, will be spent on social welfare, health, and social security.

Other estimated expenditures by the federal government in the next fiscal year in the field of economic development and public and social services include the following:

Housing and community development, $1,329,000,000; education and general research, $434,000,000; agriculture and agricultural resources, $2,206,000,000; natural resources, $2,218,000,000; transportation and communication, $1,682,000,000; commerce and industry aid, $212,000,000; and labor services, $243,000,000.

Most of the expenditures in the field of economic development and public and social services in the next fiscal year are estimated at higher levels than in the present fiscal year. For example, the President estimates $417,000,000 more will be spent on social welfare, health, and social security programs, $323,000,000 more on housing and community development, $309,000,000 more on education and general research, and $373,000,000 more on development of natural resources.

Altogether, these estimated expenditures, in the field of economic development, public services and social security, and war veterans' benefits amount to 40 percent of the total estimated federal expenditures next year.

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In contrast with proposed federal government expenditures, which include $4,711,000,000 for aid to other countries, budgets proposed by state and local governments, which represent about 30 percent of all governmental spending, are almost entirely devoted to programs that benefit the American people directly.

In the calendar year 1949 the cash expenditures by state and local governments included $17,500,000,000 of state and local government funds and more than $2,100,000,000 in federal aid and grants, a total of nearly $20,000,000,000.

With this $20,000,000,000, the 48 states and local government units are building schools, libraries, water and sanitation plants, hospitals, parks, highways, streets and other public works projects. They are providing fire, police and health protection, old age and unemployment assistance, low-cost housing, and thousands of other services directly benefitting the people. They are also providing free education up to, and, in some cases, including the university level.

Of the $7,172,000,000 being spent on education in the United States in the current fiscal year, $5,946,000,000 comes from public funds and only $1,226,000,000 from private sources. Because education is primarily the responsibility of state and local governments--rather than the federal government--most of these funds are appropriated from state and local budgets.

More than $1,000,000,000 will be spent by the states on new highways in the next fiscal year. Half this sum will be provided by the federal government. State governments will build additional highways financed solely by state funds, while local communities will pay for their own street construction. Vast road building is going on throughout the United States because highway and street construction was largely postponed during the war.

Another expanding program concerns benefits to the aged. These benefits this fiscal year total $2,735,000,000. That is the total amount to be paid out under government social security programs and under government-supervised railroad workers retirement, and civil-service retirement programs. It does not include amounts to be paid to the aged, in military retirement benefits and in private pensions.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

27 January 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR ASSUMES ROLE OF TEACHER FOR BENEFIT OF VISITING DIET MEMBERS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Governor Thurmond went back to his old job of teaching as he took time out this week to instruct the Japanese legislators on the government of South Carolina and how it works. The governor outlined the three branches of the government---executive, legislative, and judicial--and explained the functions of each.

One of the Japanese Diet members told the Governor that in Japan the National Diet sometimes instructs local governments on what they have to do and what they cannot do. He added that when such occasions arise the local government is faced with the problem of doing what the National Diet wants and losing support of the people in the district for doing it.

He asked the Governor if he ran into such difficulties in his office. "No one tells us what to do in South Carolina or the other states," Governor Thurmond was quick to reply. "We make our state laws and carry them out. No one, not even the President of the United States, can interfere with state government."

Governor Thurmond explained that the state governments cooperate with the federal government on projects such as highway work, schools, the National Guard, and so forth.

He also pointed out that the federal laws must be adhered to in all the states. "But those laws and the states laws are entirely separate from one another," he explained.

# # # # #

RUSSIAN WALK-OUTS IN U. N. CALLED DIPLOMATIC SABOTAGE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Baltimore Sun editorial on January 22 titled "Diplomatic Sabotage," said:

Ten days ago the Russians adopted a new device in their United Nations relations, which for sheer preverseness beats anything they have done since the Berlin Blockade. The technique is simplicity itself. Whenever a meeting is called of any organ of the United Nations which includes both a Russian and a Chinese delegate, the Russian delegate makes a set speech declaring that he will not participate until the Chinese Nationalist delegate has been replaced by a Chinese Communist delegate, and withdraws.

So far, the Russians have done walk-out on fourteen different occasions. On Thursday alone, they walked out on the Big Power Military Staff Committee, on a meeting of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, and on the United Nations atomic-energy talks.

What the Russians are doing by way of walk-outs resembles what they have done in the the past by the lavish use of their veto power in the Security Council.

They are saying: "If you won't play our way, we won't play at all."

But so far as the United Nations itself is concerned, this new walk-out technique is even more damaging than the excessive use of the veto. The veto did no more than compel the United Nations

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to bow to the will of a single nation in specific instances. The walk-out technique is slowly bringing the whole work of the United Nations to a halt.

To be sure, some limited activities can be carried on without Russian participation. But there are many other activities which become completely meaningless without Russian partipation. A good case is the continuing effort to reach agreement on the control of the atom bomb. Essentially, this is an effort to find a basis of agreement between the Russians, on the one hand, and everyone else on the other. Obviously, nothing can be done if the Russians don't even consent to meet.

How destructive these walk-outs are is well indicated in the statement made on Friday by Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary General. He stated that these walk-outs had confronted the United Nations with the gravest crisis in its history.

But why should the Russians have adopted a policy toward the United Nations which is quite literally one of sabotage? With time, the question of participation of the Chinese Communists in the United Nations could be expected to be settled in an orderly fashion.

Already, the Chinese Communist Republic has been recognized by fifteen United Nations member nations. Should the time come when it is recognized by most of them, it is reasonable to suppose that the Chinese Communists would succeed the Nationalists in the United Nations.

Indeed, it is hard to imagine any other ultimate decision if orderly procedure were followed--assuming that the Nationalists are in fact finished and that the Chinese Communists do establish themselves as the stable and unchallenged government of China.

Since this is so, what do the Russians have to gain by pressing the issue even to the point of sabotaging the United Nations itself? For, after all, if the United Nations should be successfully sabotaged, what does it matter whether the Chinese Communists are admitted to membership or not?

The first and most obvious hypothesis is that the Russians are merely bent on demonstrating to the Chinese Communists that the Russians and the Russians alone, are their trustworthy and loyal friends. Having demonstrated this, the Russians might be expected, on this theory, to resume participation.

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CIO ON RECORD AS FAVORING PRESIDENT'S "POINT FOUR" PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Congress of Industrial Organizations is firmly behind President Truman's "Point Four" program to help under-developed nations to grow and prosper.

Donald Montgomery, CIO spokesman, made that clear in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The Congressmen were told that "We in the U. S. with all our wealth and advantages shall not preserve our luxuries, shall not preserve our political freedom; indeed, may not preserve our lives, unless we link our capabilities and our destiny with all free peoples who want to be free."

Labor, both in the U. S. and in the aided countries, should have a voice in the program, CIO contends, and steps should be taken to insure fair labor standards through encouragement of unions and collective bargaining in the aided countries. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and practically every other segment of organized labor has indorsed "Point Four."

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 26 January 1950

DIET MEMBER IN U. S. SAYS JAPAN'S PRIMARY PROBLEMS ARE CREATION OF DEMOCRATIC STATE AND SOLVING ECONOMY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Takeshi Yamazaki, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and spokesman for the group of fourteen members of the Japanese Diet, on the second week of an extended tour of the United States, told reporters at Columbia, South Carolina that the greatest problem now facing the Japanese people is the making of Japan into a democratic nation and completing her economic recovery.

The Japanese, who are visiting United States and Canadian capitol cities for the purpose of studying the democratic processes involved in law-making in America, arrived at Columbia on January 22 after a two-day visit in New Orleans.

Nobuyuki Iwamoto, vice-speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, said that his colleagues were especially interested in their present stop because South Carolina was the first state visited whose legislature was in session.

He said that during their five-day visit in South Carolina's capitol, his fellow-Diet members hope to learn much about the democratic processes underlying law-making in the individual American states and that their scheduled visits to Boston, Massachusetts and Albany, New York, where they will also have an opportunity to observe those state legislatures in session would provide them with a good cross-section of legislative affairs in the United States.

Iwamoto expressed special interest in agriculture in its relation to state legislation and general state practice, and was pleased to learn that South Carolina is predominately an agricultureal section of the United States which in some aspects can be compared with certain sections of agricultural Japan. He assured newsmen that it was the purpose of the visit of the delegation to report to the Japanese Diet what had been observed and learned during the American tour and to adapt to the Japanese government as many features of the various state legislatures as possible.

Inejiro Asanuma, member of the Japanese House of Representatives, who, after his graduation from Waseda University held many municipal offices in Tokyo, was much impressed with the growth of American cities since his visit to the United States in 1939. He said that he and his colleagues were astonished at the extremely high standard of living enjoyed by Americans in all parts of the country visited thus far by the delegation.

He showed especial interest in the number of automobiles operated by the average citizens in San Francisco and the wide highways and beautiful hotels in Los Angeles and New Orleans.

He commented on the high buildings in San Francisco as compared with the low-type architecture in Los Angeles and New Orleans. Asanuma also said he was delighted with the use of neon lighting in electric advertising signs.

Commenting on the attitude of American city and government officials who have welcomed the Diet members since their arrival in San Francisco on January 16, Asanuma said "they have been most kind, and we are overwhelmed by everything including their frankness in talking about all subjects and showing us the good as well as the bad in the United States."

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Takizo Matsumoto, Diet member representing the People's Co-operative Party and a graduate of the Fresno, California, High School, told newsmen that great progress had already been made with democratization in Japan.

It was pointed out that although there are great fundamental differences in conditions and living standards in the United States and Japan, the present visit of the delegation would make use of the knowledge gained regarding the democratic way of life and would adapt, where possible, these features into Japanese life even though it would be impossible, perhaps, to use United States legislative processes as a model to be followed as an exact pattern.

# # # # #

U. S. LABOR DEPARTMENT PROHIBITS MINORS FROM PERFORMING CERTAIN HAZARDOUS TASKS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The United States Department of Labor has recently announced that it has issued orders prohibiting the employment of boys and girls under 18 years of age on certain power-driven metal machinery, which the Department has ruled as hazardous to safety.

For many years the various state Departments of Labor and the National Department of Labor have been enforcing various progressive measures aimed at protecting women and children in industry.

Under Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin's new order, machines declared hazardous in the proposed regulation known as Hazardous Occupations Order No. 8, include rolls for bending or reducing the thickness of metal, all punching and pressing machines such as punch presses, brakes for bending sheet metals, power and drop hammers, and all shears used for cutting metals.

In announcing the proposed order, Secretary Tobin cited the high percentage of serious injuries and permanent disabilities occurring in the operation of these machines---much higher than the average for all manufacturing injuries.

Secretary Tobin simultaneously proposed an amendment to Order No. 7 prohibiting the employment of minors under 18 on manlifts--endless belts equipped with platforms operating vertically through holes in the floors of a building.

Outlawed in some locations as hazardous for all workers, these manlifts are primarily used in public parking garages, grain elevators, flour mills and the like. No public hearings will be held on these proposals, but 30 days will be allowed during which interested persons may file objections to the orders.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 26 January 1950

TOURING DIET MEMBERS SAW IN BUSTLING NEW ORLEANS
AN EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---As the Japanese Diet members toured the port of New Orleans on a boat trip on January 22 they saw the second largest port in the United States (New York City being the largest).

New Orleans is the port of call for a lot of shipping headed for South America. A great deal of New Orleans shipping also goes to European and Asiatic ports, the latter being reached through the Panama Canal.

Since 1940, when shipments totaled $278,000,000, the port of New Orleans has picked up a billion dollars in annual volume.

Mayor DeLesseps Morrison describes the New Orleans' technique as follows:

Provide more services than other ports, and make sure shippers everywhere know about it. Like Renaissance Venice, New Orleans has stationed trade "ambassadors" in foreign ports, while at home it has planted operatives thoughout the country to work on other ports' customers. Once it lures them south it can't do enough to make them happy, offering every conceivable service from free secretarial assistance to banquets at Antoine's famous restaurant.

How did New Orleans get that way? A prominent Miamian put his finger on the answer: "Our failure and New Orleans' outstanding success," he wrote (in a full page advertisement to shame his townspeople), "...hinges on one factor alone...Every person in New Orleans had a stake in the success of the enterprise. Bonds for the construction of their Pan-American Mart and International House were purchased with equal enthusiasm by doormen, stenographers, shipping clerks,...small businessmen, and large industrialists."

The spirit is recent. For years New Orleanians preferred to bask in the memory of the golden days of the steamboat and 50-cent cotton; even in the 1930's when the port was overtaken by the rising port of Houston, Texas they simply shook their heads and had another cup of coffee.

Then came the war. As it had in 1917, war forced a port boom on the easy-going city; but this time it did something else too. It awakened the city to the fact that government agencies wouldn't be so gratuitously partial to New Orleans unless the port had a great many more advantages than anybody had bothered to merchandise.

Totaled, they were impressive: First--and perhaps most important--the benefits of an inland freight-rate structure favoring New Orleans over North Atlantic ports, (2) an inland all-weather harbor with barnacle-loosening fresh water, (3) eleven miles of side-docking slips, (4) a superb trade location at the confluence of the Mississippi Valley's bayous.

Furthermore, thanks to a 1940 cleanup job on the old Dock Board, New Orleans had become a very efficient port.

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MORE

CATHOLIC CHURCH STRONGER THAN COMMUNISM IS CLAIM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A firm belief that the Roman Catholic Church is strong enough to survive any possible peril, including a completely Communist world, was expressed in a recent article in a papal paper and reported to The New York Herald Tribune by its Rome correspondent, Barrett McGurn.

The church has not held aloof from "that phase of civilization" and "progress" represented by the period of "the bourgeoisie, capitalism, and democracy," but even if that period ends the church will not fall with it, the paper said.

The article appeared simultaneously with a list of thirty-four victims of Communist persecution. The list was printed, posibly coincidentally, in the new Vatican yearbook for 1950. It said that fifteen Catholic prelates in Communist areas, including archbishops and bishops, have been imprisoned, another nine exiled, and ten more deprived of the power to perform their functions.

Seven were from Russia, twelve from Romania, six from Lithuania, three from Poland, two each from Yugoslavia and Latvia, and one each from Estonia and Hungary.

# # # # #

U. S. EXPERIMENTALLY MAKING GASOLINE FROM COAL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Tests in a United States Bureau of Mines demonstration plant have shown that making gasoline from coal in the case of petroleum shortages is commercially practical, according to Interior Secretary Oscar L. Chapman who announced the results of a seven-week run at a plant in Missouri.

Tar oil and coal were treated with hydrogen, producing up to 276 barrels a day of gasoline and other fuels. Secretary Chapman said it is the first time that substantial quantities of oil have been produced from coal and tar oil in the United States by hydrogenation.

The announcement said that other tests will follow, but that the basic plant has already been proved sound. Use of automatic controls in the plant has already cut manpower costs far below those in the commercial synthetic fuels plants of Germany, according to Mr. Chapman. The operations involve 10,000-pound pressures to the square inch and 850-degree temperatures, Fahrenheit.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 25 January 1950

JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS GRATIFIED AT WARM WELCOME ON U. S. TOUR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Now in Columbia, South Carolina, the 14 members of the Japanese Diet who are touring the United States and Canada to study legislative procedures, are gratified at the warm welcome accorded them. The party arrived by plane in San Francisco on January 16, and visited Sacramento, Los Angeles and New Orleans before arriving at Columbia. They will proceed soon by plane to Boston.

