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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/MR 83-

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

PRESS RELEASE: 30 June 1951

YUGOSLAVS PLAN INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS TO EXPOSE HYPOCRITICAL NATURE OF SOVIET-SPONSORED "STOCKHOLM PEACE APPEAL"

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, (USIS)--The Yugoslav National Committee for Defense and Peace has announced plans for an International Peace Congress, to be held in Zagreb from October 23-26, inclusive.

The Congress is aimed at exposing the hypocritical nature of the Soviet-sponsored Stockholm Peace Appeal, and at rallying non-Soviet leftists and liberals into a movement to counter Russia's policy of aggression.

The suggested agenda includes: "Condemnation of all forms of aggressive pressure and every act of aggression; the struggle for the application of the principles of the United Nations Charter; assistance to underdeveloped countries and free development of international economic cooperation; reduction of all types of armaments, and cultural cooperation on the basis of mutual respect for the culture of each nation."

The Yugoslav National Committee is compiling a list of distinguished individuals and organizations among the Western democracies who will be invited to attend the Peace Congress or send representatives.

# # # # #

COMMUNISTS HEIGHTEN PURGE OF MIDDLE-CLASS EUROPEANS

AUSTRIA, (USIS)--Evidence that a brutal purge, through deportation of the middle classes in communist Europe is spreading, continues to come from all sides. New York Times correspondent John MacCormac writes from Vienna:

"The mass deportation of so-called 'unreliable elements' from Budapest is continuing, and is being duplicated in every capital and many smaller cities of the East (communist-controlled) bloc."

MacCormac continues: "It began in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on a small-scale nearly two years ago when those citizens whose work did not absolutely require them to be in the Czech capital were told to find homes elsewhere. But in the last two months it has been extended to Poland, Hungary, and Rumania and intensified to a pitch of cruelty that has had no parallel since the nazi days."

He reports: "Its object seems to be to transfer unreliable elements to the country where they can be segregated and 'atomized' in the nazi manner to free urban accommodations for friends of the regime, to provide forced labor and perhaps to make an end once and for all of those who are coming to be called in the satellite lands, as they long have been called in the Soviet Union, 'the former people.'"

(Hungarian sources in America say that one of the reasons for the widespread deportations of the former flourishing middle class in Budapest is so that their lodgings can be made ready for a large-scale invasion of Soviet technicians and party leaders expected to take over complete control there in the next months).

Meanwhile, Monsignor Bela Varga, exiled president of the Hungarian Parliament, sailed from New York to Europe to try to organize possible help for the afflicted inside his country. He said before leaving that the purge by deportation is constantly getting worse.

MORE

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"Hungarians," he said, "lie awake at night. Everybody is waiting for that black car to stop at his house. When it does, there's no coming back. The new deportation campaign is without mercy. Anyone, Christian or Jew, lawyer or merchant who is not working for the communists, stands in danger of being put out of his house in the middle of the night."

Declaring that he believed that ninety-five percent of his countrymen were anti-communist, Varga said that the deportation policy was in line with a statement once made by Premier Stalin that the Hungarian problem was "'only a transportation problem--to Siberia.'"

# # # # #

RUMANIAN POLICE AND TROOPS CREATE NO-MAN'S LAND ON YUGOSLAV BORDER TO DEPTH OF 30 MILES

BELGRADE, (USIS)--The official Yugoslav newspaper, Borba, reports that Rumanian police and troops have been carrying out mass deportations of the population along the Rumanian-Yugoslav border for the last two weeks.

The newspaper says that the area is being transformed into a no-man's land for a depth of thirty miles, criss-crossed by new concrete roads, some leading to the frontier and some parallel to it.

Borba reveals that the Rumanian operation was begun in the region of Timiscara. In brutal night operations, troops and police forced their way into peasants' huts and drove them out with rifle butts. Over 200 peasants were herded into cattle cars and trucks and moved into the interior within twenty-four hours. Deportations from other villages were also reported.

According to diplomatic observers this 'cordon sanitaire' around Yugoslavia, which already runs through Hungary and Bulgaria, as well as Rumania, can either mean that the satellite governments now find it necessary to prevent all further contact between the populations on both sides, because of growing sympathy for Yugoslavia, or such a population-free area would eventually provide a good jumping-off place for an invasion of Yugoslavia.

In any case, such conduct, while quite familiar in the communist satellites, shows a complete disregard for individual rights and represents a clear violation of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights as well as Rumania's peace treaty.

# # # # #

AMERICA IN STRONG INDUSTRIAL POSITION, DEFENSE MOBILIZER SAYS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The director of America's industrial defense effort says that it has reached a point in development where it can quickly shift to all-out mobilization if necessary "with a minimum of friction and delay."

Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson told a graduating class of the Armed Forces Industrial College that great progress has been made in America's program of setting up reserve plants and assembly lines and stockpiles of strategic materials. Wilson added that this is the "multiple source" philosophy that underlies much of defense production.

The Industrial College prepares selected officers for important planning posts within the U. S. Department of Defense. Wilson told them that "the enemy is well aware" of the mounting strength of the United States. In this respect, said he, "you can expect to see in the immediate future a series of industrial miracles that will astonish the world and, I hope, confound our enemies."

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(D) NND

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

30 June 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

URGE U. S. AND UN TO EXPLORE MALIK'S PEACE-FEELER
ON CHANCE HE MAY BE SINCERE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times political analyst, Anne O'Hare McCormick, says that perhaps Malik's peace offer is genuine, and there can be no doubt of the obligation of the United Nations and the United States to explore the offer to the limit. She writes:

"There are reasons to believe that the Soviet motive is more than propaganda. Many recent gestures, vague but persistent, suggest that Moscow would like to liquidate the Korean War. After a year of fighting, the Kremlin is thought to be pretty well convinced that the UN Forces cannot be pushed off the peninsula without the help that Russia is unwilling to give.

"It seems plausible that she should meet Mao's demands for support by an offer to make peace on a basis that would maintain communist control of North Korea."

Mrs. McCormick concludes: "If it is not propaganda, then perhaps we score. Perhaps the Kremlin strategists, reputed to be as cautious in action as they are reckless in speech, are really anxious for a relaxation of the tension that is arming the Free World against them.

"It may be, as General Ridgway said the other day, that because of the action in Korea--plus the further action it has set in motion --'history may some day record that the crest of the communist wave of cold-blooded aggression was broken against the arms and will to fight of the United Nations battle team in Korea.'

"If this is so, the men who fell in that battle turned the scales of history. It is something at any rate, that at the end of that year, Moscow calls for a truce. Whatever the Russia motive, there can there be doubt of the obligation of the United Nations and the United States to explore the offer to the limit."

# # # # #

N. Y. TIMES DENOUNCES UNJUST TRIAL OF HUNGARIAN
ARCHBISHOP, SUCCESSOR TO CARDINAL MINDSZENTY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times says editorially that the fate of Hungarian Archbishop Josef Grosz, now on trial, was probably sealed at least two years ago, shortly after he became Acting Primate of Hungary following the conviction of Cardinal Mindszenty.

The Times declares: "At that time, Msgr. Grosz was reported to have refused official recognition of the Hungarian government because that might have been considered approval of a political regime openly opposed by the Roman Catholic Church. Although as head of the Bench of Bishops, he subsequently did sign an agreement regulating church-state relations and was even praised by the government for his 'understanding,' there could hardly have been doubt that Msgr. Grosz was fighting a desperate rear-guard action to preserve the integrity of the church against the ruthless, grinding processes of the communist dictatorship."

The Times continues: "Now Msgr. Grosz and eight co-defendants are on 'trial' in Budapest. It is the same old story, told so many times behind the Iron Curtain since the war; and yet it has lost none of its macabre quality. Outstanding public figures who, for

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one reason or another--moral, religious, political, economic--might be expected to oppose the communist regime, are hauled up before a 'kangaroo court' on the most heinous of charges, usually including a touch of international espionage to feed the fears of the populace.

"But before that there is the secret arrest, the terrifying period of isolation and unremitting interrogation, the 'confession' achieved by utter exhaustion of mind, body and spirit and heaven knows what other methods as well."

And the Times editorial concludes: "The patter in the current 'trial' runs true to form. Archbishop Grosz was first said to have 'disappeared' on May 31; after an ominous interval of nearly three weeks his arrest was announced and his confession reported; now the 'trial' has begun, with its usual and inexplicable first act, the public self-denunciation.

"Why the Hungarian government should choose this particular time to conduct another of these tragic mockeries is something of a mystery. Whatever the reason, the result is certain; and the outside world can only express its sympathy for the defendants to whom the doors of freedom were closed long before the 'trial' began.

# # # # #

RED CROSS ORGANIZATIONS BEHIND IRON CURTAIN CALLED PROPAGANDA SOUNDING-BOARDS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An executive of the American Red Cross has denounced Red Cross organizations behind the Iron Curtain for lack of cooperation in assisting the wounded, prisoners-of-war, and displaced persons, particularly in Korea.

The charges were levelled by the executive vice-president of the American Red Cross, James Nicholson, who addressed the Red Cross National convention in New York on June 26.

He said that the Red Cross organizations in Russia and other Soviet-controlled countries, which should be neutral, are serving as propaganda sounding-boards. Nicholson charged that these groups have consistently blocked efforts by the International Red Cross to provide amenities for war victims.

He added, however, that the American Red Cross will continue its efforts to work with the Soviet-controlled Red Cross societies, because of the overriding importance of the organization's humanitarian work.

Nicholson disclosed that the Red Cross sent prisoner-of-war packages to Tokyo and Yokohama nearly a year ago, and thus far has not delivered any of them, because of communist obstructionism. Neither North Korea nor the Peiping regime has accepted the International Red Cross as a neutral intermediary, he charged, though both give lip service to the Geneva Conventions.

# # # # #

TELEPHONE CALL FROM JAPAN STRESSING MISSIONARY'S NEED FOR MOBILE UNIT GETS RESULTS

SEATTLE, (USIS)--As a result of a telephone call from Japan, American church members are planning to send a mobile unit for use in missionary work. The call was made by Miss Dorothy Ofstedal, a missionary, to a recent convention of the International Young People's Lutheran League convening in Seattle. Miss Ofstedal talked with the League president, the Rev. Everet Galbertson, of South Dakota. Their conversation was broadcast on loud speakers so that the other delegates could hear.

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 29 June 1951

THREE-MEMBER UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE STATUS OF JAPANESE WORLD WAR II PRISONERS HELD BY RUSSIANS

UNITED NATIONS, New York, (USIS)--Assurance that the United Nations has not forgotten Japanese World War II prisoners held by the Russians is given in the announcement that the United Nations General Assembly has established a three-member commission to inquire into the matter.

The commission was formed as the result of a resolution introduced by Mrs. Edith Sampson, U. S. delegate to the United Nations

Mrs. Sampson at the last session of the General Assembly denounced the Soviet Union for its retention of prisoners of war, and documented her charges against the Soviet Union with factual records and information provided by families of prisoners, not only from Japan, but from Germany and other countries as well.

The Commission members are Countess Bernadotte of Sweden, Jose Gustavo of El Salvador, Vice-President of the International Court of Justice, and Aung Khine, Judge of the High Court in Rangoon, Burma.

The General Assembly has asked all governments to report the names of prisoners of war still being held by them or who died during detention.