The Diet members arrived in New Orleans for a two-day stay as a typical American mayorality election campaign was in action, with all the customary fanfare, including billboard and newspaper advertising, handbills, sound-trucks and radio talks. They were met at New Orleans by Brigadier General John C. Weckerlin, representing the U. S. Army, and Kango Izimi, New Orleans branch manager of a Japanese newspaper.

Diet member Takeshi Yamazaki told the New Orleans press and radio representatives that Japan has renounced war and is determined to prevent a military regime from ever again gaining control. Much enthusiasm and praise for General Douglas MacArthur and the American occupation forces was expressed by the Japanese.

The Diet delegation was received at Columbia with the hospitality which has made southern United States famous. So many leaders of the community were anxious to meet the visiting statesmen that the party was divided into two groups to enable them to attend different luncheons.

The visitors were given an official welcome at Columbia's City Hall by Mayor Frank C. Owens and members of the Common Council. An official tour was arranged through the City Hall, and the functions of the various departments were outlined.

Later, Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina received the visitors at the State House, and read to them a joint resolution adopted earlier in the day by both houses of the State Legislature. The resolution extended a welcome to the party and expressed appreciation to General Douglas MacArthur for arranging for the Diet party to include Columbia in its itinerary.

In one of his talks at Columbia, Mr. Yamazaki, spokesman for the party, explained the purpose of the Japanese visit and added a tribute to General Douglas MacArthur through whose statesmanship and benevolent guidance Japan is now well on her way to economic recovery and true democracy.

Yamazaki's statement said: "Right after the war Japan was in dire straits, but we survived due to your generosity and that of the people of the United States in sending us food. The Japanese people are grateful for that food, beyond the power of words to express.

"Japan owes eternal thanks to General MacArthur, not only a great stateman, but a man with sympathy and understanding for the people of Japan."

Takizo Matsumoto compared the current democratic revolution in Japan with the American and French revolutions of the 18th century which set the United States and Western Europe on the road to democracy and personal freedom.

Matzumoto listed among three significant happenings in recent Japanese history the record swimming achievements of two Japanese

MORE

youths, the visit of the San Francisco Seals baseball team throughout the islands and the present trip of the Japanese Diet members to the United States.

The Democratic member of the House of Councillors told his audience in American slang: "This is no propaganda malarkey, but the Japanese people are not experiencing any postwar feeling of defeat but are truly grateful for United States help under the guidance of General MacArthur and well on their way to democracy after a social revolution equal to the French Revolution and the United States War of Independence."

# # # # #

JAPANESE LABOR AND TRADE OFFICIALS BEGIN STUDY IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Five Japanese labor and trade union officials have begun a two-months study of the American labor scene in a trip sponsored by the United States Department of Labor's Office of International Labor Affairs, it is announced by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin.

Among the five are: Idzutaro Suehiro, chairman of the Central Labor Relations Board of Japan, who attended the University of Chicago in 1918; Singo Kaite, chief of the Trade Union Section of the Japanese Labor Ministry; Susumu Fujita, chairman of the Executive Committee of the All Japan Electrical Workers Union; Kaname Hoshika, general-secretary of the National Railway Workers Union, and Mrs. Fuji Nakawaki, interpreter and technical consultant for the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section of the Supreme Commander's office.

The program was inaugurated by U. S. occupation authorities in Japan, and the delegation was selected and cleared by the office of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers. The project is similar to the one for German trade union and Labor Ministry officials, which the Office of International Labor Affairs has operated since April 1949.

In Washington, the delegation will study the National Labor Federations and International Union Headquarters, the employer organizations and the labor functions of the federal government. They will then visit large and small cities, working with local trade unions and university faculty members. They will sit in on union and civic meetings and study local government, education and labor-management relations.

"Our success in winning genuine friends of democracy through our programs with German labor officials has convinced us that this plan of study for Japanese officials can also go far toward helping the Japanese understand the United States and its institutions," Assistant Secretary of Labor Philip M. Kaiser said in inaugurating the project.

As Assistant Secretary in charge of International Labor Affairs, Kaiser is responsible for the direction of the program.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 24 January 1950

DIET MEMBERS IN U. S. IMPRESSED BY SUPER-HIGHWAYS, GADGETS, ABSENCE OF FORMALITY ON PART OF OFFICIALS, AND CLEANLINESS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---As they flew southward from San Francisco to Los Angeles aboard their chartered Northwest Airlines plane, the 14 visiting members of the Japanese Diet had their first oppotunity to relax and analyze their impressions of the United States and the American people, gained in the first week of their tour of the United States.

The Japanese political leaders enjoyed the four-hour plane ride despite the fact that they had just spent three hard days of study, orientation and travel with a tight schedule of official meetings.

The Japanese Parliamentary leaders are now unanimously convinced that America and the American people want friendship with Japan and that the general attitude of United States citizens was truthfully expressed by California Governor Earl Warren in his conference with the Diet members when he told them "we feel that when a war is over, it is over."

The favorable impression which the Diet members have gained of the United States and its people has been reciprocated by the United States citizens and officials, and reflected in reports of the Diet visit printed in the United States press. The San Francisco Chronicle and other papers have given good coverage to the visit and are impressed by the desire of the new Japan to learn and apply lessons of democracy.

Kanae Hatano, a member of the House of Councillors, summed up his impressions when he said, "I was in San Francisco 17 years ago, and the city has developed tremendously since then.

"As to the orientation, I was particularly impressed by the talk given by San Francisco City Comptroller Ross on the workings of the San Francisco municipal government as well as by Professor Joseph Rupley's (of Stanford University) discussion of problems of centralization and decentralization of power in the United States as against the Japanese system of political organization. I believe that somewhere between the two systems of centralized national power and decentralized local rule there should be an acceptable compromise system suitable for Japan."

Tatsuro Sakurauchi, another member of the House of Councillors, gave his impressions of every-day life in the United States as well as its technical excellence. He reported, "I had been told that the airplane ride over San Francisco was always rough, but it turned out to be quite smooth. This was as much of a pleasant surprise as was the appearance of Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer at the airport to meet us.

"Driving from the airport to the city I was most impressed by the highways which are beyond comparison with those in Japan. I was amazed how so many cars could move along with such speed, yet everything operating smoothly and orderly."

He added: "At the San Francisco City Hall, I marvelled at the outer office of Mayor Robinson and the orderly and efficient manner in which everyone acted."

MORE

Sakurauchi was also impressed with the fact that in the United States elected officials behave in a democratic way toward their employees and to the general public. He contrasted this business-like attitude of United States officials with Japanese formality and emphasis on rank.

He was also impressed that so important a governmental official as the Governor of California could devote two hours of his valuable time to a conference with the visiting Japanese delegation in addition to answering their questions in plain, simple every-day language. Councillor Sakurauchi also liked the efficient way in which government employees in the United States go about their work.

He added, "I was truly astonished when stopping at a wayside inn to find there a most roomy modern electric kitchen located out in the country so far from a large city."

These impressions were confirmed by a third member of the party, Chusuke Imamura of the House of Representatives, who reported, "I was in San Francisco 27 years ago, so many things naturally appear changed. I was impressed by the improvements in living conditions in that period of time as well as by the growth of large industrial establishments in the city."

He also enjoyed studying the workings of American gadgets like parking meters and juke boxes which are everywhere.

# # # # #

POLAND'S RANKING U. N. DELEGATE WALKS OUT ON "WALK-OUT"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New York Times on January 19 in an editorial, "Walk-Out," said:

It will be difficult for either Warsaw or Moscow to discredit Dr. Alexander Rudzinski as a warmonger, a capitalist imperialist, or a fascist reactionary. He was, until yesterday, Poland's ranking delegate to the United Nations, entrusted with the responsibility of representing his government in that international agency. He has now resigned from that high office because he can no longer hold it with good conscience.

Freedom, he said yesterday, has disappeared in Poland as a result of Soviet pressure. The last convincing evidence of that tragic fact, for him, was the pressure applied by the Kremlin to compel him to walk out of a United Nations meeting earlier this week. He has now walked out on the walk-out. Dr. Rudzinski has declared himself to be a stateless person and has asked for asylum for his wife and himself in this country. We salute him for the courage which his act required, and feel confident that the right of asylum will be granted him.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 24 January 1950

CHARGE DEREVYANKO WALK-OUTS FROM ALLIED COUNCIL IMPELLED BY SOVIET EFFORT TO ESCAPE ACCUSING VOICE OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Times editorial of January 19 titled "Russia's War Prisoners," said:

The peripatetic performances staged by the Soviet delegates in the United Nations are being repeated with equal frequency on the other side of the world in Tokyo. There the Soviet delegate to the Allied Council for Japan, Lieutenant General Derevyanko, continues to stalk out of the meetings, not so much in order to impose the Soviet will on an international body, as his colleagues are trying to do in New York, but rather to escape the accusing voice that is being raised in the name of all humanity by the United States, charging the Soviet government and the Russian army with the mass murder of Japanese prisoners of war.

Technically, the United States demands information on 376,929 Japanese prisoners still unaccounted for, and has urged Soviet consent to an investigation of their fate by an international humanitarian organization.

According to Soviet figures, only about two to three thousand of these are still alive. There may be hope for a few thousand more because of the notorious inaccuracy of Soviet figures. But hope for the great majority of them is slim for reasons which have been laid bare in a gruesome tale of Soviet prison camps presented to the Allied Council by the American representative.

According to this account, pieced together from reports by returning prisoners and published in full by the American Department of State, Japanese prisoners were exposed to "disease, malnutrition, inadequate housing, physical abuse and all the manual cruelties of slave labor conditions, combined with an apparent lack of even elementary medical care and facilities."

They were forced to work, well or ill, in inadequate clothing during the Siberian winter and to work under the so-called "norm" system, which meant that those unable to fulfill the "norm" suffered a further cut in food rations and died of slow starvation. In consequence of these conditions, the death rate in many camps reached 27 percent a year, and only when the Soviets began their effort to convert the prisoners to Communism was there any substantial improvement.

If the statistical death averages reported for many camps is applied to the total of the known prisoners, says the report, "we arrive at the conclusion that 274,041 Japanese formerly in Soviet hands are now dead and will never return to Japan." The Soviet owes the world an answer to this charge.

# # # # #

FINNS PRAISED FOR INTEGRITY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the recent Finnish elections and the return to the presidency of Juho K. Paasikivi, a recent New York Times editorial titled "Hats Off to Finland," suggested that the Finns should realize how much they are admired throughout the free world for their spirit, courage and determination to conduct a democratic election even though Finland is a tiny country on the border of Soviet Union.

MORE

The history of the Finns has been almost one continual struggle to maintain integrity and independence in the face of Russian and German aggression. The editorial said in part:

In their wonderful resistance to the Russian armies during the winter of 1939-40, and since the war in the firm and dignified defense of their freedom, the Finns have written some glorious pages for the historic record. They will stand, whatever the final result of their struggle for independence against the Russian colossus may be.

For a brave and patriotic people that knowledge is a form of reward, so far as it goes. The moral victory wil forever lie with Finland. A victory that the Soviet Union could now win by force or pressure may not be worth the price that would have to be paid.

Therein lies what hopes the Finns may entertain at this dangerous moment when Russia is demanding the extradition of more than 300 alleged Soviet war criminals. The Finns have been reasonable and accommodating to the Russians, good but not subservient neighbors. They have fulfilled their onerous reparations obligations to Russia, and will undoubtedly continue to do so. That may be enough. The issue will not be decided on the basis of right or wrong, but of practical expediency--whether the price that Russia would have to pay for Finnish subservience is worth the cost and effort. It is a great tribute to the spirit and courage of the Finns that they have set the price of the conquest or absorption so much higher than the satellites to the south that Finland is still free, years after the others succumbed.

# # # # #

AMERICANS BOUGHT RECORD VOLUME OF LIFE INSURANCE IN 1949

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---America's 80 million policy holders bought $23,250,000,000 of new life insurance in 1949, the greatest volume ever recorded, according to a recent announcement by the Institute of Life Insurance, a private organization. The Institute said that the net increase for the year was more than $12,000,000,00 after accounting for policy maturities and terminations.

This is the fourth consecutive year of record purchases at or near the $23,000,000,000 mark, which is double the pre-war level. Since the end of the war the families of the nation have purchased nearly $100,000,000,000 of new life insurance, which is as much as the total owned in the United States since 1935.

Commenting on this achievement, Holgar J. Johnson, president of the Institute said: "This unparalleled buying of life insurance protection demonstrates the basic thrift-mindedness of our people today. They are determined to do for themselves in establishing their family security, and in the last four years have made a clear demonstration of how effectively they can fulfill this determination."

Payments to American families by life insurance companies reached a record peak of nearly $3,500,000,000 in 1949, an increase of 50 per cent in six years. Death payments reached a new high of $1,490,000,000, not because of poorer general health, but as a reflection of the greater ownership of life insurance. Payments to living policy holders, which constitute today 57 per cent of the total payments, amounted to $2,010,000,000.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 23 January 1950

DIET VISITORS SEEN FAVORING U. S. TO MOSCOW OCCUPATION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the arrival of Japanese Diet members and their views regarding the American occupation forces in Japan, a San Francisco Chronicle editorial on January 18 titled "Visitors From Tokyo," said in part:

We may be fairly sure that the delegation's thinking centered on this question: Which would we rather have, the American occupation forces or the Moscow occupation forces? National realism, not flattery of us, dictated one answer.

All through Asia today the old slogan of "Asia for the Asiatics" reverberates. It is an understandable slogan out of a long past and for the long future, but a growing propaganda, fostered by Moscow, demands its realization the day after tomorrow.

There is, of course, a crashing paradox in Moscow's agitation for the concept of "Asia for the Asiatics," since the independence and self-management of Asia are most menaced by Moscow.

Unquestionably, as time goes on, we shall be hearing more and more demands that we get out of Japan. Undoubtedly, Mao Tze-tung, when he cleans up more pressing matters, will be heard stridently insisting on it. Russia's carefully indoctrinated war prisoners, as they come home to Japan, make a good deal of calculated noise to discredit the occupation.

There are even such philosophical voices as Pandit Nehru's to be heard saying (as Nehru was quoted from Ceylon the other day): "You cannot keep 80,000,00 people under military occupation forever. If the Western Powers are worried about Communism in East Asia, the sensible thing would be not to drive the Japanese to Communism by a long occupation."

Without quarreling with Pandit Nehru, without attempting to fix for him the terminal date of our stay, the United States government should give all and sundry the word that we are not going to get out of Japan for some time yet either to please the Asiatics or to please the Russians.

We have got American security to think of, and we mean to engage in no adventurous folly that would permit 80,000,000 Japanese to be taken over into the Moscow camp by a swift, mainland-assisted revolution like that which delivered Czechoslovakia.

Our present job in Japan remains what it started out to be: to develop the great middle lying between the extremes of Communism on the one hand and reaction on the other. The seeds of recrudescence of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are still in the ground and need to be watched.

The great body of Japanese liberal thought, which had to run for cover from Tojo and the military, still has to be lured out from under the hedge and strengthened and fortified. Fear of the vacuum that would result from our withdrawal still besets these liberal democratic elements of Japan as the attitude expressed by the visiting Diet members clearly indicates.

All these factors of interest--both self-interest and mutual interest--must be taken in account by the United States as it approaches the question of writing a Japanese peace treaty.

MORE

Interestingly, the visiting Japanese remark that a treaty is desired but that "whether this is advisable at this time is another matter." A treaty would be desirable at any time, provided it contained the conditions of American and Japanese security.

Such a treaty with Russian participation, seems a long time off, however. In three years, for example, it has been impossible to get Russian consent to such a treaty for Austria.

Indeed, a treaty for Japan to which the Russians would freely consent would be the kind Hungary and Bulgaria and Romania got, and we've seen, to our satisfaction, what happened in those countries. Better no treaty than one which would transfer Japan to the Moscow-Peiping axis; better an occupation without a foreseeable termination than a withdrawal of our forces and the dooming of Japan's chances to become strong, independent and a valid, undeceiving example of the concept, "Asia for the Asiatics."

# # # # #

15 MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES WILL STUDY U. S. HOTELS WITH VIEW OF ATTRACTING ADDITIONAL TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Fifteen Marshall Plan countries will send representatives of their tourist industry to the United States to study American hotel construction and management, the Economic Cooperation Administration has announced.

The Europeans will make their study under an ECA technical assistance project requested by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) to help Western Europe modernize its hotel industry. OEEC said that a study of American tourist equipment and methods would help European experts to provide better accommodations and service at lower costs for travellers in Europe.

In requesting the study on an intra-European rather than individual country basis, OEEC said this would enable all the Marshall Plan countries to benefit under the project. The European experts making the United States study will represent various fields of the tourist industry and will exchange data on their studies through the OEEC as well as report to their own countries.

ECA said that the project is in accord with the provisions of the ECA Act, specifying that the recovery agency should facilitate the travel of United States citizens in Marshall Plan countries in order to increase the dollar earnings of the European nations.

The 15 countries which have already asked to take part in the study are: Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland; the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

The European experts, including architects, hotel and restaurant managers, and government tourist industry officials, are coming to the United States in three or four groups. Each visit is scheduled to take six weeks.

The first group, consisting of 18 representatives from six countries, are due in the United States soon.

ECA dollar costs for the first group's study, including subsistence and United States travel, are estimated at $16,000.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

21 January 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

RUSSIA'S "WALK-OUT" TACTICS DESCRIBED AS LOSING GAME

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The diplomatic weapon known as the "walk-out," which Russia has been using frequently, in the long run has been costly to the country that used it, The New York Herald Tribune commented in an editorial on January 18. The editorial said in part:

The Russians may recall one of the first of them, the walk-out from the League of Nations in February 1933 by Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese statesman whom the Russians themselves so royally hood-winked afterward and who was so largely responsible in the end for the downfall of Japan. He was said to have walked out "with slow dignity."

The Soviet Union first prominently imitated these unappetizing examples in March 1946, when Mr. Gromyko walked out of the Security Council because it refused to postpone consideration of the Iranian case. Mr. Gromyko continued to absent himself when Iran was under discussion; he attended meetings on other subjects, however, and as the protest was thus confined to one specific procedure it caused no great embarrassment to the U.N., particularly as the Soviet Union finally did the right thing by Iran anyway.

It was different in the spring and summer of 1948, when the Soviet Union applied the walk-out manuever first to the Allied Control Commission in Germany and then to the Berlin Kommandatura. Neither body ever met again. The Russians thus destroyed what was left of Great Power cooperation in Germany; and they attained none of their objectives by doing so. Rather, they merely prepared for themselves the defeat which they had finally to accept from the Airlift.

The present maneuver in the U. N. is more serious than Mr. Gromyko's walkout; it is more like the action taken in Germany. Apparently, the Soviet Union intends to withdraw from every U. N. agency, big or little, in which Nationalist China continues to sit.

This is not merely a protest against a single decision. It impugns the U. N. itself and its every action as "illegal" so long as Red China is not admitted. One hopes that the Soviet Union will reconsider. It is obviously impossible to browbeat the other members in this way into recognizing Mao--indeed, the withdrawal of the Soviet vote makes a majority for recognition that much more difficult to secure--while the only other result would be the ultimate separation of the Soviet world from any part of the United Nations.

This would scarcely destroy the U. N. in the way that the Allied Control Council was destroyed. It would, however, compel the rebuilding of that organization into something quite different from what it is now, and it seems most unlikely that Russia would be anything but a loser in the process.

# # # # #

JAPANESE TRADER IN UNITED STATES SEEKING BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Takuichi Kagawa, who spent four prewar years in San Francisco as assistant manager of the Mitsui Corporation, one of the world's biggest traders, is back in the United States in an effort to revive Japan's trade with the Americas.

MORE

Kagawa is one of many important Japanese nationals invited to the United States by either the United States State Department, the Defense Department or General MacArthur's headquarters to help speed the readmission of Japan into the world family of nations. Some of the Japanese groups already in the United States or enroute include members of the Japanese Diet, newsmen, government administrators in many fields and scientists.

Kagawa is the first Japanese trader of the postwar era permitted to come to the United States for any length of time, and to work with an American firm. His permit is good for eight months, and during that time, he will be associated with the trading firm of Lou Silver & Co.

Kagawa said that Japan was slowly pulling herself out of the postwar economic mire, but was considerably handicapped by a lack of a real merchant fleet, a question that he hopes soon will be settled in Washington.

He cited as another handicap in foreign commerce the regulation that Japanese traders cannot deal in the United States dollars. This dual hardship--lack of a merchant fleet and the prohibition on dollars he said, forces Japan to export F.O.B., freight on board, and to import C.I.F., the traders' alphabetical jargon for cost insurance freight, all paid by the shipper.

American traders prefer buying Japanese goods C.I.F. rather than F.O.B. because they know, beforehand, the total cost on the dock at San Francisco, and can quote prices to dealers all over the country while the shipment still is on the high seas.

Kagawa says that the necessity of shipping in foreign vessels keeps costs high. He pointed out that Japanese seamen in the prewar days were paid only a seventh of the wages that American seamen drew.

Despite these handicaps, Kagawa hopes again to fill American toy and bric-a-brac counters with items bearing that once familiar origin label: "Made in Japan."

He has brought along seventy-five samples, ranging from trick cigarette lighters, umbrellas, dishes, and glassware to knitted mittens, hooked rugs, mechanical kittens and other ingenious toys and, of course, those cameras that are small enough to fit the vest pocket.

He also is hopeful of rebuilding the once-flourishing Japan-South American trade through trans-shipment at San Francisco's foreign trade zone.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 21 January 1950

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR EXPRESSES HOPE TO DIET MEMBERS THAT, WITH COMING OF STABLE PEACE, JAPAN WILL BE UNITED NATIONS MEMBER

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The 14 Japanese Diet members on a 45-day tour of the United States heard from Governor Earl Warren of California, their host in a two-hour meeting on January 18, the hope that soon, with the coming of a stable peace, Japan will be seated at the council table of the United Nations. Governor Warren met with the Diet members at Sacramento, the state capitol.

The visit of the Japanese legislators is part of a project sponsored by the Reorientation Branch of the office of the Under-Secretary of the Army in an effort to give Japanese leaders legislative orientation from federal governmental agencies, state legislatures and political parties throughout the United States. In their tour the Japanese dignitaries have already conferred with Mayor Elmer Robinson of San Francisco and members of his cabinet and city council.

They also have had a combined lecture and conference with Professor Joseph Rupley of Stamford University, a specialist in state and federal government relationships.

At the state capitol, Governor Warren, who has been elected twice to the state's highest post, received the good wishes of the Japanese people and greetings from General Douglas MacArthur through Takeshi Yamazaki, spokesman for the Japanese Diet group and from Dr. Justin Williams, chief of the Parliamentary Division, Government Section, Far East Command.

The members of the Japanese delegation inquired of the California Governor concerning the status of the Japanese nationals and Japanese-Americans now residing in California.

Governor Warren assured his visitors that "there was no problem at all." He said that many of the Japanese who had been living in california before the war had returned to their former homes and are now living and working in California just as other individuals in the state are doing.

The Japanese-American children, he added, go to the California schools just like all the other children of California's law-abiding citizens. Emphasizing this point, the Governor said, "Japanese-Americnas in California live a normal life with no restrictions made on their way of living."

The Goveror added: "With us, when a war is over, it is over. And as times goes on we will forget it and live for a future of peace and goodwill between nations."

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FULL EMPLOYMENT AND GUARANTEED ANNUAL INCOME STUDIED BY U. S. BUSINESSMEN AND LABOR LEADERS

WASHINGTCN, (USIS)---An increasing number of United States businessmen and labor leaders are showing great interest in a "guaranteed annual employment plan" such as the one now in operation by Procter and Gamble, a leading soap manufacturing firm.

Full employment and a guaranteed annual wage have long been the goals of many segments of labor in the United States. If a worker can be sure that he will have steady work, he is thus enabled to plan in an intelligent way the buying of a home, the education

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of his children, his life insurance and other continuing problems.

In a recent interview in New York, Richard R. Deupree, Chairman of the Board of Procter and Gamble Company, gave his views on the plan and explained its workings in detail. He is of the opinion that "anyone who can operate a plant steadily, using a trained group of workers, will have lowered costs (from such a plan)." Moreover, he believes its social benefits match its economic advantages.

Basically, P. & G. makes clear that its plan guarantees annual employment, not annual wages. Hourly rate employees are guaranteed forty-eight weeks work, or its time equivalent, but they must be willing to be transferred to any work which may be available.

Although the P. & G. Board retains the right to guarantee "only up to 75 percent of the established work week," if an emergency arises, this modification was applied only once in the twenty-six years during which the plan has been in effect, and then temporarily in three plants.

Despite the plan's expense, P. & G. points out, important savings have been effected in construction, purchasing and production costs. It has obviated the building of plants to take care of peak demand periods, enabled suppliers to count upon steady purchases and thereby reduce their own manufacturing costs, and has made for more efficient operations for P. & G.

In connection with the latter, it is pointed out, P. & G. has not had a major labor difficulty in more than 60 years, and its rate of labor turnover in the 12 months ended last June averaged 1.0 monthly as compared to a national average of almost 5 percent.

Mr. Deupree estimates that at least 85 percent of United States producers are making goods that are consumed evenly, and thus might develop some sort of employment guarantee. This estimate is based on the belief that "a product that is consumed evenly carries the possibility of being produced evenly with resulting stability of employment.

P. & G., however, claim no panacea for the economic hardships that accompany fluctuations in employment. Any plan, it emphasizes, "would obviously have to be worked out most carefully to make it fit individual circumstances."

To make the P. & G. plan work, business executives are told, it has been necessary to think in terms of production for the consumption line rather than the buying line. Vigorous merchandising and effective advertising also are given key roles. "Without advertising," P. & G. acknowledges, "the problem of providing steady employment in our business would be much more difficult."

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 20 January 1950

FLEEING THOUSANDS GIVE LIE TO "UTOPIAN" SOVIET STATE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Despite Soviet propaganda claims of a "Utopian" state within Russia and her satellite nations, more than 200,000 persons have fled from behind the Iron Curtain and are now political refugees in Western Europe, it was disclosed in New York recently.

Scientists, engineers, professors, generals, technicians; from all walks of life they come, at the rate of 500 to 1,000 a week.

These are not, in the truest legal sense, displaced persons, and no provision is made for them under present legislation pertaining to displaced persons. These men who chose not to live under Stalin's yoke are at the mercy of the country into which they escape.

All these facts were pointed up recently by the International Rescue Committee, here in New York City, which is conducting an "Iron Curtain refugee campaign."

The IRC has 51 field workers, six of them Americans, in headquarters in Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey and the Western zones of Germany and Austria.

The organization has only one screening factor in relation to those it aids. Has the person always been anti-totalitarian, be it anti-Nazi, anti-Fascist or anti-Communist? Collaborationists are given no consideration.

David Martin, executive-secretary of the IRC and author of "Ally Betrayed," a volume concerning the downfall of the late Yugoslav Gen. Draja Mikhailovich, explained that most of those who made their way across the Soviet frontier were penniless and hungry, "with only the shirts on their backs."

"It would be senseless for any one attempting to escape to carry a large sum of money or jewelry on his person," he said. "For 20 miles within the frontier the area is heavily parolled and guarded. If you are picked up with just a little money you can claim you are merely out for a walk, then wait for your chance and make a break for it."

The IRC cares for the fugitives' physical needs and helps steer them to posts where their particular talents and training can best serve the cause of anti-Communism. One of those it succeeded in getting to America was Pavlo D. Lysenko, noted Ukrainian industrial chemist and brother of Trofim D. Lysenko, top Soviet biological theorist.

# # # # #

EXPECT U. S. TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WILL BE IN BALANCE BY '51 OR '52

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---United States trade with other countries in agricultural products, which has been relatively in balance for most of the last 30 years--the exceptions being wartime and immediate postwar years--is expected to be in balance again by 1951 or 1952.

Abnormally high postwar demands from war-stricken areas for United States foodstuffs are gradually leveling off. U. S. Agriculture Department experts now predict that U. S. trade in agricultural products will return in a year or so to the prewar pattern in

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which U. S. agricultural imports equalled or slightly exceeded U. S. agricultural exports.

During the first 10 months of 1949, U. S. agricultural exports totalled $3,015 million in value while agricultural imports were recorded at $2,345 million. Since imports of agricultural products are heavy during the winter months, it is expected that in November and December they will reduce this gap somewhat.

U. S. agricultural trade with other countries reached its post-war peak in 1947 when exports rose to a value of $3,958 million, including food shipments for relief in occupied countries. Imports that year totalled $2.760 million. Grain exports to food deficit countries accounted for half of the total in exports.

U. S. exports of agricultural commodities in 1947 were exceeded only by the record shipments of $4,093 million worth made in 1919, largely to food-hungry Europe.

When peace conditions returned after World War I, United States agricultural imports--largely rubber, coffee, cacao, sugar, wool, vegetable oils and oil seed, hard fibers, hides and skins, and meat--exceeded in value its exports of grain and grain products, tobacco, cotton, livestock products, and fruits and vegetables. In 1937--prior to the outbreak of war in Europe--U. S. imports of agricultural products were approximately double its agricultural exports in value. Since 1942, however, U. S. exports of agricultural products have exceeded its imports in a relatively steady ratio until the postwar peak reached in 1947.

A high level of economic activity will be needed in the United States if U. S. imports of agricultural products are to rise in the months ahead.

The consensus of government and private economists is that such business conditions lie ahead for at least the first half of 1950.

Meanwhile, the federal government is moving to eliminate unwieldy surpluses of agricultural products in the United States by cutting down production of certain commodities in oversupply. It also is supporting proposals for international commodity agreements to bring about the orderly marketing of agricultural products in world trade.

On the domestic front, it is expected that this year at least six crops--cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, peanuts, and rice--will be under acreage allotments, which limit the number of acres a farmer can plant. And at least two of these--tobacco and cotton--will also be under marketing allotments, which limit the amount a farmer can sell.

Marketing controls go into effect when voluntarily adopted by free vote of the farmers. In the case of cotton, the farmers have already voted to have such controls.

In addition to these measures, the Truman Administration is also pushing a farm-price-subsidy plan drawn up by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan which is designed, among other things, to increase consumption of foodstuffs in surplus supply by allowing their retail prices to fall to natural competitive levels, using subsidy payments--rather than price supports--to insure the farmer a relatively stable income.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 20 January 1950

TRUMAN TOASTED BY JAPANESE DIET PARTY IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---President Truman was toasted by the 14 members of the Japanese Diet now visiting the United States at a banquet given in their honor in San Francisco on January 17 by the Japanese-American Society.