The Soviet Union is the only country which has failed to reply satisfactorily to the request and has refused a commission of inquiry to enter behind its Iron Curtain for a check.

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DISGUST EXPRESSED OVER PHONY TREASON TRIALS IN HUNGARY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times called "Barbarism in Hungary" says "the disgust that we all feel over developments in Hungary, where a group of churchmen, headed by Archbishop Grosz, is on trial, and where thousands of innocents are being driven from their homes, should not prevent us from trying to analyze what is happening."

The Times goes on: "As in all political trials in all epochs, definite crimes have to be invoked. If they are not there, they must be made up. The real offense to the regime may not be--in these communist trials it rarely is--the basis for the charges. Archbishop Grosz and the four other churchmen in this trial are 'offenders' because of their position and of what they represent.

"They are victims of a complicated mechanism that involves the basic struggle of communism against the Catholic Church as well as a variety of internal conflicts and weaknesses that the government is tackling. Since the victims cannot be persecuted just for being churchmen, real crimes have to be thought up and tacked on to them."

As to their so-called "confessions," the Times says, "this is a throw-back to the barbarous old practice, long since abandoned in civilized communities, of requiring a confession of crimes and even considering such confessions invalid without torture."

The Times continues: "In the same way, we are now witnessing, also in Hungary, one of the most horrible penal procedures of the postwar period--the expulsion of middle-class or aristocratic, professional, or intellectual families from the big cities and the confiscation of their possessions." MORE

The Times concludes: "In the name of humanity, if for no other reason, the United States government should go on record as condemning the Hungarian expulsions, as well as these phony treason trials. It may not specifically help these tragic people to brand the Hungarian regime for what it is doing, but to keep silent would lead many people behind the Iron Curtain to believe that we do not care what happens to them. This is a type of "political justice" that has always been denounced by civilized nations.

# # # # #

DISMISSAL OF TOP BULGARIAN ECONOMIC OFFICIALS GIVES LIE TO COMMUNIST CLAIMS THAT ALL IS WELL

NEW YORK, (USIS)--"Uneasy is the head that wears the crown of authority in a Soviet state," the New York Times said in an editorial June 26, speaking of recent events in communist Bulgaria.

The government of Bulgaria has just dismissed the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Communal Economy. The Times says: "That these dismissals are symptomatic of underlying economic malaise in Bulgaria seems clear, just as dismissals in other satellite states earlier have given similar evidence.

"But notwithstanding such shifts and other evidence of economic difficulties," the Times continues, "the satellite and Soviet propaganda machines grind out a continual paean of joy about the wonderful advances being made in the nations of Eastern Europe. In the topsy-turvy land of such propaganda, rationing has been made 'proof' of prosperity, as in Czechoslovakia not so long ago."

The Times editorial concludes: "Can it be that dismissals of top economic officials are evidence of how wonderfully things are going? Or are there limits even to the credulity which these propagandists assume in their audience?"

# # # # #

BRAZIL STUDIES POSSIBILITY OF SENDING VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS IN KOREA

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, (USIS)--Brazil is studying the possibility of sending troops to Korea to augment the United Nations army which is fighting communist aggression there.

It is considered more likely that a corps of Brazilian volunteers will be sent, rather than existing army units. The United Nations Command recently asked all member nations which had not yet sent troops to Korea to make whatever military contributions that were possible, in keeping with national welfare.

Brazil's Minister of War has said that his country must abide by her international agreements.

# # # # #

CONGRESS PASSES BILL AFFIRMING FRIENDSHIP OF AMERICANS FOR RUSSIAN PEOPLE, AND CHALLENGES MOSCOW TO MAKE FACT KNOWN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--America's House of Representatives has just passed a bill affirming America's friendship for the Russian people, and asking the Soviet leaders "to acquaint the peoples of the Soviet Union with the contents of this resolution."

The resolution has already passed the Senate, and will now go to President Truman for his signature. The resolution expresses the friendship of Americans for all peoples of the world--including the Russians. In the statement was the challenge to Russia to lift the Iron Curtain as a step toward "a just and lasting peace."

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS NO.

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

PRESS RELEASE: 29 June 1951

TRADE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN CHINESE REDS AND MOSCOW INDICATE BLINDNESS OF CHINESE LEADERS TO CHINA'S LONG-TERM NEEDS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Recent announcements of two trade agreements between the Soviet Union and communist China made no mention of specific commitments or other details of the pacts.

The New York Times says editorially, however, that "the general nature of this exchange is clear. The Chinese communists, pinched by the United Nations embargo, need key raw materials such as petroleum and cotton, plus machinery, imports of the latter presumably being financed by the relatively small loan granted in February of last year."

The Times goes on to say: "Munitions and armament imports from the USSR may also help account for the expectation that this trade will exceed last year's total. In return, the Chinese can and undoubtedly will "provide the Russians with minerals...plus foodstuffs."

The editorial adds: "Mao Tse-tung's propagandists hail these agreements as providing proof once again of the great help being given by the Soviet government. Actually there can be little doubt that Russian deliveries aid and abet the Chinese intervention in Korea. Cut off by their own wilful aggression from supply sources from the Western World, the Chinese communists will try to make a virtue out of their inevitably greater dependence upon Moscow.

"Yet despite all this dependence and the propaganda hubbub" continues the Times, "the longer range problem of China's economy remains unchanged. If almost 500,000,000 Chinese are ever to enjoy a higher standard of living they must industrialize. They must build many new factories, rail lines, roads and the like. While they waste their national substance in the Korean adventure, all such plans are impossible of fulfillment."

The New York Times concludes: "It is a sign of the blindness of the men who rule China today, and of the firmness of the Soviet grip upon them, that even this fundamental consideration has not deterred and does not deter them from the reckless course they are pursuing."

# # # # #

U. S. AND UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES ENGAGE IN WAR ON HUNGER, POVERTY, DESPERATION, AND CHAOS

BOSTON, (USIS)--Mankind's most important battles are not fought on battlefields, the Christian Science Monitor says. The deadliest enemies, the Monitor declares--quoting American Defense Secretary George Marshall--are "hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos."

It is against these enemies that such humanitarian agencies as the Technical Cooperation Administration of the United States and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations are waging unrelenting warfare.

"Its heroes may be no more dramatic than the county farm agent," the Monitor says, "though it has such stirring episodes as the rushing of eight American planes with 15 tons of insecticide to Iran to help combat the plague of locusts there."

The Monitor editorial continues: "All over the world in under-developed areas the first need is for better use of the land,

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for more food to support restless peoples living on the edge of despair....What is needed here is not so much financial aid or relief shipments of food as the guidance and stimulus to tackle these problems at their root.

"And just such guidance and stimulus," the editorial says, "is flowing through the world in the beginnings of a magnificent cooperative venture (by America's Technical Cooperation Administration and the UN's Food and Agriculture Administration). It may be soil surveys for Saudi Arabia, instruction in logging operations and sawmilling techniques in Ceylon and Burma, a nutritional survey and advice on a school-feeding program for Portugal."

The Monitor editorial concludes: "All these efforts--and a hundred others--may seem tiny in the face of the huge problem they confront. Certainly there is need for a much better coordinated attack. But the war on hunger, chaos and unproductivity is under way; it needs only to be pressed."

# # # # #

REPORT WIDENING RIFT BETWEEN RUSSIAN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT BECAUSE COMMUNISM DOES NOT DELIVER GOODS IT PROMISES

PRINCETON, New Jersey, (USIS)--An American State Department official, Foy Kohler, has declared that the people of Russia are being increasingly alienated from the communist regime--because communism does not deliver the goods it promises. Kohler is the chief of the International Broadcasting Division of the American State Department.

Speaking at the sixth annual conference of the American Associations for Public Opinion Research at Princeton University, Kohler said that the Voice of America programs were helping to bring the truth to the peoples of the Soviet Union and cause them to lose faith in the Soviet dictatorship.

"This alienation acts as a powerful deterrent to further Soviet military adventures, Kohler said. He went on: "Stalin can count on truly national support in time of war only if he can convince the peoples of the Soviet Union that they themselves are threatened from without, rather than only the Soviet regime. Soviet propaganda is trying to do this day in and day out, although so far with only partial success."

The American State Department official concluded: "The peoples of the Soviet Union are far from solidly aligned behind their government. They continue to see the discrepancies between the Soviet propaganda and their daily life....The regime has failed to deliver the good life it promised."

# # # # #

RED CHINESE REGIMENT REVOLTS AND JOINS NATIONALISTS: CAN'T STAND COMMUNIST BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

TAIPEI, Formosa, (USIS)--The brutality with which the Chinese communist leaders treat their prisoners has proved too much for one regiment of Chinese communist troops. It has revolted and joined Nationalist guerillas in southeastern Kwantung Province.

The National Defense Ministry News Service says the revolt took place at a so-called "trial" by communist standards in Lofeng Province. The soldiers had been told to maintain order while the defendants were tortured at a public demonstration. The regiment was identified as part of the Forty-Fourth Army of the Fourth Field Army.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NARS NO.

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

PRESS RELEASE: 29 June 1951

REPORT JAPANESE TRADE FAIR IN SEATTLE IS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

SEATTLE, (USIS)--Officials of the Japanese Trade Fair report that "sizable transactions" have been completed by buyers from all sections of the United States and other countries since the display opened June 17.

More than 15,000 persons saw the exhibition of Japanese-made goods during the first week, and 250 buyers have recorded their attendance. They have come from San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Toronto, Chicago, Philadelphia, Texas, Vancouver, Germany, Mexico City and Bermuda, to name some of the places.

Seattle importer Sidney Anschell, who lived in Japan for many years, says "the displays of quality Japanese goods are outstanding. The fair is a tremendous booster of goodwill between the two countries."

# # # # #

SKEPTICISM EXPRESSED OVER MALIK'S "PEACE-FEELER"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times is skeptical about the so-called "peace-feeler" for Korea, tentatively proposed by the Kremlin's UN representative, Jacob Malik. And the New York Times says editorially:

"In the light of the year and what preceded it the skepticism is warranted. It cannot escape notice that the invasion...was initiated one year ago by a Soviet puppet regime and that the forces of that regime had been trained and equipped by the Soviet Union. The North Koreans did not make tanks and MIG planes. Obviously, the Russians could have had a "cease fire" before the firing ever started, had they so desired.

"Similarly, there could have been a peaceful and united Korea long before the first shot was fired had it not been for Soviet obstruction. The thirty-eighth parallel--turned into an Iron Curtain border by the Soviet Union and Soviet obduracy--was directed not only against the United States in long efforts at a settlement, but also against the United Nations. The free peoples of the world tried to set up a free government in Korea. Their agents were not admitted to the areas controlled by the Soviet Union."

The Times points out: "After free government had made significant strides in as much of Korea as was open the attack was ordered. Documents show that this was fully agreed upon and endorsed by the North Korean puppets, the Chinese communist puppets, and the Soviet Union. The target was the free government. The enemy was the United Nations which had sponsored that free government in Korea.

"Fortunately, the Soviet Union's boycott of the Security Council made concerted action possible," declares the New York newspaper. "Once this had been translated into action, the Soviet Union came back in an attempt to paralyze any further action. Mr. Malik had nothing to say about a cease-fire in that memorable August of last year when he put on his notorious filibuster. At that time, it will be remembered, the aggressors were winning."

The Times goes on: "When the North Korean puppets were soundly defeated last November there was no talk of a settlement from Moscow. Instead, the Chinese communists came in to defend a border whose safety had been repeatedly guaranteed by the United Nations. The Kremlin could have had a "cease-fire" at that time also.

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"Now the Chinese communists have suffered a serious defeat," continues the editorial. "The end of a year in Korea finds the United Nations in a better military position in many ways. Similarly, the UN moral position has been improving. There has been condemnation of aggression, agreement to deny military materials to an aggressor, and reluctance to admit to discussion a regime whose satellite character is obvious.

"The United Nations want peace in Korea," the Times declares. "The door is not closed. It has never been closed except at Soviet instigation. Negotiations for a military cease-fire can and should be entered into at the earliest possible moment."

The New York Times concludes: "That has been the United Nations position for a long time. It remains to be seen if there is any sincere reciprocity of this attitude on the part of the Soviet Union and its agents in the field."

# # # # #

STUDY OF COMMUNISM BY AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES SHOWS THAT DEMOCRACY HAS NOTHING TO FEAR FROM COMPARISON WITH USSR

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times makes the point that to fight communist aggression effectively, the Free Nations must learn all they can about the true nature of communism and--as the Times puts it--about "the contrast between Stalinist promises and performances."

The Times says that leading universities in the United States are teaching such essential knowledge. Such groups as Columbia's Russian Institute, Syracuse University's Board of Russian Studies, California's Institute of Slavic Studies, and others are devoted primarily to study of the center of modern Stalinism, the USSR.

"A large number of universities," the Times editorial continues," have courses on comparative economic or political systems and on Soviet history, in which communism comes in for a great deal of attention....All this is as it should be, for our universities are key centers for training our young people to meet today's needs."

The Times editorial concludes: "Democracy has nothing to fear from any honest comparison with the Soviet system. Such comparison is, in fact, the best argument for our way of life, and those who make it are aiding in the defense of freedom today."

# # # # #

UN'S INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION NEARS GOAL: HAS ASSISTED 1,525,000 LEFT HOMELESS BY WORLD WAR II

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Officials of the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations predict that the global agency is now in sight of achieving its goal--an achievement in which the United States has played a major role.

A report summing up the Agency's activities in 1950, says that the organization has already assisted 1,525,000 men, women and children left homeless at the end of World War II. Unless major political disturbances upset present programs, the Agency said, the success of the organization's efforts is "now assured."

The report, which will be reviewed next month in Geneva by the Economic and Social Council, credits the United States with the largest and in some respects, the "most liberal" refugee assistance program. By the end of last year over 238,000 refugees have been admitted to the United States, and several thousand more have entered this year. Australia took a total of 170,000, while Canada opened its doors to 94,000 refugees. Canada has agreed to increase its resettlement project within the next few months.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MDS #:

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

28 June 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

U. S. WILL ACCEPT NOTHING BUT "REAL SETTLEMENT"
IN KOREA, IS REPLY TO MALIK'S PEACE-FEELER

NEW ORLEANS, (USIS)--In an editorial on the Malik "peace-feeler," the New Orleans Times-Picayune says:

"The Moscow government has been crying 'peace' and systematically hamstringing every movement to promote peace ever since V-J Day." The editorial continues:

"The average reader of Malik's message, if he lived where communism has not banned freedom of speech under dire penalties, wondered out loud whether Stalin was cooking up the new lip service to peace to fool his own subjects or to hoodwink the free governments or some of their people."

The Times-Picayune editorial goes on: "The Free Nations naturally will signify their willingness to welcome a true truce in Korea on acceptable terms, but President Truman seized the first opportunity available to serve notice that this country will accept nothing less than a 'real settlement' which 'fully ends' the red aggression in Korea and 'restores peace and security.'"

The editorial concludes: "The only peace Stalin has accepted anywhere is one made to his order and usually forced upon other governments by armed threat and subversive intrigue....The Moscow government's seizure and subjugation of its small neighbors has followed the pattern set by Hitler. The proofs of Soviet aggression are too plain for denial....Malik's manifesto repeated all the lying accusations leveled against the United Nations and the United States during the past 12 months....Perhaps it amounts to practical notice that the Politburo wants no decent and permanent settlement in Korea."

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YUGOSLAVIA MOVES TO LIBERATE TRADE UNIONS, CONVINCED
HIGH PRODUCTIVITY IS DEPENDENT ON SATISFIED WORKING CLASS

BELGRADE, (USIS)--The gradual flowering of democracy in Yugoslavia since it broke away from the Kremlin yoke is continuing in all branches of society, and there is now a movement under way to liberate the trade unions.

In a dispatch from Belgrade, New York Times correspondent N. S. Handler reports: "The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Trade Unions has taken a decision to transform member unions from mere instruments of the state into organizations that will defend the interests of the working class within the limits permitted by the nature of a socialist society."

Handler continues: "In his report at the fourteenth plenary session of the Central Committee of Trade Unions, Ivan Bozicivic, general secretary, said the activities of trade unions must be concentrated on raising the workers' standard of living. He said it is up to trade unions to see to it that workers' rights guaranteed by law are reinforced."

Although the Yugoslav unions will not yet enjoy the right to strike, as they do in the Western democracies, this is considerable progress over the communist union of four years ago, when Yugoslavia was still a member of the Cominform.

Some abuses in trade unionism as it was practiced then in Yugoslavia, and which will now be abolished, include: No payment

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of overtime, incorrect calculation of salaries and wages, no observance of Sunday as a day of rest, failure to grant annual holidays, neglect of social insurance, low health standards, and poor health facilities.

Handler concludes: "The effect of the Central Committee's decision will be that local union leaders will have to pay more attention to social welfare and the standard of living of the workers while assisting the state in maintaining production schedules. The decision is part of the democratization and decentralization of industry, agriculture and government because Yugoslav leaders have come to the conclusion that they cannot achieve high productivity without a satisfied working class and peasanty."

# # # # #

FREE WORLD SAID TO BE "SKEPTICAL" OF MALIK'S PEACE PROPOSALS, BUT WILLING TO EXPLORE HIS WORDS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial entitled "Peace or Propaganda" says that Mr. Malik's statement on Korea has been received by the Free World "with skepticism but also with a willingness to explore his words for whatever chance of peace they may offer."

The Times declares that although there is ample warrant for skepticism, the fact that Malik's statement did not mention Formosa, China's entry into the United Nations, or withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea "justifies further inquiry." Previous communist proposals demanded these points, saying that if the United Nations did not comply their forces would be destroyed.

The Times declares: "None of these conditions and none of these boasts appears in the Malik statement. Is the conclusion to be drawn that, after the disastrous defeat of the most ambitious communist offensives, both Moscow and Peiping are ready, each for its own reasons, to seek an end to the unprofitable war on terms approximating those previously offered by both the United Nations and General MacArthur?"

The Times continues: "It remains to be seen whether this is the case. Thus far there is only the Malik statement, in which the Korean peace offer is still couched in the 'upside-down' language of Soviet propaganda, and a Peiping broadcast of a Chinese communist newspaper editorial endorsing the Soviet offer in the same terms.

"But both the Soviet government and the Chinese communist regime (the North Korean puppets no longer count), have remained silent, and until they take official action, there is little the United Nations can do except to ask what they mean, and how and among which 'belligerents the armistice is to be brought about.

"Furthermore," the Times concludes, "even if negotiations were to ensue, the Free World can never forget for a moment that the Soviets consider themselves perpetually at war with it as part of the 'class struggle,' and that, for them, if outright aggression fails, there remains politics as a continuation of the war by other means.

"This makes it essential to guard against two possible perils involved in the Soviet offer.

"One is that the Soviets may attempt to use such negotiations in order to lay the basis for a later 'political conquest' of Korea, in the manner of Czechoslovakia, which means that the security of Korea must be guaranteed at all cost.

"The second danger is that the Soviets may utilize such negotiations to renew their effort to split the Free World and to slow down and perhaps paralyze its rearmament, to which the naked communist aggression in Korea gave such great impetus.

"Soviet success in the first case would make a mockery of our dead. A Soviet triumph in the second instance could spell doom for many nations that are still free."

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO. [illegible]

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

28 June 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

FREE WORLD KNOWS RUSSIA'S MASK OF PEACE AS ONLY THAT:
RUSSIA KNOWS THAT FREE WORLD WILL RESIST--N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune said in an editorial on June 26 that it is easy--but unwise--to overlook in one's distress over the continuing conflict in Korea the fact that the past year has been a decisive period in world history.

The Herald Tribune says: "When, in the early morning of June 25, 1950, the Korean communists burst across the 38th parallel there could no longer be any shadow of doubt that communism would use military force to achieve its objectives; that the Soviet Union would risk a major war to spread its hegemony."

The editorial continues: "It was a clear-cut challenge. Had it not been met, every corner of the globe which nourished a communist minority would have been exposed not only to infiltration but to outright attack by any communist troops that could be deployed for the purpose.

"The challenge was met," the Herald Tribune points out. "The Free Nations, under the leadership of the United States, abandoned the comforting illusion that economic well-being and political stability were the only bulwarks which were needed to keep out the reds...

"The communists made another, greater bid for power in Asia. Red China sent its massed armies, under the transparent guise of 'volunteers.'....This could have meant a major Asiatic war, if the UN had responded in kind. It could have meant the loss of all of Asia if the UN had withdrawn....

"But again the lines held--in Korea and around the world... And in Korea, which sparked the whole great effort, the Russians have at last conceded that their minions have failed."

The Herald Tribune editorial concludes: "There may yet be another world war. There will certainly be tension and unease, fear and bickering. The Free World knows that Russia's mask of peace is only that, and Russia knows that the free world will resist."

# # # # #

DANUBE-BLACK SEA CANAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE IN DISFAVOR FOR NOT USING SLAVE-DRIVER TACTICS TO GET JOB DONE

VIENNA, (USIS)--Less than two weeks ago, the controlled press of communist Rumania was singing the praises of the Danube-Black Sea Canal Trade Union Committee, on the occasion of the canal's second anniversary. Today, the committee members are in prison on charges of "having infringed the principles of democracy," embezzled union funds and a long list of other alleged misdemeanors.

The dismissal and arrest of the canal authorities, hard on the heels of their public florification, has had a far-reaching effect throughout the Soviet bloc. Western observers regard the case of the Canal Committee as a clear-cut illustration of the unreliability of all communist claims and of the incredible contortions of the Communist Party line...which can portray any given project as success or failure almost in the same breath.

Even more significant to the communist satellite peoples is the obvious message for trade union leaders--that their job is not

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to improve the life of the worker but to wring the last drop of sweat out of him.

Those who know the facts of the case have disclosed that it was this point of contention which brought about the downfall of the Canal Committee. Their real "offenses" in the eyes of their communist superiors was that they tried to alleviate the horrific working conditions of the canal laborers...instead of acting as slave drivers and attempting to meet the unreasonable work standards set by Rumania's Communist Party on orders from Moscow.

This is substantiated by a reading of the orders issued to members of the interim committee appointed to succeed them in charge of the canal building project. The new committee members have been ordered "to develop socialist competition so that the project may be completed in the shortest possible time."

The Black Sea Canal is the most ambitious project of its kind yet undertaken in any Soviet satellite state. Its purpose is dual: to reduce the distance by water between Cernavoda and the Black Sea, and to irrigate the bordering countryside. The canal workers include slave laborers from Hungary and other East bloc countries, and also members of Rumania's dispossessed middle class.