The banquet was attended by about 150 persons including Major General Carter B. Magruder, Colonel George P. Lynch and members of the local Japanese-American community.

The major speech of the banquet was delivered by Mr. Takeshi Yamazaki, chairman of the visiting delegation. In his address Yamazaki paid tribute to General Douglas MacArthur, both as a man of the highest character and as a great statesman with a sincere sympathy for the Japanese people.

He added, "After the war, Japan was in a poor state and the coming of General MacArthur to Japan, as the United States representative, made it seem indeed as if he had been sent from heaven."

Mr. Yamazaki reported to the assembled group that Japan is now on the road to economic recovery and is moving toward true democracy as a result both her own efforts and the assistance of the people and government of the United States.

Mr. Yamazaki also paid tribute to the valuable assistance, both financial and spiritual, which the Japanese-American communities in the United States had contributed to his country's rebirth. He said, "It is only three years since the war, but Japan has already made great strides forward due also to the generous help of the Japanese in America."

Mr. Yamazaki told the audience of his visit to General MacArthur just before starting for the United States. General MacArthur received the chairman of the Japanese delegation in his office and said: You will see both good and bad in the United States, but I can assure you that you will be well received."

Mr. Yamazaki, speaking for the entire Japanese delegation, expressed thanks for the kindness and cooperation shown to them by all the Americans whom they have met since coming to the United States earlier this week.

# # # # #

JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS GET CITY HALL WELCOME AT SAN FRANCISCO

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Large groups of Japanese-Americans and residents of San Francisco were on hand at the City Hall in San Francisco on January 17 with Mayor Elmer Robinson to welcome officially the fourteen Japanese Diet members on the first leg of their all-American tour to study legislative processes.

Mayor Robinson told the Japanese that they would learn much about American legislative procedures not only in his city but in all the other American communities they would visit. He added that their function as part of the Japanese government would do much to democratize Japan.

Members of the Japanese Diet delegation included Takeshi Yamazaki, delegation chairman, Nobuyuki Iwamoto, Chusuke Imamura, Inejiro Asanuma, Saburo Shiikuma, Takizo Matsumoto, all of the Japanese House of Respresentatives; Tatsuro Sakurauchi, Hidejiro Onoki, Kanae Hatano and Hiroshi Takada, members of the House of Councillors; Makota Oike and Hidaeki Kondo of the Diet Secretariat;

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Seiichi Shima, an interpreter, and Tokujiro Kanamori, of the National Diet Library.

Following the welcoming ceremonies, Mayor Robinson escorted the Japanese visitors, and military and civilian members of the Reorientation Branch of the Under-Secretary of the Army, which is sponsoring the project, to the City Hall's meeting hall of the city council, to see a working demonstration of the government of one of the largest cities in the United States.

The Japanese parliamentarians listened with interest as Harry Ross, comptroller of the city of San Francisco, outlined forms and policies of his city government. Many technical questions were asked by the visiting dignitaries who appeared especially interested in employment problems of the city government.

In an interview on January 16 held at the St. Francis Hotel shortly after arrival of the Diet members, Takeshi Yamazaki, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and spokesman for the group, had explained to American newspaper and radio representatives that although Japan has an unemployment problem, public works programming, involving large-scale reconstruction, would relieve the situation once the various projects were placed into operation. Inejiro Asanuma, a colleague of Yamazaki's, agreed that there were far too many government employees in Japan, but inferred that such a situation was inevitable in the present reorientation period.

Other American cities included on their 45-day tour include: Los Angeles, New Orleans, Columbia, South Carolina; Boston, Albany, New York; Ottawa, Canada; New York City, and Washington.

The Japanese Diet members are being accompanied by an official party, which includes: Colonel George P. Lynch, of the Reorientation Branch, office of the Undersecretary of the Army; Lieutenant Colonel Robert V. Shinn, Public Information Division, General Staff Corps; Captain Cecil B. Baker and Dr. Leads Gulick, all of the office of the Undersecretary of the Army; Dr. Justin Williams, chief of the Parliamentary Division, Government Section, Far East Command; and Mr. Makota Matsukata, government secretary, Far East Command.

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

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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PRESS RELEASE: 20 January 1950

CIO IN FINAL STAGE OF RIDDING ITSELF OF COMMUNISTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Congress of Industrial Organization has moved into the final stage of its year-long effort to rid itself of Communists.

Three trial committees are now hearing testimony and sifting evidence on the charge that the Communist leaders of three unions are serving Moscow and not the membership. Trials of six other so-called leftwing organizations will follow.

Philip Murray emphasized that in the hearings those accused of treachery to the American labor movement are being given every opportunity to defend themselves. "These hearings," Murray declared, "are being conducted in accordance with traditional CIO democratic procedure. They are not lie trials behind the Iron Curtain."

The CIO does not seek to impose political uniformity upon its affiliates, or to control their thinking, he continued, insisting that "within the CIO there is room for divergent political viewpoints, but no room for agents of a foreign power."

The three unions now being examined are the United Public Workers, the Food and Tobacco Workers, and the United Office and Professional Workers. These are all small unions.

The only large union that has Communist officials is the United Electrical Workers, which was expelled by the CIO convention in October, and which has already lost over half of its membership to a new CIO union, the International Union of Electrical Workers.

As Murray commented, "The unions in the CIC which have been accused of Communist domination, have created a volume of noise completely out of proportion to the small numbers of workers in their ranks.....

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U. S. TEXTILE MANUFACTURER PREDICTS MAJOR CHANGES IN NEXT 10 YEARS, WITH MILLIONS BEING SPENT ON RESEARCH

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---New synthetic fibers and yarns now in the development stage will cause a major revolution in the textile industry in the United States within the next ten years, it was predicted recently by an American textile manufacturer.

Robert Huffines, Junior, president of Burlington Mills Corporation, speaking at the annual dinner of the Apparel Industries of New England, told 300 manufacturers of all types of apparel that "we are on the threshold of some of the most significant technological developments in the history of the textile industry."

He pointed out that the development of rayon had revolutionized the industry during the last twenty-five years, and said that new manufactured fibers will create an even greater revolution within the next ten years.

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"Each of the synthetic yarn producing companies," he said, "is spending sums adding up to millions of dollars in developing new fibers and yarns, some of which when made into fabrics show characteristics never before achieved in textiles."

# # # # #

JAPANESE SAYS U. S. "DOING WONDERS WITH THE BLIND"

WASHINGTON (USIS)---Dr. Takeo Iwahashi, blind author and social worker of Osaka, Japan, now in the United States on a visit to acquaint himself with American methods of education and employment for the blind, said recently that Americans are doing wonders with blind persons.

Dr. Iwahashi is president of the Lighthouse for the Blind in Japan, and heads a chain of workshops throughout that country. He met with Miss Helen Keller and M. Robert Barnett, executive-director both of the Foundation and its affiliate, the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, at the Foundation headquarters.

A visitor here ten years ago, Dr. Iwahashi said his present trip, which was sponsored by the Foundation, was at the suggestion of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to report to Miss Keller on the work of the Helen Keller Foundation, organized in 1948 when she toured Japan.

Miss Keller said that any technical research of the Foundation useful to Dr. Iwahashi, would be available to him. The Foundation would help the blind in rehabilitation work not only in Japan but throughout the world, she added.

Dr. Iwahashi, accompanied by his wife, will visit institutions for the blind in Washington, Philadelphia and Massachusetts, and will return to Japan at the end of next month.

# # # # #

U. S. SCIENTIST REPORTS CLIMATE OF MARS SIMILAR IN SOME PARTICULARS TO THAT OF EARTH

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A two-year meteorological study of the planet Mars shows its climate to be like that of the earth in some particulars, Seymour Hess of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, said recently at a meeting of the American Meteoroligical Society at St. Louis, Missouri.

The planet's axis, like that of the earth, is inclined to its orbit at about the same angle so as to create similar seasons, and its rotation period is only slightly longer than the earth's. However, since it requires almost twice as long to go around the sun, each season is much longer.

Although the Martian atmosphere is much thinner and drier than the earth's, its circulation is much like our own, Hess concludes. It is simpler and more regular, however, because of the absence of marked topographic features and because the severe aridity and rareness of clouds result in far less of the erratic interferences which incoming and outgoing radiation produces on earth, he said.

The study was not made with a view of visiting Mars, Hess explained, but to gain more basic knowledge of atmospheric circulation.

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VIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 20 January 1950

JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS, IN U. S. TO STUDY CONGRESS AND POLITICAL PARTIES, EXPRESS THANKS FOR GOODWILL SHOWN THEM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Assuming that there will be international peace and order in the world, Japan is now ready to handle her own affairs," Takeshi Yamazaki, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and spokesman for a group of 14 Japanese Diet members now in the United States to study legislative procedures, stated in San Francisco.

He said the hope of the Japanese people is for an early peace - and, thanks to good guidance, advice and help from the United States, Japan is now ready to assume the stature of an individual nation again.

The Japanese legislative delegation arrived by plane on January 16 from Tokyo, via Hawaii, to take part in a forty-five day legislative study project being carried out by the Reorientation Branch of the office of the Under-Secretary of the Army.

Explaining the purpose of the group's visit at a press conference, preceding a luncheon given by Major General Carter B. Magruder, deputy Under-Secretary of the Army, Yamazaki explained that "the object of our visit to the United States is to inspect the United States Congress and study political parties of this great democratic nation in order to contribute to future development of the Japanese Diet which has come to be our highest organ of state."

Yamazaki added, "there is nothing whatever of a political character in our present visit. In other words, we have come simply as students of the Congressional system. Since enforcement of our new democratic Constitution in May, 1947, the Diet law (organization the Japanese Diet) has been enacted to organize and operate in a satisfactory way after the pattern of the United States Congress. However, certain difficult problems have often arisen that were unknown under the old system, but in all cases, we have been favored with the kind advice of SCAP."

"Even so," he continued, "deeming it essential that Diet members themselves study the fundamental features of the Congressional system of the United States, we earnestly appealed to General MacArthur for aid in realizing this desire. We are very happy, that in accordance with our wish, we have been allowed to visit your country; and the Japanese people as well as the Japanese Diet appreciate this from the bottom of our hearts."

"We are honored to be members of the first delegation and are moved by a sense of deep gratitude," Yamazaki said. "We sincerely hope to learn the underlying principles of democracy by studying your legislative procedures. We hope to report results to our colleagues in the Diet and to our people and put those principles speedily into practice to contribute to consolidation of democracy and to the political and economic reconstruction of Japan. By this means," he said, "We hope we may repay the government and people of the United States for their goodwill and facilities so kindly accorded us during our present visit.

"We would like to take this opportunity to express our hearty thanks on behalf of all the Japanese people for the material as well as spiritual aid which the American people have so generously given us since the end of the war in order to speed up our economic rehabilitation in every field. We also wish to thank our compatriots resident in the United States for the hearty and bounteous cooperation extended for the reconstruction of their fatherland."

MORE

Yamazaki concluded his speech by acclaiming General MacArthur a great leader and a great man and so recognized by all of the Japanese people.

In a reply to a question concerning the Communist danger to Japan, Yamazaki said that he does not know what the future holds. "I have no crystal ball," he pointed out, adding, that the trends do not indicate that Communism is a present threat to Japan. He said that the Japanese people fully realize that Communism stands for revolution by violence and that they want no part of it.

Concerning the probability of considerable unemployment in Japan as a result of the dismissal of government employees, Yamazaki agreed that Japan has too many government employees. However he said, the country is determined to balance the budget and is now programming new schools, public works and river and canal improvement. Some of these projects have already been started and when they are in full operation, he said, unemployment--should it occur--would be automatically relieved.

Inejiro Asanuma, a colleague of Yamazaki's and a fellow Democratic-Liberal Party member, added that "unemployment, frenkly, is a headache--but it is an inevitable step in the reorientation of economic problems."

Other members of the group agreed with Asanuma who said that should unemployment become serious enough there, of course, would be a feeding ground for Communism, but they thought Communism would not gain enough strength to turn Japan Communist.

Saburo Shiikuma, 54-year-old member of the House of Representatives, commenting on the extent of the threat to Japan should Formosa become dominated by Chinese Communists, said, "Our island would be closer to the Iron Curtain, but the main problem of Japan is to increase the common sense and the intellect of the Japanese people. We do not know about the future, but we feel confident that we shall succeed.

Shiikuma and other Diet members of the delegation pointed out that the recent statement of policy regarding Formosa by the United States Government was a "great shock" to the people of Japan. Shiikuma added, however that he did not believe it would mean a definite threat to Japan even though Chinese Communists eventually took over Formosa.

Yamazaki told newsmen that the Japanese people were intensely interested in the anticipated peace conference. He and Shiikuma emphasized that since Japan had signed the unconditional surrender, she has no say in the matter, but that the sincere desire of all the Japanese people is for an early peace.

Yamazaki pointed out the prewar Japan spent forty-five per cent of her budget on the army and that this money could now be used for reconstruction purposes. In reply to the question, "Is it true, what Pandit Nehru said, that prolonged occupation of Japan by the United States will drive the country into the Communist fold?" Yamazaki simply said, "Nehru is not very well informed on Japan."

Takizo Matsumoto, People's Cooperative Party Diet member, said that the Japanese people had been greatly pleased to hear General MacArthur say that Japan had a right to defend herself. He added that he did not know what form such defenses would take. Asked whether "early withdrawal of United States troops would make the Communists revert to violence," Matsumoto said that checking Communism was not a matter of United States occupation so much,

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Japanese Diet Members, In U. S. To Study Congress And Political Parties, Express Thanks For Goodwill Shown Them (continued)

but more specifically a matter of making Japan and the Far East truly democratic.

Following the press interview, Major General Carter B. Magruder, deputy to the Under-Secretary of the Army, gave a luncheon for the Diet members and a number of prominent San Francisco Japanese-Americans representing various organizations interested in Japan's affairs.

General Magruger, addressing the luncheon meeting, told Japanese legislative members that all American cities and states have democratic governments yet they are not identical, and they did not have any standard design. He said that during the tour, Japanese visitors would be able to observe basic principles of democracy in all cases and would have an opportunity to select those procedures suitable to their own localities and adapt them to their own conditions.

Yamazaki thanked General Magruder for his welcome and said that Japan is determined not to repeat the same mistakes as in the past and that therefore a study of the United States Government and ways of life would be very valuable. He said that he and his fellow Diet members were eager to bring the message of democracy back to the Japanese people.

Commenting on past history, Yamazaki said that Japan had been incorrectly painted as warlike. He added that a close study of the Japanese people would show that their great desire is for peace and culture. Concluding his speech, he said that he and his colleagues were fully aware of their task and that they would do their "level best" to carry on the mission to success.

Following the luncheon meeting, the Japanese visitors spent the rest of their first day in the United States visiting friends and sightseeing around San Francisco or window-shopping with friends. The rain which had somewhat dampened the welcome at the International Airport earlier in the day had cleared and presented San Francisco to her distinguished guests as one of America's most beautiful cities.

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COMMUNIST FEAR OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING HAS BECOME PHOBIA

WASHINGTON, (USIS), The San Francisco Chronicle in recent editorials has commented extensively on Soviet Russian and Chinese Communist activities on political, diplomatic and military fronts.

In an editorial on January 11 titled "Fear of Friendship" The Chronicle said in part:

Every report, public and secret, which slips through the bamboo curtain these days shows that official fear of international understanding of peoples has become a phobia. And the height of the ridiculous is reached with the banning by the Chinese Communists of the Boy Scout movement.