# # # # #

FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN DENOUNCES STALIN AND MINIONS "FOR SLAUGHTER OF HUNDREDS OF PRIESTS AND NUNS"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Francis Cardinal Spellman, a leader of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, has denounced communist regimes of European and Eastern countries for "the slaughter of hundreds of our priests and nuns" and for persecuting high-ranking prelates of the church.

Addressing the Soviet dictator by name, the Cardinal warned, "Stalin, you and your minions can but crush the bodies of Cardinal Mindzenty, Archbishops Stepinac, Berand and Crosz and our own Bishop Ford. But their souls--thus loose and triumphant--shall forever live in God and be free."

Cardinal Spellman specifically directed his attack at the recent arrest and imprisonment in Canton of Bishop Francis Ford of Kaying, a missionary of the Maryknoll Order in China for thirty-five years.

"I know," declared the American Cardinal, "that the charges made by atheistic Chinese communists against this selfless, faithful fearless priest are manufactured tricks to wean away from him those God-loving Chinese people to whom he has dedicated his life."

Cardinal Spellman declared, "I charge that...(the) satanic, barbaric communists, themselves traitors to God and all that is good, plot to defame, imprison, exile and even to kill Bishop Ford as they have already slain hundreds of our priests and of our nuns."

# # # # #

MALIK'S RECENT STATEMENT: GENUINE PEACE-FEELER OR PROPAGANDA?

ST. LOUIS, (USIS)--The St. Louis Post-Dispatch asks editorially if the recent speech by Russia's Jacob Malik was a genuine peace-feeler or--as the Post-Dispatch puts it--"just another bit of propaganda designed to hide communist aggression under a mantle of imitation good will." Whatever the case, the Post-Dispatch continues, "the United Nations and the United States certainly cannot afford to dismiss the proposal out of hand, nor can they accept it in blissful naivete."

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO:

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

PRESS RELEASE: 28 June 1951

"DAILY WORKER," IN DIRE FINANCIAL STRAITS, APPEALS FOR CASH CONTRIBUTIONS: WILL DOUBLE SUBSCRIPTION RATE AND REDUCE SIZE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The Daily Worker, the red newspaper published in New York, is offering what the communist evidently consider a bargain--less reading matter for more money.

The Worker announced in a front page editorial on June 25 that starting July 1 it would be sold for ten cents instead of five cents, and will contain eight pages instead of 12. The newspaper attributed these changes to rising production costs and falling revenue. The Worker added that it would gladly accept cash contributions from the public to help preserve what it described as "the freedom of the press for our opinions."

The communist paper has been in financial difficulties for a long time. Last March, the Worker disclosed that its daily circulation had fallen to 14,000. No other English language daily newspaper in New York has a circulation of less than 100,000.

# # # # #

MALIK'S CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL IS EVIDENCE THAT UN FORCES--NOT COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS--ARE VICTORS IN KOREA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune marks the first anniversary of the Korean war with an editorial declaring that the inescapable conclusion of the present Russian peace offer is that the communist aggression in Korea has failed.

The editorial says: "On the very eve of the first anniversary of communism's naked aggression in Korea, a high communist official has admitted publicly that aggression has failed. Whatever else may be read into Mr. Malik's radio address, whatever concrete results may flow from it, that conclusion is inescapable. The Russian arms with which the North Koreans hammered their way across the 38th parallel just a year ago, the masses of Chinese conscript 'volunteers' which joined in the fight, many times threatened the life of the Korean Republic and the slender initial forces of the unready democracies who came to its aid.

"Red China scorned the idea of a cease-fire, unless preceded by a seat in the United Nations for its regime, and the surrender of Formosa; Josef Stalin solemnly affirmed that unless the red Chinese terms were accepted, 'the war in Korea can only end in a defeat for the interventionists.' Communism seemed sweeping triumphantly through all of Asia. Yet now the Russian representative in the UN formally urges a cease-fire based solely on 'mutual withdrawal from the 38th parallel.'"

However, the Herald Tribune warns: "Whether this concession, which has been wrung from Moscow by the 8th Army in the field, will lead to peace in Korea is another matter. Malik has wrapped his overture in some highly inflammatory oratory against the 'aggressive policy of the Western Powers.' He spoke of Korea in very detached terms which would permit the Peking government to take an independent line, if it suited the policies of international communism." And the Herald Tribune says that the West has had sufficient experience with the Russians to be skeptical.

"Nevertheless," the Herald Tribune goes on, "there are powerful reasons why both Russia and red China might wish a cease-fire now. The Chinese reasons are obvious: Communist forces have been repeatedly beaten in Korea; to Russia too the Korean fighting has been a standing reproach unredeemed by success in the field. The

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democracies are rearming rapidly; communist peace propaganda is unavailing in the light of the onslaught against Korea and only a dramatic gesture now can hope to arrest the tide which is flowing against the Soviet Union and its policies.

"If these conditions inspire Russia and red China to act in good faith," the Herald Tribune concludes, "it should not be impossible to use the Malik formula as a first step toward a settlement in Korea. The West has repeatedly offered similar terms and it could accept them now.

"To be sure, an armistice in the neighborhood of the 38th parallel would not in itself solve the Korean problem--guaranties against new attacks, some plan for the future government of the peninsula, a program for supervising both would be needed if the cease-fire is to be more than an interval between battles. But if the shooting stops, much could be debated calmly....The United States and its associates in the UN must necessarily be cautious in dealing with their opponents in Korea, lest the fruits of a year's hard and costly campaigning be lost.

"The UN however, speaks now from a position of universally acknowledged strength; its task is not to avert possible disaster or reduce a burdensome commitment, but to confirm a military victory by diplomacy."

# # # # #

SICK AND WOUNDED RED PRISONERS ARE GIVEN SAME MEDICAL CARE AS THAT GIVEN UNITED NATIONS FORCES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The wounded and injured among the communist war prisoners captured by the United Nations forces in Korea are experiencing at first hand how true democracy respects the dignity of an individual.

The sick and disabled among the Chinese and North Korean war prisoners are given the same prompt and effective medical attention given to United Nations soldiers. As a result of this care, says the United States Department of the Army, the death rate among the wounded prisoners has been only seven per cent over a six-month period, and this despite the frequently poor physical condition of the enemy patients.

The United States Army Medical Service reports that about 37,000 enemy prisoners have been admitted as patients to American military hospitals in Korea.

The captured troops have an "unduly high incidence of diseases, including leprosy, smallpox, typhus, tetanus and other epidemic diseases," but United Nations medical care of the disabled prisoners has brought the "remarkably low death rate despite great complications present in the majority of cases treated."

# # # # #

RED CHINESE ADMIT UNDERGROUND FORCES HAVE CREATED CRITICAL PROBLEM

HONG KONG, (USIS)--The Chinese communists have admitted with unaccustomed candor that armed underground forces have created a critical situation in the important East China area.

The admission was made in a warning issued to the East China Military and Administrative Commission by its public security chief, at a meeting in Shanghai. The warning was published in the Shanghai newspaper Hsin Wen Jih Pao. Copies of the newspaper dated March 18 were smuggled out of red China and have just reached Hong Kong.

The communist official said that "political assassinations" of red functionaries were increasing...that the situation was "critical and widespread," and that--as he put it--"the losses incurred by the people can hardly be estimated." He demanded stronger "anti-counter-revolutionary" measures.

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 27 June 1951

IMPROPER TO DIGNIFY RUSSIAN POLICIES AS WORLD MOVEMENT, U. S. EDUCATOR CLAIMS, WHEN SOVIET AIMS ONLY AT EXPANSION OF ITS EMPIRE

SANTA BARBARA, California, (USIS)--An American educator says the Free Nations should not dignify Soviet policies by the term "world communism" which, he declares, is basically nothing more than Russian expansionism.

He is Dr. Edmund Massen of the University of California who declares: "The more we treat communism as an international movement, the more we dignify it, the more we flatter the ego of the Stalinists and the more we...strengthen the belief that the reality of Russia's policies are a 'world movement.'"

Dr. Massen draws a parallel between Russian imperial autocracy of a hundred years ago and the present Stalin government. He was born in Russia of French parents and has made an extensive study of the country's language and history.

"If the primary emphasis is put on Russia as the enemy of world peace," declares the professor, "then the non-Russian communists become the dupes of the Russian idea, the tools of Russian expansionism."

# # # # #

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA BEAMED TO U. S. COMPETES WITH FOUR NATIONAL NETWORKS AND 2,000 INDIVIDUAL STATIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Radio Moscow's latest propaganda campaign provides additional evidence of the Kremlin's incredible ignorance about every-day life in the United States.

The overseas transmitters of Radio Moscow have evidently increased the power of their North American transmissions. And the number of English-language broadcasts beamed to the United States from Russia has virtually doubled in the last six months.

The Soviet propagandists are apparently unaware that their competitors for the attention of American listeners are four nationwide broadcasting networks and more than 2,000 individual stations, offering an endless variety of programs designed to suit all tastes.

As for news broadcasts, no American listener in his right mind would tune to the Soviet shortwave frequency to find out what's going on in the world. He can turn on his radio at any hour of the day or night and hear news broadcasts which are everything the Soviet propaganda broadcasts are not--factual, objective, reliable, and up-to-the-minute.

# # # # #

WARN AGAINST BELIEF IN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM AS A POLITICAL FAITH

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The pernicious nature of international communism has been emphasized by one of America's most distinguished air commanders, General George Kenney, in a speech in New York City.

General Kenney warned against the concept of international communism as a political faith. "It is not a political faith," he declared. "It has nothing in common with democratic, parliamentary government. It is a vast terroristic conspiracy aimed at

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overthrowing our government and all other democratic governments. Nothing less than world domination is its goal."

General Kenney was air commander in the Pacific under General of the Army Douglas MacArthur during World War II.

# # # # #

INDIA GOES ON FULL FOOD RATION AS RESULT OF SHIPMENT OF GRAIN FROM U. S.

NEW DELHI, (USIS)--The Government of India has announced plans for the immediate restoration of a full food ration and for an increase in food allocations to sub-standard areas, thanks to the action of the United States in making two million tons of food grains available to India.

The basic ration had been cut back 25 percent, when it appeared that a nationwide famine was imminent. The impending arrival of the American grain has eliminated that danger, however. India's major newspapers have hailed the action of the United States Congress in approving the grain bill as "a spontaneous gesture of goodwill and friendship" toward the Indian people.

It is generally conceded that the American grain will save thousands, and perhaps millions, of Indian lives. A good share of the subcontinent's huge population has been subsisting for months on the edge of starvation.

# # # # #

"COMMITTEE FOR A FREE ASIA" FORMED TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

SAN FRANCISCO, (USIS)--An editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle welcomes the formation of the Committee For a Free Asia, a group of private American citizens who are seeking "to establish channels of direct communication between the people of Asia and the people of the Free World everywhere."

The editorial points out that "the struggle in which Russia and the Free Nations are now involved is a struggle for men's minds.

The Chronicle adds that the Free Nations have been slower to act on this fact than the Soviet Union which has developed a world-wide apparatus to spread its false propaganda.

The San Francisco newspaper goes on to say: "A group of concerned and prominent San Franciscans, aware of these inadequacies, especially as regards the struggle in Asia, determined to do something constructive about them....They organized the Committee for a Free Asia."