Word that such action had been taken amazed most readers until they came to the part of the dispatch where the reasons are given. It is then disclosed that the Chinese Communists believe the Boy Scout movement "serves the interests of fascism and imperialism."

This is history stepping in its own footprints, for one of the first moves of any totalitarian government has been to abolish the Boy Scouts. Hitler did just that. And so did Mussolini. When the

fascists occupied France, Belgium and the Low Countries, Scouting was driven underground.

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STEEL OUTPUT HIGH IN UNITED STATES IN 1949 DESPITE STRIKES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Production of raw steel in the United States in 1949 was the third largest in a year free of war or the influence of war, according to a report of the American Iron and Steel Institute, a private organization.

Total output for the year was 77,360,943 tons, of ingots and steel castings. It compared with 88,640,470 net tons turned out in 1948 and the record of 89,641,575 net tons established in 1944.

The Institute's preliminary figures, subject to revision, showed that steelmaking furnaces operated at an average of 81 per cent of capacity in 1949, which compared with 94.1 per cent the year before. Open-hearth furnaces produced only 82.8 per cent of the 1949 total tonnage, whereas in 1948 such production was 94.9 per cent.

The report noted that output in the fourth quarter, 12,851,543 tons of ingots and steel for castings, was the lowest of the year as a result of the strike affecting steel plants in October and November. Steel furnaces were operated at an average of 53.1 per cent of capacity in the final quarter, against 78.8 per cent in the third quarter, 91.2 per cent in the second quarter and 101.5 per cent in the first quarter.

After the steel strike, however, production in December expanded to 7,709,848 tons, representing the largest output for any month since May 1949. Steelmaking furnaces operated at an average of 94.6 percent of capacity in December against 83.5 per cent in September, before the strike. In the final month of 1948, production was 7,780,779 tons and operations averaged 97.7 per cent of capacity.

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3,000,000 U. S. FARMERS CARRY OUT CONSERVATION WORK WITH COOPERATION OF GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Soil and water conservation practices were carried out on 2,900,000 U. S. farms under the 1949 U. S. agricultural conservation program, according to Ralph S. Trigg, U. S. Agriculture Department official in charge of production and marketing aids for farmers.

Soil conservation practices have won widespread acceptance as a result of the Agriculture Department's work in more than 3,000 counties, Mr. Trigg said. Locally-elected farmers act as committeemen in charge of the program in each county, working with soil and crop specialists and technicians from the Department. Universities and experiment stations also assist. Describing the program, Mr. Trigg said:

"It has made it possible for nearly three million farmers to carry out essential conservation practices. This government assistance has helped to speed up the adoption on a wide front of the improved methods of conservation and soil improvement resulting from agricultural research."

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

8 February 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

TOURING DIET MEMBERS NOW IN ALBANY, N. Y., STUDYING STATE LEGISLATURE, CONFERRING WITH GOVERNOR DEWEY AND OTHERS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Japanese legislators, who are getting a close-up look at democracy in action while on their 45-day tour of state capitals and other cities and towns in the United States, were officially welcomed to the State of New York on February 5 by the representative of Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

The Diet members arrived in mid-afternoon at the airfield in Albany, the State Capital, after an hour's flight from Boston, Massachusetts. They arrived in the city to find the hotels crowded owing to the presence of three conventions whose officials had chosen the dates several months ago to hold their annual sessions.

Excellent accomodations were provided for the Diet members who were housed in three different places, close to each other and within walking distance of the State Capitol, the Albany City Hall and the New York State Education Building.

A busy schedule is in store for the touring legislators, with calls on Governor Dewey and other State officials and visits to the Mayor of Albany and City officials.

The Diet members also are scheduled to attend meetings of the Albany Chamber of Commerce and local Exchange and Lions clubs.

The Japanese were unanimously agreed that their visit to the State of Massachusetts was a signal success. The visits to the Massachusetts Legislature in Boston and the trips to nearby to towns, they believe, were of inestimable benefit in their study of democratic processes and the American scene in general.

The Boston City Council incident actually served the purpose of showing how civil liberties are exercised under the United States Constitution, and pointed up the fact that the American public is overwhelmingly in favor of the program being conducted to aid the Japanese people on the road to democracy.

The tour is part of the program being conducted by the Reorientation Branch of the Office of the Under-Secretary of the Army. It was initiated on the recommendation of General MacArthur and his staff.

Throughout the tour the Diet members have frequently expressed their gratitude to General MacArthur, the Under-Secretary of the Army and their staffs for giving them the opportunity to get a first-hand look at the machinery of the American democratic system of government.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL ADVANCED AS BEST ANSWER TO COMMUNIST SPYING

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the recent revelations in connection with the Fuchs case, The Washington Post in an editorial on February 5 titled "Atomic Spying" said:

Disclosure that a top British physicist has been arrested for relaying atomic secrets to Russia is a jar of the utmost severity. The accused scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, was not only in charge of theoretical physics at the British atomic center in Harwell but also

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had worked for three crucial years in this country at Los Alamos and had access to the innermost details of the atomic program.

Apparently the leaks were a continuous business--though, with respect to this country, they occurred before the Atomic Energy Commission took over and while the Manhattan Project was still in control. Great credit is due the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) and the AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) security organizations for their part in running down the treachery.

The misfortune resulting from this apparent breach of trust would be greatly magnified.....if it should lead to the pointing of the finger of suspicion at every American scientist. There is good reason to believe that the existing security measures in this country are as adequate as they can be within a free society.

Secrecy is no guarantee of security. To demand greater secrecy would be to place reliance on measures which are themselves false security. When every reasonable safeguard has been taken, we must, of course, continue to trust the men selected to do this vital work. To make scapegoats of the scientists and to set Americans against Americans would be to do the Communists' work.

In all probability the Fuchs story will cast a cloud over the discussions on sharing atomic information with Great Britain and Canada. The British appear to have been inexcusably negligent in the screening of scientists for atomic work, as Dr. Fuchs, their principal scientific officer in charge of atomic research, is reported to have been a Communist in Germany before going to Britain in 1933.

Apparently he had not been suspected until information concerning his alleged contacts with Soviet agents was supplied by the FBI. American agencies naturally took it for granted that scientists sent to this country to work on the joint atomic project were reliable. Certainly the British will have to improve their screening technique.

Yet it would be a grave mistake to allow the incident to push us further toward atomic isolationism. Atomic information is already widespread, and perfidy can occur in any land, as the Canadian spy trials showed. The Communists are likely to strike anywhere that defense, moral or physical, is weak.

The best defense against them is the unity of the free world in promoting the welfare of its people and in preparing to resist any attack. American security, which is now so closely interwoven with the security of Western Europe, thus demands a pooling of scientific intelligence and a dispersal of defensive strength in the common interest.

It is obvious that common security precautions are also needed. The real answer to the Communists' farflung espionage activities, in our opinion, is the development of an atomic authority under international, not national, auspices--an agency that could itself take responsibility for screening personnel and for advancing the atomic program in the interests of the free world.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

7 February 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

U. S. PRESS IN FULL APPROVAL ON MAKING H-BOMB AS NECESSARY DEFENSE AGAINST AN AGGRESSIVE POWER

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The United States press continues its comment on President Truman's announcement that work will be ordered on the hydrogen bomb.

The Philadelphia Inquirer in an editorial on February 1 titled "Fateful Decision on Hydrogen Bomb" said in part:

Fateful as it is, there could have been no other decision consonant with America's security than the one President Truman has made directing the Atomic Energy Commission to work on the hydrogen super-bomb.

His historic order to produce this stupendous weapon--hundreds of times more terrible and devastating than those used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki--is dictated by the necessity of seeing "that our country is able to defend itself against any possible aggressor."

But the prospect that the H-bomb now is almost sure to be developed ought to clarify the thinking of men in every country about war. It ought to change the ideas of men who have been thinking about aggression and conquest and have been preparing for both.

In the hydrogen bomb's virtually limitless capabilities for destruction there is a finality which should turn the minds of the most ruthless and reckless away from starting wars. It should convince them, however unwillingly, that they dare not risk the awful consequences of breaking the peace.

The Baltimore Sun in an editorial, "H-Bomb" said:

The President has instructed the Atomic Energy Commission to proceed with work on the so-called "hydrogen or super-bomb." This is the bomb which exists only in theory, but if successfully made, would be so powerful that it would use an atomic bomb as a percussion cap.

Question: Did anyone seriously suppose that, in the present state of the world and assuming that we have the requisite ability, we wouldn't go ahead with this enterprise?

The Washington Star in an editorial titled "Best Hope For Peace" said:

The President has made both the right and the inevitable decision on the hydrogen bomb.

For many people, the determination to go into the production of this new and vastly more destructive weapon points only to a somber future. But in the grim competition for arms supremacy, we cannot stand aside. The nation which allows itself to be passed in this race is a doomed nation.

We have tried in good faith and by every means to work out an agreement whereby armaments could be limited with safety for all. That effort has cracked up on the rock of Russian obstinacy and duplicity. There is no hope of dependable agreement with the Russians. They will not even make and keep an agreement to permit the flow of traffic in and out of Berlin. Certainly we cannot rely on their good faith in a matter which involves our lives and our liberty.

MORE

So we must establish our own security. This is not to be found in weakness or even in relative weakness. Never in history has military inferiority proved to be the key to security.

It may be said that arms races have been equally unavailing. That, however, is not quite true. Historically, aggressors have struck in the belief that they have achieved a superiority in arms which promises a quick and not too costly victory.

Aggressors have miscalculated in the past and they may miscalculate again. But that is no argument for inviting them to march. The hydrogen bomb and other deadly weapons in process of development may yet, in an inverse sort of way, prove to be the real key to peace.

Perhaps they will make war so terrible and so costly that the would-be aggressor, faced with the certainty of swift and ghastly retaliation, will never take the fatal step. At any rate, in the present state of the world, that looks like the best hope for peace.

A child can see that there is no safety in weakness. So let us be as strong as our resources will permit, and let us hope that this, all else failing, will serve to keep the peace.

# # # # #

CLAIM SOVIETS MADE COLOSSAL BLUNDER IN ASKING HIROHITO'S TRIAL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Russian demand to try Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal evoked the following editorial comment from The New York Daily News on February 3 titled "One For The Waste Basket." The editorial said:

For ways that are strange, dark and devious, you've got to hand it to the Russians. The latest demand from the mysterious Kremlin is that Japan's Emperor Hirohito be hauled before an international court, along with seve other Japanese, and tried as a war criminal.

The specific allegation muttered by Soviet Ambassador Alexander R. Panyushkin as he handed his 22-page note to Secretary of State Acheson was that Hirohito "wanted to use bacteriological warfare."

The Russians, as far as is known, didn't quite have the gall to claim they'd discovered this alleged plot during the war itself. The valiant reds, after all, didn't lend us a hand in our war against the Nipponese until August 3, 1945--48 hours after we had dropped our A-bomb on Hiroshima and six days before the Japanese threw in the towel.

But the reds, last December, did try 12 Japanese soldiers at Khabarovsk, Siberia. The Japs, say the Russians, confessed they had fixed up some bombs, packed with fleas carrying cholera and black death.

Hirohito, the reds now declare solemnly, knew all about those fleas, and should be tried forthwith. Hitherto, interestingly enough, Commie propaganda has carefully avoided personal attacks on the still-popular Emperor. So why this sudden flip-flop by the Kremlin?

Perhaps red propagandists are working desperately to distract the world's attention from those Japanese war prisoners they're holding in slavery--367,000, according to U. S. reckoning. Those allegations have never been denied. The reds have indicated strongly that they'd like to change the subject completely.....

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 6 February 1950

DIET MEMBERS CORDIALLY RECEIVED BY MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---When the Japanese Diet members visited the State capitol they heard the Boston Council indirectly rebuked by Governor Paul A. Dever, as he greeted them in the executive chamber.

Governor Dever who served as a lieutenant-commander in the Navy during the war, commented that the Diet members had been "exposed to an exercise of the right of people to express themselves on various subjects in ways which do not meet with the approval of the overwhelming mass of citizens."

He added that those entrusted with the powers of government "can abuse them for a limited time only because their errors and their sins are subject to correction by the people at the polls."

Later, when the Japanese filed into the House Speaker's gallery, all but one of the members of the House stood and applauded

The exception was representative Daniel Rudstein, a Boston Democrat and former marine combat captain, who remained seated, his expression stern and his hands folded.

Mr. Rudsten told reporters: "I lost a brother in the Pacific due to aggression by the Japanese. I saw my company practically annihilated by the Japanese. I feel the visiting delegates deserve our protection and tactful treatment. I do not feel that I must applaud or show overt signs of friendliness which I do not possess.

Meanwhile, The Boston Globe commented February 1 in an editorial titled "Visitors From Japan." The editorial said:

"The action or reaction of the majority of the Boston City Council in voting not to permit a group of the Japanese Diet to visit them in the City Hall was unfortunate and regrettable. MacArthur had sent them to this country to obtain closeup views of democracy at work. Their visit was devised as part of our broad program of making the world a better place to live in for all people

"Fortunately, the reception of welcome accorded the Japanese representatives at the State House by individual members of the General Court, Governor Dever and by the House of Representatives in an official capacity atones for what most people and undoubtedly the City Council now themselves feel was not the best expression of a democratic people."

# # # # #

DIET MEMBERS GIVEN ANOTHER FINE RECEPTION BY MASSACHUSETTS STATE LEGISLATURE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Members of the Japanese Diet delegation now touring the United States for a study of democracy in action are getting a practical demonstration of the fact that the tail by no means wags the dog in the American scene.

The Japanese legislators have already seen that the American press gives good coverage to controversies on the theory that controversies constitute news. But they have also observed that coverage of an incidental controversy is only part of the over-all coverage of a story and that the reader is given a complete picture.

They saw the Boston newspapers devote space and headlines to the action of the Boston City Council in barring them from a Council

MORE

session but they also saw these same papers devote far more space and bigger headlines to the criticism of the Council's action, the subsequent honors accorded the visitors and the subsequent activities of the Japanese legislators.

On February 2 the City Council incident was a thing of the past in the newspapers and in the minds of State officials and the Japanese Parliamentarians themselves. The newspapers were most cordial before the incident and that cordiality was continued during the incident although the newspapers at the same time felt it was their duty to give the readers an adequate account of the Council's action. That same cordial treatment was repeated February 2 as the Diet members prepared for another visit to the State legislature. The Diet members on February 1 were given another fine reception when they visited the State House as guests of the State Senate.

While the Diet members were present the Senate killed a bill to make August 14, V-J Day, (Japan's acceptance of the surrender terms) a legal holiday in Massachusetts. Owing to the speed with which the legal machinery worked, the Japanese visitors were unaware at the time of what was happening. The transactions were too fast for simultaneous translation and only general impressions could be obtained at the time.

Reporting on their discussions with the Japanese, one newspaper said:

"Iwamoto was the most persistent questioner. 'Does the legislature have to accept the budget handed to it by the government?' he asked. 'Can legislators be recalled, expelled, or arrested?'

"His other questions were ready as soon as House officials supplied answers, and as Matsumoto translated replies, Iwamoto made more notations in his notebook.

"Matsumoto acted like the chairman of a corporation board of directors. Toying with this thick-rimmed glasses on the desk before him, he sat rather easily in his chair and quickly, with smiles and with emphasis by nods of his head, told his fellow delegates what the officials had been saying.