The purpose of the Committee, as expressed by Chairman Brayton Wilbur, is "to establish channels of direct communication through which an exchange of the thoughts, the hopes, and the inspirations of the people of Asia with the people of America and of Europe can weld a union of free men which can roll back the dark forces of Soviet imperialism."

The prospectus of the Committee says, "The base of operations is in San Francisco. Here teams will be formed of Asians and Americans to write articles for publication in English and the colloquial languages of Asia and in appropriate form for distribution in Asia. Lectures will be provided...in the United States, to convey messages from personal experience of what regimentation under communist slavery really means. The news of suppression of liberty and communist acts of violence behind the Iron Curtain in China will be issued."

The San Francisco Chronicle concludes: "With adequate public backing, this group can move into areas where a government activity could not penetrate. It can operate with a freedom denied government activities....We look for the Committee's effort to develop into an important adjunct of the effort of free people in the Far East--a valuable and effective weapon in a critical area of the world."

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(D) NLS

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

26 June 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

ECONOMY OF MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES STEADILY IMPROVES, DESPITE DIVERSION OF SOME RESOURCES FOR DEFENSE AGAINST COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--An editorial in the Washington Star says that a reading of the third annual report on Marshall Plan activities by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation shows that American aid "obviously has been well invested."

The Star goes on: "With $11 billion of it, as the report points out, the recipient countries have already earned $29 billion more in real income--a development that has played a tremendous role in restoring the West to the kind of vigor and strength it must have to cope with the threat of red aggression.

"Moreover," says the Times, "this additional real income has in turn been largely reinvested to create new wealth--new plants, new equipment, and new agricultural and industrial enterprises designed to expand production and promote steadily rising living standards. In the process the Free European economy has been moving closer and closer toward a self-supporting basis in terms of ability to balance imports with exports."

The Star also notes that although the Marshall Plan countries at first imported $8 billion worth of goods for which they could not pay, the dangerous "dollar gap" has now been reduced, through aid, to only $1 billion.

The editorial continues: "Dangerous world tension and the need to rearm have lately forced the Marshall Plan countries to divert a lot more of their resources to defense, but they have emphasized in their report their resolve to do everything possible to build up military strength and at the same time prevent a setback in the steady recovery of their civilian economies. To that end, they have drawn up a ten-point program of action aimed at achieving among other things, effective control of inflation, reduction of trade barriers and increased production of key materials in Europe and overseas..."

The Star concludes: "Our Economic Cooperation Administration, which administers the Marshall Plan, has repeatedly made the point that the participating countries, if they act vigorously and together --with vision and determination--can expand their agricultural and industrial production by $100 billion a year between now and 1961.

"That is a great goal for them to strive for, and the program outlined by the report constitutes a good step toward it. If they do what they say they hope to do, then Western Europe can look forward to a continuing advance toward both prosperity and security."

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SOVIET-CONTROLLED EAST GERMANY'S ECONOMY IN "CHAOTIC" CONDITION

BERLIN, (USIS)--Frequent reports of the breakdown and deterioration of the economy of Soviet-controlled Eastern Germany have been confirmed by a spokesman for the office of the United States High Commissioner.

New York Times correspondent Kathleen McLaughlin says that the American official verified reports reaching Western economists that there have been mass dismissals of East Zone workers because of the scarcity of raw materials and that what she terms "increasingly embarassing political situations" have developed as a result of chaotic industrial conditions.

MORE

Miss McLaughlin adds that the spokesman would not forecast the effect of the developments on the annual quotas set by the communist five-year plan, but he pointed out that only "heroic efforts" can save the program by the end of the present year."

The Times correspondent reports that the East German economic dilemma arises from a curtailment of imports from both Eastern and Western markets. This has "wreaked havoc" on production, especially that of the so-called "people's-owned" plants.

"On one hand," declares Miss McLaughlin, "the communist administration continues its pressure on workers to accelerate individual production, and, on the other, factories are unable to keep their employees busy because of the lack of raw material."

Imports from the East have fallen off because Minister of Foreign Trade George Handke failed to conclude trade pacts with Poland and Czechoslovakia. Those from the West dropped because both sides have failed to agree on terms for an inter-zone trade agreement.

Miss McLaughin goes on to say: "Further bad news is impending for the East German administration as the result of the current negotiations on trade union wage scale contracts....Credence is now given here to reports on riots at the Leuna Works and other places in protest against projected wage cuts."

The New York Times correspondent concludes: "A major contributing factor in the present dislocation of East Zone industry is said to be the sweeping reorganization of the entire system begun early this year in an attempt to gear the whole Soviet zone to the requirements of the five-year plan as integrated with other Soviet satellite states."

# # # # #

COMMUNISTS CALL EAST GERMAN WOMEN "UNPROGRESSIVE" BECAUSE THEY ARE UNWILLING TO LEAVE HOMES FOR FACTORY WORK

BERLIN, (USIS)--The communist regime of East Germany is having a hard time in getting the women of that area out of the homes and into the factories to help meet the reds' economic goals.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the East German five-year plan, which started last January, demands 2,000,000 extra hands. Since nearly all able-bodied male workers already are absorbed in the zone's economic structure, fresh labor must be taken from the home and from the schools.

East Germany's communist leaders have been attacking what they call the "unprogressive" attitude of women who will not join the industrial army. They also have complained of the "reactionary" attitude of their menfolk, who say that a "woman's place is in the home."

One of the communist measures to counter the resistance of the East German women to factory work was revealed by the communist Minister of Labor, Roman Chwalek. In a speech to trade union leaders, he mentioned a new law which would draft all women from 20 to 45 years of age into industry. He admitted that the Russian zone's economic plan is "doomed to failure" if the 2,000,000 housewives continue their open or concealed resistance to factory work.

In the meantime, a propaganda campaign "to enlighten" the people as to their responsibilities in meeting communist goals is being carried on by the communist-dominated Socialist Unity Party (SED). Much of the "enlightening" is done at zonewide party meetings and during the hours allotted for training in trade unionism.

Communist spokesmen admit they expect the fight against what they call "out of date" notions to be long and hard. # # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b), NARS Date

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

PRESS RELEASE: 26 June 1951

DEPLORE UN DRAFT CONVENTION ON PRESS FREEDOM AS INSTRUMENT THAT, INSTEAD OF PROMOTING PRESS FREEDOM, MIGHT ENCOURAGE SUPPRESSION

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Herald Tribune, entitled "Freedom of Information," deplores the new United Nations draft convention of freedom of the press as an instrument that, far from assuring freedom, may instead encourage government suppression.

The Herald Tribune declares: "Proposals for a great international instrument which would establish world standards of press freedom enlisted the hopes of many Americans in the still undisillusioned era just after the war. The hopes have long since faded; and for a good while now, the chief American effort has been to prevent the United Nations draft convention on freedom for information from turning into a charter of governmental suppression. This effort has now reached a climax in the United States note flatly rejecting the draft convention and refusing to go farther with a futile proceeding."

The editorial goes on: "Here is the lesson of experience. Freedom of speech and press is not the creation of any form of words; it is an outgrowth of the basic structure of those societies which have learned its value, and the most solemn legal enactment cannot impose the concept on those societies in whose inner fiber it does not already lie. Such a freedom has to be felt and lived before it can be written into law.

"Indeed the great strength of our own American First Amendment rests in the fact that it was never precisely codified; to codify is to introduce exceptions; to make exception is to provide the levers for destruction of the principle. Each generation has been left to interpret or re-interpret the Amendment in practice, but the principle has survived in undiminished vigor..."

And the Herald Tribune concludes: "Great sections of humanity today live under forms of society to which press freedom, in any real sense, is a deadly poison. It is impossible to legislate this situation away, and dangerous to attempt to compromise with it. We can advance the cause of freedom by the force of our example, but it is only by themselves that the unfree can be liberated."

# # # # #

HUMANITARIAN NATURE OF "POINT FOUR" STRESSED

BOSTON, (USIS)--The humanitarian nature of American "Point Four" aid to foreign countries is stressed in a Christian Science Monitor editorial titled, "The Point of 'Point Four.'"

The Monitor says: "Few elements in American foreign policy are less generally understood and none is more valuable potentially than this attempt to share American know-how with underdeveloped countries...'Point Four'...has aready achieved remarkable results in helping other countries to help themselves.

"In India, for instance," the Monitor editorial points out, "a United States Agriculture Department specialist, operating under 'Point Four,' has enabled farmers in a given area to double their yields without bringing in tractors or other heavy machinery."

The Monitor editorial concludes: "'Point Four' can stimulate and help to guide such creativeness in a way that no one can call either Utopian 'do-goodism' or dollar imperialism."

MORE

ACTION OF WESTERN DEPUTIES IN BREAKING OFF PARIS CONFERENCE ENDED "MOCKERY"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The action of the Western deputies in breaking off the fruitless Paris Conference is the subject of an editorial in the Washington Star, titled "Ending the Mockery at Paris."

The Star says: "In its latest reply to the latest Anglo-French-American notes on the Big Four deadlock in Paris, (the Kremlin) had done little more than restate, for the umpteenth time, that it will agree to break that deadlock only if the Western Powers accept a demand which they have just as frequently rejected.

"So at long last France, Britain and the United States have decided to end one of the dreariest international meetings in modern history."

The editorial continues: "Some weeks ago, when it looked as though the Paris meeting was on the verge of success, Mr. Gromyko came forward with the demand that the Atlantic Pact and American military bases be formally listed as major items of business drawn up for a Big Four conference.

"The Kremlin has been insisting on this ever since....Actually, of course, the Atlantic Pact and American bases exist only because the threat of Soviet aggression has made them an imperative part of the Free World's defenses.

"In other words," the Star emphasizes, "they are effects, not causes, of present-day war dangers--dangers that have their source in Moscow....Stated in simple, non-technical language, the men of the Kremlin have taken the position that they will agree to a Foreign Ministers' Conference only if, prior to such a conference, the West implicitly accuses itself, in effect, of threatening the peace because it has undertaken defensive measures against aggression."

The Star goes on: "That is to say, the would-be murderer would have his would-be victims concede in advance that they are dangerous trouble-makers for trying to stop him from bashing in their heads, cutting their throats, or otherwise doing mortal damage to them.

"It seems hardly conceivable," the Star says, "that the Soviet Union expects France, Britain, the United States and the rest of the Free World ever to give serious thought to making any such concession. The mere fact that that is what the Russians keep on demanding--through Mr. Gromyko and in formal notes--strongly suggests that they do not really want a Big Four Conference.

"In the circumstances, the Star editorial concludes, "the three Western Powers have had hardly any other choice than to call off the meeting there, leaving the next move up to the Kremlin."

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RED CHINESE BLOOD BATH CONTINUES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times notes editorially that recent news from Shanghai indicates that the Chinese communist blood bath has not abated. Says the Times:

"Mass executions are still the order of the day, and they are being used to stamp out any vestiges of opposition to the new regime That means that they are being used also as instruments of personal and political revenge and likewise as a weapon of crude terrorism.

"We recoil from this spectacle with shock and horror," continues the editorial, "partly because it is a betrayal of the real China.... The Chinese in times past have made thousands of friends for themselves all over the world. Peiping seems ruthlessly bent now on making as many enemies as possible."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1) NLE NO.