"In a light green polka dot bow tie, powder blue business suit, he made a striking figure. His English was smooth, with only a slight trace of accent. He found no difficulty in understanding the Senator's remark that 'Republicans and Democrats sometimes fight like cats and dogs but remain friends.'

"Hatano, an author of Japanese books on economics, is the only bald man in the group of the distinguished visitors. Dressed in a blue jacket and gray slacks, he let his gaze wander over every object as he listened to the speakers.

"Kondo, once a police officer in Nagasaki before he entered the Japanese Diet, was very interested in the Boston police system.

"Onoki, who is head of a large textile concern, enjoys Boston seafood that he and the other members of the Japanese Parliamentarian group have found in the restaurants hidden in the maze of narrow Boston streets, with Onoki going in for oyster stews and others preferring oysters on the half shell."

The Japanese Diet members have found the Boston people generally, and State officials and employes particularly, cordial in manner.

One of the Boston newspapers quoted State Capitol Officer Kimball, who served under General MacArthur twenty years ago, as saying that the Japanese legislators "are a nice bunch of guys."

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

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 6 February 1950

DIET MEMBERS IN U. S. COUNT VISIT TO BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS AS ONE OF HIGHLIGHTS OF 45-DAY TOUR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The 14 Diet members in the United States on a 45-day tour of U. S. cities and capitols for the purpose of studying legislative procedures count as a highlight of their trip a visit during the past week to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts where they were guests of the Museum officials.

The Museum's Asiatic art collection, comprising Japanese and Chinese sculptures and paintings, is considered to be the finest and most complete in the West. The Japanese legislators agreed that only in Tokyo had they seen such a remarkable exhibit of priceless Japanese works of art.

The tour of the Museum was conducted by Mr. Tomita, who has been on the Museum's staff for forty years, and is an authority on Oriental art. The visitors were especially interested in one of the Museum's most valuable possessions, the Keion roll, which has been credited to the Japanese thirteenth century. The Chinese dragon roll of the corresponding period in China is also among the Museum's treasures.

In addition to Asiatic art, Mr. Tomita took great pride in showing the visitors the Museum's collection of the art of the Near East and pointed out that many of the objects were obtained by the Museum's own excavations. Most of the Egyptian art objects were reclaimed through extensive excavations which the Museum has continued to operate in Gizeh for the past thirty years.

Of especial interest to Kidejiro Onoki, member of the Japanese House of Councillors and well-known for his connection with the textile industry in Japan, was the large department of textiles whose exhibits are arranged to trace the development of textile design from earliest ages to the present day.

The visitors also examined a collection of British and early American silver, and admired many pieces which were made by Paul Revere, who is perhaps more famous as one of the early American patriots than as a silversmith whose art has seldom been equaled.

Mr. Tomita regretfully pointed out the Museum's collection of sliding Japanese windows. They, unfortunately, had holes jabbed in them. Tomita confessed that American visitors just simply could not resist poking holes in the paper with their fingers.

The Japanese visitors expressed regrets that their time was so limited, as they would have liked to stay longer in the museum, but the party of legislators was scheduled to return to the Massachusetts State House and receive an official farewell from Senate and House of Representative officials.

Hearing the government officials mentioned, Mr. Tomito pointed out to the visitors that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is supported in its entirety by private funds and annual subscriptions which bring in more than one-half million dollars each year.

The fact that such an organization dedicated to culture could exist without state or city government funds, seemed to him worthy of emphasis, and the Japanese legislators agreed that here indeed was another example of free enterprise within the framework of democracy operating for the betterment of the general public.

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INCREASED VOLUME OF JAPANESE GOODS REACHING U. S. MARKETS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---According to a report published in the Journal Of Commerce on February 2 there is an increased volumn of goods purchased in the Japanese markets, and it is arriving in the United States despite difficulties created by the Chinese Communists.

The report followed a study of current freight arrivals in the Port of New York, and stated that the popular-priced finished goods are being speedly assigned into domestic consuming channels.

Some of these shipments are also ear-marked for resale in Latin American markets, and others are transhipped to African ports on a direct basis. One of the blockade-runners, the steamer Sir John Franklin reached the Port of New York last week with a heavy cargo of Japanese freight which was picked up after the vessel cleared Shanghai, China.

Shipments of goods of Japanese origin included heavy consignments of raw silk, huge lots of cotton rugs, shipments of precious metals, and a varied assortment of finished popular priced varieties.

The steamer touched the Japanese ports of Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe, and then proceeded to Shanghai where a heavy direct cargo was loaded for discharge at the Pacific and East Coast ports. Since the port has been under a nationalist siege for several weeks, it seems that almost anything on the waterfront for overseas destinations was loaded into the hold of the Sir John Franklin.

These items included large quantities of goods for North Africa, shipments for the European continent, and a variety of general cargo for discharge at the American ports.

# # # # #

N. Y. TIMES BRANDS RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR HIROHITO'S TRIAL AS PROPAGANDISTIC WITHOUT CHANCE OF SUCCESS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Times editorial on February 3 titled "Soviet Strategy in Asia" said:

The most recent Soviet contribution to the confused issues in the Far East is the demand formally expressed that Emperor Hirohito be tried as a "war criminal." This particular move in a contest of nerves should not be divorced from the other moves that are being made, nor should it be taken too seriously.

The Kremlin does not think for one moment that there is one chance in a million that the Japanese Emperor will be so tried. The formality of making such a proposal is totally unrealistic, and Moscow knows that it is. Its purpose is certainly not to get a trial but simply to add one more element to the confusion that surrounds Eastern problems.

The Soviet recognition of the rebel regime of Ho Chi Minh in Indo-China, the United Nations boycott over the issue of China's representation, the Derevyanko walkout in Tokyo, the fanfare for Mao Tze-tung--all these are part of a master plan to keep us off balance.

The obvious Soviet strategy is to obtain preoccupation with minor matters so that major matters may possibly be overlooked.

The fresh demand for war trials is manifestly only a device to deflect attention from the issue of what has happened to prisoners taken by the Russians.

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

4 February 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN U. S. UP TO 173 PERCENT OF 1935-39 AVERAGE, WITH ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FORECAST AS GOOD

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Industrial output in the United States, as measured by the Federal Reserve (Bank) Board's seasonally adjusted index, rose five points during December and the first half of January. As of January 15, industrial output was up to 178 percent of the 1935-39 average, the highest level since April, 1949, and a rise of 17 points from the July, 1949, low of 161 percent.

Activity in durable goods industries, the Federal Reserve (Bank) Board reported, showed a substantial rise--from 180 in November to 202 in December. Nondurable goods production was little changed from the high November rate. Output of minerals, due chiefly to a decline in coal production, caused by a 3-day work week, was 7 percent lower than in November.

Employment in non-agricultural establishments increased in December to a new 1949 high of 43,667,000.

Construction activity showed a less than seasonal decline in December, and December contract awards were in very large volume, more than one-third greater than a year ago. Awards for factory construction rose sharply to levels of a year ago.

The number of new housing units started in December totaled 79,000, compared with 53,000 in December 1948. The total of new housing units started in 1949 was 1,019,000, about 10 percent more than the total in 1948.

Wholesale commodity prices generally continued to show little change from mid-December to the third week of January. Whole prices of some foods and feedstuffs declined somewhat; prices of hogs and pork products rose. Prices of fuel and imported apparel wool rose, but prices of some manufactured products, such as batteries and wool blankets, were reduced.

A moderate reduction in retail food prices in December contributed to a 0.7 percent decline in the consumers' price index, which is the so-called cost-of-living index. Food prices are now 3 percent below the postwar peak, reached in July, 1948.

The December-January increase in industrial and business activity generally is making up for fourth-quarter (1949) losses, occasioned by the steel strike, and for the lag in production during the period of inventory adjustment early last summer. Recent gains in factory output have brought the production rate nearer the high rate of sales than at any time since the adjustment period.

What the U. S. Treasury Department thinks about the business outlook is indicated in its estimates of excise tax collections for the fiscal year ending in mid-1951. Officials whose job is to gauge the revenue that taxes will bring in, assume that trade volume will continue at approximately the 1949 level for the next 18 months

In general, the estimates of the Treasury experts show they believe that durable-goods sales will continue at the current level for a year and a half for nearly everything except automobiles. Sales of nondurable goods subject to excise tax also are expected to rise, the estimates show. Demand for such services, as entertainment, telephone calls, and freight shipments, are expected to continue at the current level.

There is no indication in these estimates of any significant increase in the period ahead. Passenger travel is expected to continue at the current level.

change in business activity this year.

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CRITICAL VIEW TAKEN OF SOVIET RECOGNITION OF HO CHI MINH, MOSCOW-TRAINED REBEL LEADER, AS INDO-CHINA'S RULER

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Soviet action in recognizing a Moscow-trained leader as the rightful ruler of Indo-China promises to cause a grave crisis in Southeast Asia. A Washington Star editorial on February 1 titled "The Menace in Indo-China" said:

Though the French rightly regard it as "an act of very great gravity," there is nothing particularly surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union has now joined its Chinese puppet regime at Peiping in extending full diplomatic recognition to the Communist-controlled Indo-China "republic" of Moscow-trained Ho Chi Minh.

This was to have been expected; it is a developmemt that fits in logically with the Kremlin's recently accelerated drive to spread its dominance through all of Asia, or at least through as much of it as possible.

The general pattern of this drive is becoming fairly clear. Thus, for more than six weeks now, Mao Tze-tung and other key leaders of the Peiping regime have been engaged in negotiations in Moscow to speed up the process of directly and indirectly "attaching" Manchuria and other vital areas of Northern China to the Soviet Union.

At the same time, casting ambitious and power-hungry eyes toward Southeast Asia, the Kremlin has made clear that it wants the French out of Indo-China in order to make a satellite of that country and open the way for similar subversion in trouble-ridden places like Thailand, Malaya, Burma and even India.

In effect, by recognizing the Ho "republic," the Russians are extending aid and comfort to an enemy of France, which recognizes and supports the regime it has created, on a largely self-ruling basis, under the leadership of former Emperor Bao Dai.

Ever since December, 1946, Ho's formidable guerilla forces--which are fighting for a genuine mationalist cause as well as for Kremlin-inspired Communist intriguers--has been engaged in a bitter war with more than 100,000 crack French troops.

At the moment, the latter, through Bao Dai, are said to control about 40 percent of the country's territory--an area embracing the bulk of Indo-China's population--but now that Russia has openly blessed Ho, and now that the Chinese reds are in a position to help him, France's hard task is likely to grow much harder still.

Indeed, conceivably, the task may eventually become hopeless.

This is an ominous prospect. For if Indo-China should fall to the reds, they would them have control of one of Asia's great rice bowls. Worse, they would be in a good spot to threaten and subvert weak and hard-pressed Burma and Thailand, both of which are also great rice bowls. Obviously, therefore, if the Communists should succeed here, they would have within their grip a food resource that is indispensable to the life of hundreds of millions of Asiatics.

Stated another way, the Kremlin, wholly apart from acquiring new satellites, vastly enhancing its strategic position, would thus have a powerful weapon with which to seek dominance in every corner of Asia.

In the circumstances, the French have good reason to take a grave view of the Soviet move recognizing Ho, and the same holds true for the United States and other non-Soviet nations. Indo-China is a kind of kingpin. If it is bowled over by the Communists, then in due course neighboring countries like Burma are likely to be bowled over too.

The situation is one that calls for something much more than a do-nothing policy from the free world. The Kremlin is engaged in a far-reaching offensive that needs to be countered without delay and as vigorously as possible if all of Asia is not to fall, bit by bit, to red totalitarianism.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

3 February 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

DIET MEMBERS TO VISIT "GENERAL COURT" OF MASSACHUSETTS, OLDEST LEGISLATIVE BODY IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---In visiting the "General Court" of Massachusetts this week the Japanese Paliamentary delegation are visiting the oldest legislative body in the United States, older than the United States Congress by nearly two hundred years.

In somewhat of a contradiction of terms, the "General Court" is not a court at all but the State Legislature of Massachusetts. It has no judicial functions. The term "General Court" in 17th century England meant any sort of an assembly. In official documents the English Parliament was called the "High Court of Parliament."

The first meetings of the General Court of Massachusetts took place in 1630. The Massachusetts General Court is divided into two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has a membership of 40 members from districts containing on the average 49,000 legal voters and a population of 108,000. Each senator serves a two-year term.

The House of Representatives is composed of 240 members from districts containing on the average 8,000 legal voters per representative and a population of 18,000 per representative. They serve a two-year term.

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, now the Honorable Paul A. Dever, a Democrat, is the chief executive of a state having a population of more than 5,000,000 persons. He is the titular head of his party in the State, and he receives a salary of $20,000 per year. He serves a two-year term.

Under him are the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor's Council of 8 men elected from Councillor Districts, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General, the Treasurer and Receiver General and the Auditor.

The judicial system of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is headed by a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices.

Massachusetts is a key state in United States politics. The relative strengths of the Democratic and Republican parties are about equal. The present Governor is a Democrat, but the two United States Senators, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., and Leverett Saltsonstall, are Republicans. The Congressional delegation is nearly evenly divided.

The relative strength of the parties being as they are, the State shifts from one column to another easily. Since its vote is uncertain, both parties have a good chance to capture its vote, thus making strong campaigns the rule.

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JAPANESE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER REPORTS IN U. S. THAT JAPAN'S PRODUCTION, EXCLUDING TEXTILES, EXCEEDS PREWAR LEVELS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Japanese production, excluding textiles, has been increased to prewar levels and better, according to Takeshi Watanabe, Financial Commissioner of the Ministry of Finance in Japan. His statement was included in a prepared report made by Mr. Watanabe to the Japan Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council in

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New York, an American private group organized to further United States foreign trade.

Previous to making his report, Mr. Watanabe spoke at a luncheon of the Japan Committee of the Council in New York on conditions in Japan. Council officials described the talk as "excellent."

The Japanese production index, Mr. Watanabe reported, went as high as seventy to eighty during 1949 and in products other than textiles it exceeded 100.

Mr. Watanabe revealed that Japan has finally succeeded in balancing its consolidated budget. The result has been that wages and prices have ceased spiraling and black marketeers in Japan can no longer make easy money. The textile industry, according to Mr. Watanabe, who has been working as a liaison officer of the Ministry of Finance with General Macarthur's Headquarters since the end of the war, is suffering from the short supply of cotton, wool and rayon. He expressed the hope that the situation in textiles will soon be improved.

Credit for a successful Japanese fiscal policy, according to Mr. Watanabe, must go to Joseph M. Dodge, Detroit banker who advised General MacArthur on financial matters. He played an important part in setting the foreign exchange rate of 360 yen to the dollar and worked very close with the Finance Minister in balancing the consolidated budget.

"We are now on the right track," Mr. Watanabe said. "We, of course, have problems, but I am glad to say that our postwar inflation is now under control. We do not believe that American aid can be continued for any prolonged period. It is not only impossible to expect you to do so, but we ourselves would like to help as far as we can.

"If and when we have a stabilized economy and sound finances, we believe there is a good chance for Americans to invest in Japan instead of subsidizing Japan. We are prepared to adjust our taxes for the benefit of foreign investors who will contribute to the economy of Japan."