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

26 June 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

WORKERS' LIVING STANDARDS THROUGHOUT WORLD SAID TO HAVE BEEN JEOPARDIZED BY COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN KOREA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--General Secretary J. H. Oldenbroek of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions says the Free World must not let economic considerations deflect its thoughts from what he terms, "the culprits responsible for the present world situation--the aggressors in Korea and all who support them."

The statement is from the annual report which Oldenbroek will present at the Second World Congress of the International Organization which opens in Milan on July 4. The report goes on to say that economic recovery in the Free World has been upset by the "unprovoked communist attack on Korea, thus jeopardizing workers' living standards throughout the world.

Oldenbroek charges the communists with seeking the "calculated effect" of hindering economic aid to underdeveloped countries when they started the aggression in Korea. He warns that the democratic nations must take timely and concerted action to maintain the stability of their economies.

A major consideration of ICFTU, he says, is "the appalling misery in which the bulk of the population of the economically less advanced countries live," and he goes on to recommend as a counter to this the adoption of full employment measures by the Free World.

# # # # #

FREEDOM, HUMAN BETTERMENT, AND PEACE STATED AS U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

GENEVA, (USIS)--United States Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin says the Free Nations of the world have given clear and unmistakable evidence of their determination to win peace with honor and avoid a third world war.

--In an address to the United Nations International Labor Organization at Geneva recently, Secretary Tobin declared: "Let me emphasize that the foreign policy of the United States has three objectives--freedom, human betterment, and peace."

The American labor official stressed the United States determination to take the lead in a world-wide appeal for peace and to expose the world imperialism which is the real motive for the so-called communist peace movements.

Said Tobin: "Freedom and human betterment are meaningless if the civilized world lies in ruins as the aftermath of another world war. But world peace is not worth having if the price we have to pay for it is freedom."

# # # # #

COMMUNIST PRACTICE OF HOLDING PRISONERS INCOMMUNICADO IS CALLED "OUTRAGEOUS"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times says that the communist practice of keeping prisoners incommunicado, as in the case of American correspondent William Oatis, is "outrageous."

The Times declares: "News that the arrested Associated Press correspondent in Prague, William Oatis, will soon come to trial is good news in the sense that it implies he is still alive. In the almost two months that have gone by since his disappearance on April 23, Mr. Oatis has been held incommunicado. No word has been available from him and no American, diplomat or otherwise, has been permitted to visit him.

MORE

"Presumably, this will continue until his trial, at which Prague has 'graciously' consented to permit an American observer, though there is no guarantee that this observer will be able to talk to him even then. What mistreatment or even torture Mr. Oatis may have been subjected to since his arrest is a matter on which one can only speculate, but the Vogeler precedent in Hungary is not a reassuring one."

The Times continues: "Prague's penchant for keeping people isolated is exemplified too by the treatment given the American and Norwegian fliers who landed accidentally in Czechoslovakia during recent training flights. The Czech government declares both men are 'safe and happy,' but apparently they are neither safe enough nor happy enough to be trusted to talk to their countries' representatives in Prague."

The Times editorial concludes: "In any case, the practice of keeping prisoners--foreigners or natives--completely incommunicado is an outrageous one which must offend every decent human being. It contrasts glaringly with the treatment given Vladimir Gubichev before and during his trial here (in America)."

# # # # #

RUMANIAN POULTRY SCANDAL RAISES QUESTION: DID HENS REFUSE TO LAY, OR DID SOMEONE STEAL THE EGGS?

VIENNA, (USIS)--The Communist Party newspaper Scanteia, published in Bucharest, complains that Rumania's hens are laying down on the job, and in effect accuses them of disloyalty to the state.

The communist paper cites statistics to support its charges. In the period between January 1 and March 24--83 days--1,240 hens on the Piatra State Farm produred only 2,190 eggs. That's about one and five-sevenths eggs per hen, for the entire period, or well less than an egg a month.

The red newspaper contrasted this showing with the splendid achievement of the hens at the Stupini State Farm, near Stalintown. They laid 26,770 eggs in January alone.

The communist newspaper cites other shortcomings on a level with the treachery on the Piatra State Farm, but goes on to pin the major share of blame on the General Directorate of State Farms at Rumania's Ministry of Agriculture.

The newspaper intimates that the slothful hens may have been encouraged in their unproductive attitude or, worse still, that farm workers have been holding out on the government.

The paper conplains: "The managers and many of the leaders seem to have forgotten that the farms administered by them are state property, that their output belongs to the state, and that it must be sent wherever the interests of the state and the working people as a whole demand."

The communist publication made it clear that certain officials in the Ministry of Agriculture who had contributed to the evils cited have been replaced by more dependable executives. But there is no hint of the fate in store for the lackadaisical poultry at the Piatra State Farm.

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 25 June 1951

EUROPEANS SEE HEALTHY TREND IN FACT THAT U. S. MERCHANTS CAN CUT PRICES WHILE NATION ARMS FOR DEFENSE

GENEVA, (USIS)--A continuing revival of business competition among American retailers has resulted in a nation-wide price-cutting of consumer goods. European financial experts in a good position to watch Europe's struggle with inflation say the healthy trend in the American business scene has had two welcome effects on the European economic outlook.

A price war in New York City department stores has since spread throughout the United States. The economists say that European are impressed by the dynamic power of the American economy, which can cut prices on electric toasters, refrigerators and the like, while at the same time equipping great armies to oppose communist world aggression. And the feat is the more phenomenal to Europeans in the light of recent anti-democratic propaganda about shortages and controls throughout the Western World.

The European financial experts point out that the average European is given hope for his own financial recovery by hearing that business organizations exist which are actually eager to sell things

The European financial experts also point out that the American price wars with the subsequent revival of competition at the retail level has dispelled fears of any continued inflation in the United States. Since European monetary systems are strongly dependent on the American, the demonstrated strength of the United States economy is welcome in Europe.

# # # # #

U. S. GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO INDIA SYMBOLIZE AMERICA'S SYMPATHY TOWARD WORLD'S HUNGRY PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The first shipload of American grain for India under the terms of the new United States aid plan left the east coast port of Philadelphia on June 19 only four days after President Truman signed a bill authorizing Congress to lend India $190,000,000, on easy terms, to buy up to two million tons of American food grains, and thus avert a threatened famine.

In signing the bill, President Truman noted that the United States has, without fanfare, sent about 1,500,000 tons of food grain to India during the last year, much of it at below-average prices. During the last two weeks, seven ships have left American ports carrying nearly 70,000 tons of wheat to help feed India's hungry populace. A total of 28 vessels has been activated from the United States reserve fleet to take part in the wheat run to India.

The loan agreement allows India up to 35 years to repay the principal. Interest will accrue at the rate of two and a half percent, with no interest due for the first year, and no principal due for five years.

The agreement also provides that part of the interest on the loan be used to finance a program calling for the exchange of teachers, students and technicians between India and the United States.

Moreover, the government will provide free ocean transportati for private food contributions to India, to encourage the continuance of such gifts.

MORE

The signing of the loan agreement has been hailed enthusiastically by individual American Congressman. The following statement by a New York Congressman is typical of their reaction: "It is important to keep two things in mind in connection with the food assistance to India. The first is that India will be able to maintain strength in adversity and contribute much to the stability of a part of the world where India's position is of prime importance. Secondly, the Indian grain legislation symbolizes the belief of the American people that human suffering in today's world is a matter of utmost concern to the United States."

# # # # #

COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN KOREA HAS UNITED FREE PEOPLES, BUNCHE DECLARES

CLEVELAND, (USIS)--The director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, Dr. Ralph Bunche, says that the communist aggression in Korea has united the peoples of different races and creeds of the Free World in resisting aggression and thereby placed them in a better position to save the world.

In an address marking the centennial convention of the North American YMCA's, the American official declared: "For the first time in history many nations, many peoples of different creeds and races, have united with resolve to resist aggression."

The Nobel Peace Prize-winner added: "While the world is in a deplorable state, on the other hand it has never been in a better position to save the future because it has had so many good lessons. The Korean adventure is one of these."

# # # # #

CHINESE REDS EXECUTE CATHOLIC PRIEST WHO WILL NOT ACCEPT COMMUNIST-SPONSORED CHURCH

HONG KONG, (USIS)--The Chinese communist drive against religion has been highlighted by the formation of a so-called independent Roman Catholic Church, under the claimed approval of the authentic Chinese Roman Catholic priest. But the priest whose name had been falsely used, Father Wang Liang-tso of Kwanyuan in Szechwan Province, told the communist authorities that he opposed every effort to set up the schismatic church.

Father Wang received the typical reaction of communists to those who do not submit to their will. He has been executed by a firing squad.

# # # # #

SOVIET PROPAGANDA "SO OVERDONE" IT FAILS IN ITS PURPOSE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The anti-American propaganda which the Soviet Union broadcasts to Western Germans is so perverted, virulent and overdone that it is defeating its own purpose. That is what United States High Commissioner for Germany John McCloy told reporters at a news conference. The factual reports on world news and communist imperialism broadcast to Eastern Germany from the Western countries is getting what he calls a "very good response" from behind the Iron Curtain.

Commissioner McCloy declared that Western Germany, with help from the United States, has far outdistanced the Eastern, or Russian-occupied zone, in economic recovery despite the latter's dependence on controlled labor. He said Western Germany has now a combined production index of 136 percent of prewar levels.

He pointed out that unemployment is being decreased month by month in the rapidly recovering Western Zone, and this despite immigration from the Soviet-dominated Eastern Zone estimated at from eight to nine million people. This transfer he termed on of the largest in history.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/MMS NO.

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

PRESS RELEASE: 25 June 1951

CHINESE REDS APPEAL FOR MONEY TO BUY MORE WAR GOODS, HOPING TO GAIN ILLUSION OF POPULAR SUPPORT FOR KOREAN WAR

PEIPING, (USIS)--The Chinese communists have been concentrating their major domestic propaganda efforts during the past week on a vast campaign aimed at collecting money to buy planes, guns, tanks and other war supplies.

Hong Kong dispatches disclose that Chinese mainland newspapers, radio broadcasts and other propaganda outlets have been hammering away at the armament fund drive without letup. The movement is even over-shadowing for the moment the campaign to liquidate "counter-revolutionaries" as the focus of official interest.

Neutral observers are inclined to doubt that all the money collected in the so-called "donations" drive will go to buy military supplies, however. They point out that red China's only potential sources of military supply are Soviet Russia and other Iron Curtain countries. And Russia will allocate military goods only in keeping with its own interests.

The observers say that the Chinese communists are evidently hopeful that the drive will build an illusion of popular support in red China for the Korean War.

# # # # #

PROSECUTION OF MEN IN KREMLIN BEFORE WORLD COURT HELD TO BE "INEVITABLE"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A high American official says that prosecution of the men in the Kremlin before a world court for crimes against humanity is inevitable. He is Edward O'Connor, Commissioner and Administrator of the Displaced Persons Act, under which refugee victims of totalitarianism are admitted to the United States.

O'connor said he hoped that freedom of the suppressed states and trial of the conspirators against humanity would not come as a result of a world war. He predicted, however, that "the day is inevitable when they must be tried for these crimes before a world tribunal of justice."

The Displaced Persons Commissioner spoke recently at a Baltic States Freedom Day Rally. He cited the experience of the Baltic States as proof that slave labor is a basic principle of the Soviet system, and he traced the history of communist encroachment on Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania as indicating a pattern since applied to other victims.