# # # # #

TREMENDOUS GROWTH OF U. S. AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY TRACED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Seattle Times editorial on January 22, "Speaking of Revolutions," discussed the growth of the United States automobile industry and said:

While reflecting on the country's progress in the past fifty years, think of the growth of the automotive industry. In 1900, it employed about 3,000 persons and was producing about 4,000 vehicles a year. Last year, automobile manufacturers turned out 6,200,000 passenger cars, trucks and busses. It provided employment for more than 9,000,000 persons. The industry's payroll exceeded $2,000,000,000. At the end of 1949, motor vehicle registrations totaled almost 44,000,000.

There have been many billion revolutions of automobile wheels in those past 50 years. No wonder it is said that the automobile has revolutionized ways of living in as much of the century as has passed.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 3 February 1950

DIET MEMBERS WELCOMED BY MASSACHUSETTS STATE LEGISLATURE:
INVITED TO TAKE "SECRET PICTURES" OF PAUL REVERE'S HORSE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Japanese Diet delegation, now touring the United States for the purpose of studying democracy in action, was heartily welcomed Tuesday at Massachusetts State House.

The members of the delegation appeared at the State House after receiving a cordial invitation to attend a Massachusetts legislative session. The invitation was extended shortly after the Boston City Council voted eleven to eight to bar the visiting Japanese from attending a session of the City Council.

Members of the delegation were accorded a hearty welcome by State officials in the reception room of the State House and then taken on a tour of the building.

The visitors spent some time at the State Library where Chief Librarian Dennis Dooley recounted a short history of Massachusetts for their benefit.

In a library bookcase containing Japanese books and prints there was a sign reading, "To the honorable members of the Diet we extend a hearty welcome to Boston and to the State Library of Massachusetts."

The library walls were adorned with posters which had been furnished by the Japanese Tourist Ministry.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives suspended its rules to adopt a resolution inviting the Diet members to the State House.

While the resolution was up for consideration in the legislative body, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neil said the House felt honored that the Massachusetts General Court (the official name of the State Legislature) had been designated for study by the Diet members in their examination of democrary in action.

The Associated Press reported the fact that the Japanese Diet members were cordially invited to attend the State Legislature after the Boston City Council had barred them.

The Associated Press report was carried in lengthy stories in the American press.

The New York World Telegram And The Sun, for example, ran a story, with a two-column head, on page two. The report also stated that members of the City Council who were opposed to barring the Japanese visitors from the Council session described the barring as "a sorry spectacle."

James S. Coffey, who introduced the City Council order to bar the visitors, intimated they were acting as spies.

The massachusetts State officials welcomed the Japanese legislators "with open arms" and allowed them to take pictures of The Sacred Cod, Paul Revere's Horse, and other "secret installations."

The Sacred Cod is an historic placque symbolizing the State's leadership in commercial fishing. The cod makes up a good deal of the State's fishing catch. The statue of Paul Revere and his horse honor a meritorious performance in the American War for Independence.

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BARRING OF DIET MEMBERS FROM BOSTON CITY COUNCIL SUBJECT OF N. Y. TIMES EDITORIAL: "BONER IN BOSTON"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New York Times in an editorial titled, "Boner in Boston" said:

There would be neither news nor cause for comment if all the Boston City Council had done was to make itself ridiculous, when it barred from its session Monday several members of the Japanese Diet who were on an officially-sponsored tour of this country to see how democracy works.

But the trouble is that the effects of such an act cannot be confined to the Boston Council Chamber. They will be felt everywhere not least in Japan, where doubtless those who loathe democracy will play up this stupid incident for more than it is worth.

The facts of the case are almost too silly to be believed. A group of ten members of the Diet and four of its Secretariat were in Boston under escort of an Army officer, in the course of a guided tour of American cities authorized by Congress and based, as the escort stated, "On Gen. Douglas MacArthur's desire that these legislators.....should have a chance to see at first hand the inside workings of the democratic process."

But one member of Boston's Council had the happy inspiration that the Japanese "are probably here taking pictures of fortresses and trying to learn all they can about the A-bomb." His motion to bar them from the Council room carried.

Maybe he was right, at that. If these visitors had been admitted to Boston's Council, and had actually witnessed this type of thinking at work governing one of the Nation's greatest cities, they might have gone home disillusioned.

# # # # #

BOSTON CITY COUNCIL SHARPLY CRITICIZED FOR "MISGUIDED ACTION" IN BARRING VISITING DIET MEMBERS FROM PUBLIC MEETING

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the barring of the Japanese Diet members from the Boston City Council, The Boston Post in an editorial on January 31 titled, "Misguided Action" said:

By their hasty and misguided action in excluding the delegation of visiting Japanese from their public meeting, members of the Boston City Council gave a poor exhibition of democracy in action.

Certainly, it would have been sounder judgement for the councilors to cooperate in General MacArthur's program to give the Japanese group the opportunity for first-hand observation of some of the practices and procedures in our democratic form of government.

There was nothing patriotic, or American, about the Council's demonstration. It was a display of bad manners and poor taste. It is most unfortunate that it happened in Boston, the cradle of liberty, where John Adams, in the role of attorney, defended the British soldiers who participated in the historic Boston massacre.

We defeated the Japanese, and General MacArthur is attempting to guide and reeducate them, not beat them over the head.

No member of the City Council is qualified or competent to question the course he is following in seeking to sow the seeds of democracy in postwar Japan. The City Council invited criticism that goes with thoughtless performance. In the interest of world comity and common sense, as well as Boston's reputation, it should reconsider its hasty act.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 13 February 1950

AFL PLEDGES FULL SUPPORT TO ICFTU IN COMBATING COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The American Federation of Labor has pledged itself to meet its full obligations as a leading member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, recently organized in London by trade union delegates of 50 nations.

The AFL Executive Council, meeting at Miami, Florida heard a report from its delegation to the London meeting, which was headed by William Green, AFL president.

After Mr. Green's report, the Council adopted a statement which pointed to "the fanatic hostility and fiendish opposition" which, it was predicted, the ICFTU would receive from "the Kremlin-controlled so-called World Federation of Trade Unions."

The statement continued: "We are confident that the ICFTU will defeat Communism and all other forms of totalitarian tyranny."

The U. S. labor chiefs asserted that free trade unionism is the most effective bulwark against the spread of Communism. They declared that Soviet Russia will be unable to extend its scope of dominance by internal revolution in any country where a strong and free trade union movement functions. The ICFTU was praised as "a powerful force for human well-being, social justice and enduring peace."

# # # # #

RUSSIA'S RECOGNITION OF HO CHI MINH TERMED INSULT OF LARGE PROPORTIONS, FOCUSING WORLD ATTENTION ON INDO-CHINA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Washington Post in an editorial on February 9 titled "Eyes on Indo-China" said:

"Never in the history of diplomacy can there have been such a gratuitous slap in the face as the Soviet Union administered to France in recognizing Ho Chi Minh and his rebel regime as the government of "The Republic of Viet Nam." Ho Chi Minh is a rebel against the constituted authority of a member of the French Union.

"The Russian action, which was accompanied by similar action on the part of China, is thus an act of aggression against France, as well as the legal government of the state of Viet Nam. It marks a departure from the hands-off attitude that the Russians displayed during the civil war in China.

"Russo-Chinese recognition of Ho came during the transition of French Indo-China from a colonial status to virtually independent membership of the French Union under Bao Dai. Bao Dai was formerly emperor of Annam. Administrative and political powers have been surrendered to him as head of the state of Viet Nam, and Viet Nam is joined in a federation to the adjoining states of Laos and Cambodia, which also are given membership in the French Union.

"In defense, and to some extent in foreign affairs, these regimes, by agreement, will still lean on France, but otherwise their authority at home is complete. As independent states they have just been recognized by the Western Powers.

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"The question remains whether the recognitionists will now back their respective choices with arms and economic aid to the extent of turning Indo-China into a battleground for a minature world war."

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U. S. HIGH COMMISSIONER TELLS GERMANS TO CONCENTRATE ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New York Times on February 7 in an editorial titled "Policy in Germany" discussed the rise of extreme nationalism and anti-democratic tendencies in that country. The editorial said:

John J. McCloy, American High Commissioner in Germany, made a major policy speech in Stuttgart.....criticizing sharply the recent revival of German nationalist and even nazist tendencies. He warned that the Western Powers will not hesitate to crush such subversive influences.

Furthermore, he told the Germans to stop agitation on such foreign problems as the Saar and to concentrate their energies on solving the pressing domestic problems, such as unemployment, the 10,000,000 refugees and the proper education of their youth.

This speech, the most critical McCloy has delivered since assuming his post last summer, is the more significant because it was made immediately after his return from consultations in Washington. It may be taken as ending the initial period of deliberate political non-intervention which Mr. McCloy pursued in order to enable the new German government to establish itself and show its mettle.

There is ample authority for such intervention in both the occupation statute, which empowers the occupation forces to enforce respect for the German Constitution and to preserve democratic government in Germany, and in the German agreement with the Western Powers, which pledges the federal government to eradicate all traces of nazism and to prevent the revival of totalitarianism.

The Communists will probably seize on such intervention to back their charge that the federal government is merely a Western puppet, but its end effect is more likely to be a strengthening of that government against the pressure of the extremists.

Mr. McCloy combined his criticism with a positive program for German political recovery as a free nation and a key member of a free Europe, and hinted at further American aid in the solution of both its domestic and its foreign problems.

Germany, he declared, cannot be permitted to develop political conditions or a military status which would threaten other nations or world peace, which rules out a German army or an air force. But within this framework he declared it to be American policy to help the German people to achieve both unity and freedom and to share in the economic benefits of a closely knit West-European community.

This program leaves unanswered many questions, but it does hold out to the Germans a far better future than they can hope for under Soviet domination. The new American statement of policy should help to clear the atmosphere and pave the way for positive work for German and European reconstruction.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 11 February 1950

JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS SAY THEY ARE IMPRESSED WITH "DEMOCRACY IN PRACTICE" THEY FIND IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A series of questions on the impressions which the Japanese Diet members have gotten from the United States in the month they have been here, appeared in The Albany Times-Union on February 9.

A reporter asked Tokujiro Kanamori of the National Diet Library, "What impressed you most about America during your tour?"

Kanemori replied, "I was most impressed by the fact that American democracy is not a democracy in theory but in practice. The government is democratic morally also and operates under an elasticity which permits fine cooperation. We in Japan also hope to become a democracy like the United States.

Interviewed on the same question, Nobuyuki Iwamoto said, "I have paid particular attention to the large part the individual plays in the actual ruling of the country. In a public hearing, every individual has the right to be heard and is heard. The spirit of civic mindedness is very high and in this environment there can be rapid progress.

Chusuke Imamura of the Japanese House of Representatives summed up his impressions in these words: "I was most impressed by the technical advances in American life. The airplane is a common means of transport, and there are a tremendous number of automobiles on the highways. The mechanization of home kitchens is also a fine thing. All these factors permit an extremely high standard of living."

Councilor Hiroshi Takada had this to say: "We have come to your country to study democracy. In Japan, more than here, the term signifies a rule by majority. Here in the United States it means more than that. When there is any disagreement in your legislative bodies, the majority and minority factions will deliberate any number of times to reach agreement."

Another interview was with Takizo Matsumoto who said: "Our reception has been very fine, and the people have left no stones unturned to help us. The past is the past.....a most wonderful feeling. I do not think the man in the street (in the United States) realizes the vast social reformation Japan has undergone under MacArthur. The difference between the Japan of today and the Japan of four years ago is remarkable."

Saburo Shiikuma held the final interview with the press. He declared, "I am very much impressed by the high cultural standards and extreme mechanical advances. The American people are not in the habit of beating around the bush. They are interested more in the result than in the argument. Very practical indeed."

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SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON REJECTS PROPOSAL TO MAKE ANOTHER APPROACH TO RUSSIA SINCE "PAPER AGREEMENTS" PROVE WORTHLESS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---An editorial in The New York Times on February 9 titled "On Getting Along With Russia," said:

Secretary of State Acheson rejected yesterday all proposals for a new approach to Soviet Russia for the purpose of exploring the

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possibilities of fresh agreements on either formal peace to end the "Cold War" or on international control of atomic weapons.

Such proposals, which derive added impact from the prospect of an even more powerful super-bomb, have been urged upon the United States by groups of scientists, publicists, United Nations officials and members of Congress, most dramatically by Senators MaMahon and Tydings.

Yesterday, Mr. Acheson replied to the latter two directly, and indirectly to other similar proposals. His reply is that while such proposals represent the goal toward which we are striving, nevertheless, as a result of four years of experience, we have come to realize that this goal cannot be reached by mere paper agreements but must rather be sought by other means.

The basis of this judgment, Mr. Acheson pointed out, is the nature of the Soviet government, which is both ideological and imperialistic but above all determined to attain certain results which make it as a whole incompatible with world peace or with the maintenance of national independence and freedom. Because of its nature and its aims, the Soviet Government keeps only those agreements which it is compelled to keep because they register existing facts of power, and only agreements which register such facts can be of any use. By the same token, agreements which do not comport with the existing facts of power are useless.

In support of this characterization of the Soviet regime Mr. Acheson cited the record--in Berlin, in Greece, in Turkey, in Austria, and in China, where Russia has tried to achieve, and in the latter case has achieved, its aims by threat, force or sabotage. He cited Soviet opposition to the United Nations resolution outlining the fundamental principles for world peace and disarmament, and Soviet opposition even to the United Nations resolution calling for respect for China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

He might have continued the record by citing Soviet opposition to efforts for international control of atomic weapons and its actions in every country which it has subjugated in defiance of international agreements and even formal peace treaties.

But while ruling out at this time all efforts at new agreements with Soviet Russia, Mr. Acheson stated a policy which is by no means merely negative. This policy is to attempt to achieve the aim first outlined in the Truman Doctrine, which pledged American aid to free peoples resisting attempted subjugation, and restated later by former Secretary of State Marshall when he said (after the abortive London conference) that paper agreements with Russia cannot assure peace until the vacuums created by the war have been filled.

We have been and are still trying to fill these vacuums by creating "areas of strength"--in Western Europe through the European Recovery Program, the North Atlantic Pact and the Military Aid Program; in Germany and Japan through the promotion of democracy and economic recovery; in Greece through both military and economic aid.

In all these places we have tried to create situations so inherently strong and stable that the Soviets cannot make mischief in them. If we failed to achieve this in China, the failure was due, in great part at least--and whatever may be said of the adequacy of our efforts--to China's own weakness, which made it a victim of Soviet aggression.

In short, what American foreign policy is trying to accomplish at this time is not merely to "contain" Communist expansion, where this is within our means and those of our democratic allies, but to restore a balance of power in the world adequate to appeal to Soviet realism, to the extent of making new agreements possible.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 10 February 1950

DIET BASEBALL FANS VISIT "HALL OF FAME" IN COOPERSTOWN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Baseball fans among the 14 Diet members studying legislative procedures in the United States had an unexpected treat this week when they were taken to Cooperstown, New York, to visit the Baseball National Museum and the celebrated "Hall of Fame" where the game's greatest stars are honored.

The Diet members making the trip were Takeshi Yamazaki, Takizo Matsumoto, Saburo Shiikuma and Chusuke Imamura, all from the House of Representatives.

Yamazaki looked at some of the photographs and prints of baseball as the game was played in its earlier days and commented, "That is the way it looked when I played." He played the game several years ago as a shortstop of considerable ability.

The Diet members were guided around Doubleday Field and the grounds of the Baseball National Museum by Director Bob Quinn, a former ball player and one-time owner of the Boston Red Sox and the Boston Braves.

Imamura was interested in finding in a trophy room a baseball which had been autographed by the United States team which had beaten the Ryukuyan University team. Imamura, a graduate of Ryukyuan University in 1937, played on the team during his college days.