The American official went on to describe how the Soviet Union, through psychological war, so-called "mutual aid" pacts and by perverted parliaments, annexed the Baltic States and perpetrated what he called "the ultimate tragedy."

He said this was the mass deportation to Russia of thousands of anti-communist Balts in 1941. These once-free people are now lost, said he, because, "the slave labor system of the Soviets is an integral and essentially important part of their social system and over-all economy."

But O'Connor declared that the functionaries in the Kremlin "have become slaves of the monster they created....I believe that they live in constant fear of the day when even their most oppressive and criminal actions will fail to keep the lid on their evil system."

# # # # #

(MORE)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO: _____

DICTATORSHIP NO PROBLEM IN COUNTRY THAT ENCOURAGES YOUNG PEOPLE TO TALK FREELY

BOSTON, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor observes editorially that dictatorship or "creeping authoritarianism," as the Monitor puts it, need not be feared in a country which encourages its young people to talk freely, and listens to what they say.

The Monitor says: "Democracy doesn't come out of a textbook. It comes out of living. Textbooks may be the invaluable conveyors of the great ideas by which democracy lives, but daily life is the soil in which those ideas must take root."

The editorial concludes: "So American schools are schools of democracy in two ways. Students may learn there the ideas, the facts, the disciplines, the integrity necessary to a free, progressive people. But through actual participation in student activities and student government they may acquire practical experience in the art of living together, in the techniques and problems of democratic self-government."

# # # # #

OBJECTIVE REPORTING NOT PERMITTED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ARREST OF CORRESPONDENT PROVES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The trumped-up charges leveled against American reporter Willaim Oatis by the communist government of Czechoslovakia are the subject of an editorial in the Washington Post.

The Post says: "The decision of the Prague government to place Associated Press correspondent William Oatis on trial stretches the relationship between the United States and Czechoslovakia to a very slender thread....No reason for this arrest has been disclosed except the flimsy charges that he was trying to get 'certain secret reports,' that he put out 'illegal press material insulting to the Czech republic,' and that he engaged in 'activities hostile to the state.'

"As far as can be determined here," the Post says, "these accusations mean nothing more than that he went about his business of reporting such meager bits of information as came to him through observation and official handouts."

The editorial continues: "It is true, of course, that the kind of objective reporting for which the Associated Press is noted is an offense in the eyes of all communist rulers. That was proved again recently when Moscow withdrew from circulation in Russia an issue of the magazine Amerika and launched a violent attack upon the publication because it contained a factual article on the average earnings of American workers. The fanatical leaders of Prague are going one step further in attempting to close off all information about life in Czechoslovakia from American readers..."

The Post editorial concludes: "It is a shocking state of affairs that sickens people who still cling to civilized ways. The State Department has already manifested its concern by directly intervening in the case and by forbidding American civilians to travel in Czechoslovakia.

"Further steps may be necessary. The United States has exercised great restraint in dealing with these cases and the recent release of Robert Vogeler, after his imprisonment on trumped-up charges in Hungary, establishes the wisdom of that policy. At the same time, the Free World must firmly resist such outrages even if if means that the Iron Curtain will be more tightly drawn."

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO:

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

PRESS RELEASE: 16 June 1951

CHARGE SOVIET UNION WITH TAILORING NORTH KOREAN LIFE TO FIT SOVIET PATTERN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Ambassador Ernest Gross, U. S. Deputy Representative at the United Nations, declares that the Soviet Union is ruthlessly tailoring North Korean life to the Soviet pattern, just as it has done with its other satellite states.

In a New York address this week, Gross pointed out that the entry of UN troops into North Korea in pursuit of the communist aggressors some time ago "provided an unexcelled opportunity to lift the blanket of secrecy which covers all Soviet satellite states."

UN personnel observed how "Soviet Russia dominated every aspect of life in North Korea, how it exploited the human and economic resources of North Korea for its own purposes, and how ruthlessly it tailored North Korean life to the Soviet pattern."

As examples of Sovietization in North Korea, Ambassador Gross cited the following:

1. A North Korean police system modeled after the Soviet secret police and directed by Soviet agents.

2. Slave labor camps.

3. An educational system closely duplicating that of the Soviet Union.

4. A thoroughly controlled election system in which only one set of candidates was permitted, with voters nevertheless forced to cast their ballots under police supervision.

In addition, Mr. Gross pointed out that the very large and powerful Soviet Embassy at the North Korean capital of Pyongyang serves as one of the principal instruments of Soviet rule in North Korea.

The U. S. representative to the United Nations also said that hundreds of so-called Russian "advisers control North Korean factories, railroads, electric power stations and mines, and more than 85 per cent of the North Korean foreign trade is with the Soviet Union.

# # # # #

RUSSIAN INVENTED FLYING BOAT, RUSSIANS NOW SAY

MOSCOW, (USIS)--The Soviet Union, whose inventors appear to be working backward into history, has announced that the first flying boat was invented by a Russian--and not by an American, as the rest of the world has naively supposed all these years.

The publication Red Fleet, official organ of the Russian Navy, insists that the original idea of an amphibian airplane was conceived by one Alexander Jojaisky. He is also the man credited by the Russians with building the first airplane, despite the fact that the American inventors, Wilbur and Orville Wright, are universally honored for that achievement."

Red Fleet claims that Russian engineers built a flying boat one year before Glenn Curtiss developed his amphibian plane in the United States, in 1911, Red Fleet does not attempt to explain why the Russians waited 50 years to announce their "invention."

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MDS NO. [illegible]

RECRUIT WOMEN FOR HEAVY LABOR IN RUSSIAN SATELLITES ON PRETEXT OF "EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN"

VIENNA, (USIS)--A foreign correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor writes that the Russian satellite countries are conducting a campaign to recruit women for coal mines, heavy industry, light industry, stores, restaurants--for every branch of economic life, in fact.

Hungarian newspapers say that at first the men objected to havin women doing heavy labor, but then they realized "that it is not merely a question of equal rights for women but also a fundamental requirement for the fulfillment of the five-year plan."

The Monitor's correspondent comments: "In other words, because the state needs workers in industry, both sexes have been obliged to accept the complete upheaval of their family and home life and the transference of the care of children, the provision of meals and the performance of household duties generally to state-controlled social institutions, such as day nurseries, kindergartens, communal kitchens and so on."

In Bulgaria, as in Hungary, great efforts are being made to get girls into the mines. A Bulgarian newspaper publicized the first award of the title "master miner" to a woman. In Hungary, early this year, Vice Premier Matyas Rakosi admitted that work at the coal face was unsuitable for women. "But," comments the Monitor correspondent, "there is abundant evidence that women are being engaged to work in the coal mines in Hungary as well as Bulgaria."

In Romania, too, the communist government is urging women to get out of the homes and work to help the government achieve its economic goals. In the Romanian Communist Party newspaper, Scanteia, the vice-president of the Union of Romanian Democratic Women, Aneta Stefanescu, takes to task the farm women who are not cultivating enough vegetables.

Comments the Monitor's correspondent: "In reality, this 'backwardness' indicates that Romanian peasant women, like their menfolk, do not appreciate having to raise food to feed the towns when they are not only paid too little for their produce but cannot get the consumer goods they need in exchange.

"That is one of the reasons why Romania, where food was formerly abundant, is now on starvation rations. The principal other reason is the policy of collectivizing the land instead of encouraging peasant ownership."

Another passage in Mrs, Stefanescu's article indicates that women in the towns are being roped in 'by hundreds and thousands' for so-called 'voluntary' work to lay water pipes, and cables and build roads.

# # # # #

EAST GERMANY FLOODED WITH ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAFLETS, PAMPHLETS, NEWSPAPERS

BERLIN, Germany, (USIS)--Hundreds of thousands of anti-communist leaflets, pamphlets and newspapers are seeping past the Iron Curtain into Eastern Germany, despite efforts of the East German communist government to stifle their circulation along with that of free speech and a free press.

According to Gardner Fox, a senior official of the American High commission's Public Affairs Branch in West Berlin, the communists have passed laws against the distribution of Western newspapers, but thousands are read every day in communist Germany nevertheless.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MDS NO.

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

16 June 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

CHINESE REDS VILIFY PRIESTS, IGNORING FACT THAT MISSIONARIES ARE IN CHINA FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS, NEVER PERSONAL GAIN

HONG KONG, (USIS)--Two Catholic priests, both of them Americans, have been publicly vilified by the Chinese reds in a so-called "accusation" meeting at Wuchang Province, according to communist press reports received in Hong Kong.

The priests were confronted by a communist-incited crowd and charged with the mistreatment of Chinese infants in a Catholic orphanage. The New York Times correspondent in Hong Kong says: "The Wuchang case appeared to be one of a series that the communists were creating against foreign Catholics. Orphanage cases, in which foreign nuns and priests have been (falsely) accused of having caused the death of their charges, have been reported from Canton, Hangchow and Nanking.

After the priests had been publicly arraigned, a communist spokesman told the crowd that the municipal government would pursue the case "according to law," as he put it. The anti-foreign activities of the Chinese communist regime have been particularly virulent when directed against the representatives of religious groups. The reds ignore the fact that the American missionaries in China and those of other nationalities are there for humanitarian reasons, and never for motives of gain.

# # # # #

RUSSIA FOUND GUILTY OF EXPLOITING SLAVE LABOR

BRUSSELS, (USIS)--The unofficial court which held public hearings in Brussels on the concentration camp system in the USSR has found Russia guilty of exploiting slave labor. During the five-day trial, testimony was presented by 25 witnesses who were either ex-inmates of the concentration camps or former communist officials.

The trial was organized on behalf of the International Commission Against Concentration Camps, representing 100,000 former victims of the nazis. Russia was repeatedly invited to enter a defense, but curtly refused.

Despite the absence of any defense, proceedings were kept as objective as possible. Witnesses told only what they knew at first hand. And a pile of documentation from Soviet sources was submitted to prove the existence of slave labor camps in Russia.

The "indictment" charged that "whole categories of population" were subjected to confinement, that slave labor played "an important role in the Soviet economy" and that conditions in camps were incompatible with "the most elementary human dignity."

The testimony added up to a charge that 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 persons are in confinement in Soviet camps and that Russia has set aside a whole class of persons doomed to repeated or permanent confinement.

Vladimir Andriev, wartime commander of a Soviet Army regiment and former inspector of Soviet camps, quoted a saying common in Russia that there are only three categories of Russians: former prisoners, present prisoners, and future prisoners.

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MORE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS NO.

POOR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRIALIZED CZECHOSLOVAKIA BELIEVED TO INDICATE EVEN WORSE CONDITIONS IN OTHER SATELLITES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial entitled "Behind the Iron Curtain," sees the poor economic conditions in Czechoslovakia as indicative of even worse conditions in the other satellite states.

Says the Times: "In an unusual burst of candor Josef Frank, the acting general secretary of Czechoslovakia's Communist Party, has painted a grim picture of that country's economic situation. The livestock population has fallen sharply, with serious repreoussions on the supply of milk, meat and eggs. Coal and oil production are well below planned goals. Labor turnover is exceedingly high. Frequent accidents and poor operation characterize the running of Czechoslovakia's railroads.