Shiikuma remarked that the scenery around Cooperstown in February reminded him of his home district of Hokkaido, which he represents in the Diet. He said that thoughts of home made him somewhat homesick for Japan, but he should be home about a month from now.

The Diet members were very much amused and reminded of home by a cartoon in the Museum showing three umpires deciding whether or not to call off a game because of rain with the picture showing one drop of rain falling and the score board reading one to nothing in favor of the home team.

While in Cooperstown the Diet members visited the home of General Abner Doubleday, who originated the modern game of baseball in the first half of the 19th century. In Doubleday's home the Japanese visitors saw pictures of the famous Yankee home run twins--Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, both of whom played in Japan during their active baseball careers.

The Diet members were told of the importance of Babe Ruth in American life as an example to youth and of the many charitable activities to which Babe Ruth devoted himself. Born a poor Baltimore orphan, Ruth was always anxious to help children of all classes whether they were in trouble with the law, sick in a hospital or just anxious to see a ball game. His visits to hospitals cheered many a sick boy or girl to recovery.

Today this good work of Babe Ruth is carried on by Joe Dimaggio of the New York Yankees and Bob Feller, famed pitcher of the Cleveland Indians, as well as by many other ball players.

On returning from Cooperstown to Albany the Diet members again remarked about the high quality of American roads as they sped along at about 90 miles per hour.

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N. Y. TIMES URGES FULL RECOGNITION OF BAO DAI, AND SEES INDO-CHINA AS KEY SPOT IN COLD WAR WITH COMMUNISTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the United States recognition of the three independent states in French Indo-China, The New York Times in an editorial February 8 titled "Recognizing Indo-China" said that the full and unqualified recognition of the Emperor Bao Dai's regime in Viet Nam, Indo-China, "was a welcome and necessary step."

The editorial continued: "It would have come much sooner but for the unconscionable delay of the French Parliament in ratifying the agreement with Bao Dai. Indo-China is now one of the danger spots of the world, a crucial battlefield in the Cold War with the Communists. The Russian step in recognizing Ho Chi Minh, was exceptionally grave because it is the first time the Soviet Union has gone so far in violation of diplomatic procedure. In Ho Chi Minh, Moscow has recognized a rebel fighting against a major power with whom the Soviet Union has a treaty of friendship.

"Even before this, the Western Powers had no alternative to Bao Dai. There is a strong nationalist movement in Indo-China, and France can be criticized for having opposed it too long and too blindly."

The editorial stated that in the long run the hope of saving Indo-China from the "Communist tide" lies in this "native nationalism." It also stated there is "widespread opposition to Communism" in Indo-China.

The editorial said that the hope of saving Indo-China from Communism "does not lie in the French troops, who can only plug the dike and hang on at heavy cost."

The editorial continued: "Bao Dai must be given every opportunity to attract support, and he can only do so if he has the prestige that comes from genuine sovereign powers and from international recognition. His new status goes a fair way in the direction of sovereignty.

"The really great pity, from the viewpoint of prestige, is the refusal of Prime Minister Nehru to join the Western Powers in recognizing the Viet Nam regime. It is not too much to say that India's recognition, which would be followed by action from most or all of the non-Communist Asian countries, would counterbalance the recognition by China and Russia. Pandit Nehru is being less than fair to the French in accusing them of making Bao Dai a puppet. He is certainly being less than wise in thinking that India can remain "neutral" on an issue that vitally affects her future. He is showing less than his usual selfless statemenship in harboring emotions and fears connected with a colonialism or imperialism that virtually has gone from Western thought. The real imperialism now is Russian, and the true puppet is not Bao Dai but Ho Chi Minh. It must be hoped that Pandit Nehru will have second thoughts on this subject."

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 10 February 1950

HELICOPTER SERVICE URGED AS MEANS OF SPEEDING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN NEW YORK CITY AND SERVICING AIRPORTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The establishment of helicopter air mail, passenger and cargo service for the New York metropolitan area is under consideration.

Officials of the Port of New York Authority have asked the United States Civil Aeronautics Board to authorize the establishment of such a service. The Port Authority's representative, Fred. M. Glass, director of airport development, told a hearing held by Civil Aeronautics Board Examiner F. D. Moran that the agency has already studied possible locations for heliports and is ready to build a landing area "when the demand exists" on top of its new bus terminal now under construction at 40th Street and Eighth Avenue.

The Port Authority's $24,000,000 bus terminal is to be the largest and most modern in the world. It is scheduled to open this year with a public auto parking area for 450 cars on its roof. It was understood from Port Authority representatives that the helicopter landing area would be built above the parking area, with special reinforcement.

Mr. Glass said that helicopter service could effect a time savings of 18 minutes in bringing passengers into mid-Manhattan from LaGuardia Airport, 29 minutes from Newark Airport and 26 minutes from New York International Airport.

The Authority's statement warned that mail and passenger movement between Manhattan, Newark, New Jersey and the various airports is "handicapped and retarded by some of the most congested street traffic in the entire nation."

The Authority's representative said: "Four and five-mile per hour ground speeds will not be tolerated between landing areas and residential or business destinations at the end of four hundred and five hundred-mile per hour flights."

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WASHINGTON STAR NAMES RUSSIA AS ONLY POTENTIAL ENEMY OF U. S., AND URGES SCIENTISTS TAKE REALISTIC VIEW OF H-BOMB USE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Washington Star in an editorial on February 6 titled "War and H-Bombs" said:

There can be no doubt about the deep sincerity, the anxious earnestness and the great scientific ability of the twelve American physicists who have urged the United States Government to make a solemn declaration to the world that this nation will never use the hydrogen bomb in warfare unless an enemy first uses it against either us or our allies.

Led by Professor Hans A. Bethe of Cornell University, this group is made up of men who are pre-eminently expert in the field of nuclear energy. They have played a leading role in the development of A-weapons, and they undoubtedly will play a leading role again--and have announced themselves ready to play it--in the development of the projected H-Bomb, a far more dreadful thing, whose evil potentialities encompass nothing less than the virtual extinction of human life on this jittery and bewildered planet.

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Accordingly, because they know so much the science involved, these men can envision better than most of us the nightmare of exploding and radioactivating horrors inherent in a weapon which they say can be more than 1,000 times--not merely ten times or 100--as devastating as the preternaturally destructive A-bomb.

Their views on the subject are therefore deserving of the most careful and somber consideration. To ignore them would be stupidity of the worst kind--a deaf, dumb, blind, and inordinately reckless brushing-aside of a warning that has come from uniquely well-informed specialists who have looked hard at their own handiwork, seen in it the makings of a bottomless pitlike hell, and felt impelled by their own fears to plead vehemently with mankind to control the thing lest it destroy every last one of us in an abomination of desolation.

Yet, granting all that, there is reason to question whether these men are right when they propose that the United States should promise never to use the H-bomb unless and until somebody else hits us or our allies with it. They base this idea on grounds of morality, but one must ask whether modern war--total war, war without quarter--can be discussed in terms of morality. Is a nation more moral when it uses fire bombs--day after day, week after week--to incinerate whole cities in a process of slow-motion torture? Is it more moral, or more merciful, in doing that than in infliciting instantaneous mass destruction with atomic super-killers?

Here is a subject for the theologians. Maybe they and the twelve scientists are agreed, but the average layman, as a person who would be vaporized or incinerated along with the scientists and the theologians, can hardly escape the feeling that armed conflict in these days is so indistinguishable from suicidal insanity that the issue of morals seems rather academic and superfluous.

Further, from the standpoint of practical world politics and military strategy, it must be asked whether the twelve scientists have really given full thought to the implications of their proposal.

Have they considered how a potential enemy--let us be frank and say Russia--could profit from it? Have they considered how things might work out if the United States--assuming the outbreak of war--were committed to the idea of not using the H-bomb until either we or our allies were devastated by it? Has it not occurred to them that it might be unrealistic in the extreme for us to serve notice in advance that we would not retaliate in kind until all of Western Europe or all of our Eastern seaboard cities, including Washington, were obliterated by a sudden downpour of hydrogen weapons?

In effect, what the scientists suggest--in the hope that the threat of swift and massive retaliation would deter the aggressor--is that this nation, in case of war, should withhold its full power until scores of millions of its citizens were wiped out.

Have they thought this through? Are they genuinely convinced that it makes sense? Or have they let their emotions get the better of their heads? To ask such questions is not to say that these men are necessarily wrong. It is merely to say that when it comes to the political and military realities, they are not "willing to face the grim facts."

After all, our potential enemies do not have to worry about being hit by a sneak H-bomb attack from America. Our system of government makes that impossible, but the Soviet System does not give us anything like the same assurance.

Actually, in the last analysis, the only thing that adds up to sense in this day and age is the establishment of a truly permanent peace absolutely outlawing and controlling all super-weapons. Short of that, the madness of modern war--in which morality can scarcely be detected--is not likely to be made less mad, or less obliterating, by proposals such as that of Dr. Bethe and his colleagues.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 10 February 1950

U. S. CONGRESSMAN EXTENDS WELCOME TO DIET MEMBERS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Congressman Edward H. Kruse Jr., a veteran of World War II, has extended a welcome to the visiting Japanese legislators. His welcome, written into the Congressional Record on February 2, follows:

"A group of visiting Japanese legislators will be present in Washington in the near future in connection with their trip to this country made for the express purpose of observing our democratic processes. In this connection I cannot help but note the recent demonstration wherein democracy failed of its purpose. I am referring to the action of some members of the Boston City Council in barring from their proceedings this visiting delegation. The action is regrettable, but I cannot help but note that certainly these gentlemen are witnessing at first hand the strange ways in which democracy works. Perhaps the action at Boston has served a purpose. Certainly it has focused our attention on the purpose of their visit, which purpose is commendable, indeed. It is altogether fitting that I call your attention to the fact that both the Governor and Legislative Body of Massachusetts have welcomed this visiting group. I applaud their action.

"Surely it is for us at this time to demonstrate our faith and hopes that mankind will rededicate itself to those principles of justice and selflessness without which no lasting honorable peace can be attained.

"It was my opportunity recently to visit Japan. While there I witnessed the unusual progress that has been made and particularly insofar as the political reorientation of the Japanese people is concerned.

"Permit me to read to you from a letter which I have just received from Mr. Joseph Dodge, prominent financial advisor to General MacArthur. He proceeds as follows: 'In no nation has so much been accomplished with so little direct financial aid; Japan is the only nation that actually has done the things necessary to place its government fiscal affairs under proper control, in contrast to the need to do so in other nations where it has not been done.

"'When these factor are added to the political and strategic stake we have in Japan, it seems to me we should do everything within reason to maintain the financial stablization and encourage the political and labor stablization that has been achieved so far.' I subscribe to his statements.

"As one who fought against the Japanese in World War II, as a legislator who recently returned to Japan in time of peace, and finally as a citizen, I wish to extend a word of welcome to these Japanese visitors and to wish them well in their sincere efforts to learn the ways of democracy. I feel certain millions of Americans share my sentiments."

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BOSTON CITY COUNCIL'S BANNING OF DIET MEMBERS LIFTED VISIT FROM COOK'S TOUR LEVEL TO THAT GIVEN NATIONAL CELEBRITIES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the barring of the Japanese Diet members from the Boston City Council, The Colorado Times (a Japanese-American newspaper) in an editorial titled "Pain and Pleasures of Getting Banned at Boston" said:

Probably one of the nicest things that could possibly happen to the visiting delegation from the Japan Parliament took place in Boston.

Being banned in Boston from the chambers of the City Council is--it seems to us--a small penny of a price to pay for all the hospitality now being poured on the group.

Boston Councilor James S. Coffey.....probably had no idea that he was conferring a bountiful favor on his unwelcome guests.....

No sooner had the last faint echoes of the slammed door died down but the visitors from Japan suddenly found themselves lifted from the obscurity of a routine Cook's Tour to that of full-blown national celebrities.

At the Massachusetts Statehouse the very next day, they received a rousing, warm welcome, as invitations deluged them from the four corners of the country.

Massachusetts State Senator Whittier said the visitors were "extremely welcome." In New York, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., told the press that she had invited them to have lunch or dinner at her home in Oyster Bay, New York.

Boston's former Mayor Curley said the City Council's action was a "flagrant insult." Chicago Mayor Kennelley said the visitors would get a cordial welcome in the Windy City.

The Japanese visitors, it might be observed are getting the best press in 10 years. And for once, they seem to be saying the right things at the right moment.

They've taken the whole incident in stride with a balanced mixture of decorum and good humor. The United Press quotes the chairman of the group, Takeshi Yamazaki: "General MacArthur wanted us to see democracy in action, and I suppose that was one phase of it." Yamazaki is correct, of course. Anyone who has seen City Councils in action at close range won't waste his indignation over the incident.

Boston Councilor Coffey expressed the opinion that the visiting Japanese were spies--and he reminded his fellow councilors of Pearl Harbor. This may sound a bit ridiculous to many, but everyone--we are reminded--has a right to his opinion.

Neither Councilor Coffey's opinion nor his reminder were considered out of order. At any rate, 10 of his fellow Councilors upheld him--and that was that. They were exercising a democratic right. They may have been guilty of discourtesy, but that may well be a matter of opinion in some quarters.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

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NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR DEWEY EXTENDS DIET GROUP HEARTY WELCOME

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---New York State's Governor Thomas E. Dewey and the State legislators gave the Japanese Diet members, now on an all-American legislative study tour, one of the warmest welcomes that the group has received so far.

The State's chief executive praised the Japanese visitors for their contribution towards democracy in Japan and also expressed the hope that their visit to the Empire State would "justify the faith of General MacArthur in selecting New York State as one to be visited" by the group.

The impressive and heart-warming ceremony took place in the Governor's office. The room was almost jammed with the Japanese dignitaries, Army officials, the Governors staff, members of the State Senate and Assembly, and representatives of the press and motion picture agencies.

Colonel George P. Lynch of the Reorientation Branch, Office of the Undersecretary of the Army, introduced each Japanese visitor to Governor Dewey, and at the same time explained to the State's chief executive the reason for the delegation's mission.

Governor Dewey, who is now serving his second term as head of the New York State Government, stated that it was indeed a pleasure to receive the distinguished legislators, and he did so with his deepest esteem of them.

Said the governor: "I hope we will be sufficiently useful to you gentlemen to justify the faith of General MacArthur in selecting this State as one to be visited, and I assure you a cordial welcome not only by the Government of the State but by its people and the people of the city."

The Governor then related that he knew a great deal about the personal history of each Diet member and he knew of the contribution they had been making to democracy and good government in Japan at a great personal sacrifice.

The Governor added: "It is hard enough to govern in a country well regulated like the United States with a long history of freedom and democracy and I fully recognize your difficulties in Japan, in the face of such great obstacles, and with a country suffering the revages of war."

Governor Dewey continued: "In welcoming you to study our government we make no pretense of being perfect. We make our mistakes; have made them in the past, and we will make them in the future. But I can assure you that our government is working well and is an effective representation of our people in both Houses.

"Ours is fairly typical of the United States Government and, by and large, we are reaching sound decisions as majorities always do. We hope that you will learn from our system and learn by our mistakes and so come closer and closer to building a better world for the future."

Following the welcoming talk, the Governor presented each Diet member with a large folder filled with miscellaneous material and literature, covering state law, government, trade, traffic, statistics, tourism, and education. Governor Dewey offered the Diet

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