"If this is the situation in Czechoslovakia," continues the Times, "the most advanced of the Eastern European countries under Soviet domination, it seems quite likely that the situation is even worse in less-developed countries such as Bulgaria and Rumania, and there have been admissions from time to time confirming this hypothesis. In all these countries the communist leaders are up against roughly the same problem. Their masters in the Kremlin have ordered that they Sovietize their countries as rapidly as possible and that they put maximum emphasis upon developing heavy industry. In attempting to follow these orders the regimes of Gottwald, Rakosi and their fellow-puppets have inevitably aroused deep resentment among their subjects. Under the police state condition prevailing in Eastern Europe this resentment cannot express itself along normal political lines, but it has shown up in the economy through sabotage, indifference, neglect and labor turnover."

"All this repeats the experience of the USSR itself during the first five-year plan of 1928-32," the Times says. "Since the Soviet Union is the master pattern for its satellites, the future development in Eastern Europe can be charted. The very measures which created the original resentment will be strengthened, not weakened. Workers and farmers will be put under ever more stringent control, while their standard of living needs will occupy ever lower priority as against direct and indirect military production. Such measures worked in the USSR, though at the cost of creating enormous hatrod for the regime.

"Whether they will work in an industrialized, highly literate country like Czechoslovakia," concludes the Times, "is a question for the future to determine."

# # # # #

A "VICTORY FOR SPORTS" SEEN IN RUSSIA'S AND GERMANY'S INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OLYMPICS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The chairman of the Olympic Committee in charge of the international sports competition says that the fact that Russian and German athletic teams are taking part is a victory for sports.

He is Avery Brundage, the American head of the committee, who recently returned from meetings of the organization in Vienna and Rome. But he says that acceptance of the Soviet competitors to the Olympic games involves what he calls "intricacies."

Chief among these, says Brundage, is the acceptance of the Soviet athletes on an amateur basis. The rules of the international sports competition require that participants be "amateurs." Among other things, this means that they have never accepted cash awards for their athletic services. Brundage says the Soviet authorities have freely admitted they have made cash awards to victorious athletes in the past but that the practice has now been discarded.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MDS NO. [illegible]

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

PRESS RELEASE: 15 June 1951

GROWING RESTIVENESS NOTED IN SOVIET SATELLITES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A growing restiveness among the oppressed populations of the communist satellite countries has been noted by the New York Times in an editorial titled "The Passive Resisters."

The Times says: "Reports from behind the Iron Curtain indicate that the populations of the satellite states, without leadership and apparently by common impulse, are engaged in a great slow-down movement. All the five-year plans are lagging because the people simply refuse to work at the required pace. Workers and peasants listen to orders, apparently agree, say nothing--and do nothing. One group of party leaders after another is purged because it cannot overcome the silent resistance of the people."

The Times editorial continues: "But the outside voices and the rebels inside these captive nations can never be as effective in thwarting the plans of Moscow as the passive resistance of the people who are expected to carry them out...while it would be folly on the part of the Free World to count too much on this obstructionism, it is something the Soviet government must take into its calculations."

The Times editorial concludes: "When the bread ration has been reduced for the second time in a year in a country formerly as rich in foodstuffs as Czechoslovakia, when livestock has to be killed in every satellite state because of 'incredible lack' of fodder, the problem of supplying armies is as serious as the failure to reach the goals set for industrial production....The satellite armies can hardly be safely used without careful consideration of the economic conditions and moral atmosphere in which they operate."

# # # # #

SOVIET UNION UNWILLING TO CIRCULATE "AMERIKA," RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE MAGAZINE WHICH REVEALS AMERICA AS IT ACTUALLY IS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States has again been obliged to take the Soviet Union to task for failing to meet an obligation. The newest sample of Soviet duplicity involves the Russian-language magazine Amerika, published by the American State Department.

The magazine, which describes life in the United States, is published monthly. In 1946, the Soviet government agreed to distribute 50,000 copies of each issue of Amerika in the Soviet Union. However, the magazine's circulation underwent a sharp drop recently. The reason was obvious to American authorities: the Russians were fearful of the consequences of permitting their people to learn the actual facts of daily life in America, as contrasted with the distorted picture presented to them by Soviet propagandists.

To illustrate the crude falsification to which the Soviet leaders resort: the Russian propaganda publication Pravda says three-quarters of the United States population is "either starving or under threat of starvation." Coupled with this amazing statement was the bland assertion by Pravda that the Soviet people "know no poverty or unemployment, but only grandiose (sic) peaceful construction."

Pravda's flight of fancy was provoked by an article in the April issue of Amerika, which cited official figures to show that American living standards and purchasing power were higher now than before World War II.

A high-ranking official of the American State Department says the Soviet criticism of Amerika is merely new proof of the magazine's

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powerful appeal for the Soviet people. He said the United States Embassy in Moscow will press the Soviet government to abide by the letter of its agreement to distribute the magazine, so that the Russian people may judge for themselves the emptiness of the Pravda claims.

# # # # #

U. S. CENSUS REPORT SHOWS THAT HOME COMFORTS HAVE INCREASED CONSIDERABLY IN LAST DECADE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--America's Census Bureau reports that the comforts of home have increased considerably in America in the 1940-50 decade despite World War II.

Almost every home had a radio in 1950, about one out of eight had a television set, and four out of five had mechanical refrigeration.

About 25,000,000, or half the total, of American homes had central heating equipment. The census report also states that in 1950, 94 per cent of American homes had electric lighting.

# # # # #

RED CHINESE ADMIT ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN

HONG KONG, (USIS)--The first admission by the Chinese reds of a serious economic breakdown in their economy is seen in their announcement this week closing down all the cotton mills in China for forty-five days.

The reason for the shutdown is a cotton shortage which is possibly a result of the United Nations embargo and the Korean war.

Indications that communist China's rubber supply is dwindling too is revealed by statistics released by Malay on her rubber exports. Red China received only five tons of rubber during May, while the United States received 41,217 tons.

# # # # #

TIMES-PICAYUNE CALLS SOVIET NOTE ON PEACE TREATY "PROPAGANDA"

NEW ORLEANS, (USIS)--Russia's latest diplomatic note to the United States, setting forth the fanciful Soviet proposals for a Japanese peace conference, is nailed as "propaganda" in an editorial in the June 11 New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The Times-Picayune says: "Preparations for Japan's treaty are already under way among the democratic nations which seek such a treaty in good faith. Moscow's present objective is to break up that promising start toward a just and durable peace in the Far East."

The editorial continues: "This new red maneuver amounts to a communist about-face. Having refused at first to admit other interested nations to a peace parley on Japan, the Politburo now reverses that stand by proposing the participation of all countries whose armed forces fought against Japan."

"To qualify itself for entrance under that arrangement," the Times-Picayune observes, "Moscow rewrites and greatly expands the very brief chapter of its own participation in the war against Japan. By the new red version, red armies in Manchuria forced the Japanese surrender. The Allied (armed forces)...had little or nothing to do with it."

The Times-Picayune editorial concludes: "The Kremlin may peddle that boast to its own iron-curtained subjects and captives.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO:

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

PRESS RELEASE: 15 June 1951

SCAP CIE REGIONAL OFFICERS ANNOUNCED

SCAP's interest in educational, youth and informational affairs will continue to reach into each prefecture, Lt. Col. D. R. Nugent, Chief of SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section, gave assurance today.

The functions in these fields of the Civil Affairs Regional Teams have been transferred to SCAP CIE officers, each with a staff of Japanese assistants, stationed in eight regional centers.

The names of the officers follow:

Hokkaido	Education	Robert M. Hager
308	Information	M. E. Haworth
	Youth Affairs	Arvo Rahkola
Tohoku	Education	Henry W. Blake
547	Information	Mrs. B. S. McFarland
	Youth Affairs	Adrian E. Martin
Kwanto	Education	James O. Austin
502	Information	W. H. Giltner
	Youth Affairs	Oliver D. Vogt
Tokai-Hokuriku	Education	Edwin G. McTaggart
710	Information	Guy P. Webb
	Youth Affairs	James B. Gibson
Kinki	Education	Roy B. Bowers
15	Information	F. T. Yates
	Youth Affairs	Gerard A. Gibbons
Chugoku	Education	Lloyd L. Evans
182	Information	D. C. Johnson
	Youth Affairs	Thomas Reininger
Shikoku	Education	Reese G. Stradley
1050	Youth Affairs	James O. Stroud
Kyushu	Education	Alvin Lucchi
1105.	Information	Robert V. Neary
	Youth Affairs	John E. Bonforte

These education, youth affairs and information officers will visit periodically the prefectural capitals and other major cities of their regions to confer with Japanese agencies and individuals in their respective fields and give such advice and assistance as may be requested.

"Unless something not now envisaged happens," Lt. Col. Nugent said, "we expect that this way of showing SCAP's deep interest in what the people are doing in education, youth affairs and information will continue without further change until SCAP ceases to exist, whenever that may be."

The officers have returned to their regional posts from conferences in Tokyo on plans for the summer and autumn.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

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

PRESS RELEASE: 4 June 1951

POLITICAL PROBLEMS TERMED ACUTE IN FIVE SOVIET REPUBLICS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--New York Times analyst Harry Schwartz says that political problems in five republics of the Soviet Union have become so acute that they have necessitated the naming of additional top level personnel to deal with them.

Schwartz says "the strongest measures are apparently being applied to Estonia where a major purge of 'bourgeois nationalists'--begun last year--is continuing to the present time."

In Byelorussia, he continues, there have been extensive changes in the Communist Party leadership. "Observers have noted, that collectivization of peasant farms in western Byelorussia--formerly part of eastern Poland--proceeded at a rate slower than that attained in other similar western areas, and this is believed to have played an important role in causing Moscow's dissatisfaction.

"The situation in Moldavia," Schwartz goes on, "where most of the top communist leadership has been replaced in the past year, apparently centers about the general poor operation of the Communist Party. Criticism in the Soviet press of this area has been general in nature, suggesting Kremlin belief that the entire party apparatus there needed overhauling and tightening."

The Times analyst declares that in Kirgizskaya, the trouble is centered on the unsatisfactory development of the livestock industry, a major segment of that republic's economy. He adds that a shortage of fodder in this area has drawn repeated criticism and there have been hints that this was caused by covert opposition to the communist regime.

Finally, Schwartz reveals, in Uzbekskaya, during tha past year, cotton production was highly unsatisfactory and well behind plan.

# # # # #

JAPANESE STUDENT CALLS FOR NEED OF INCREASED INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AS MEANS TOWARD PEACE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (USIS)--A Japanese student has joined with other foreign students now studying in the United States in declaring the need for increased international understanding as a means toward peace and in condemning ignorance and misinformation as causes of war.

He is Nagakazu Shimizu, student of engineering at Cornell University, whose home is near Yokohama. He took part with three other foreign students in a "Rotary Foundation Fellowship Forum" recently during the forty-second annual Rotary International Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey. All agreed that their year of advanced study in the United States under grants from the Foundation has convinced them of the need for increased understanding among all peoples of the world as a means toward peace.

Shimizu told the Rotary convention that "through the experience of meeting people at school, living together with students from all over the world, I have come to the conclusion that all are the same.. the human being. There is nothing to separate us."

The young Japanese went on to say that war comes through misinformation and that "only through better understanding among all peoples can war be prevented." He said he will return to Japan "with a great hope to participate in our reconstruction program, which is aiming to build a peaceful country." The twenty-five year old student is preparing for a career in industrial management. (MORE)

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Rotary International will spend $750,000 in the three years beginning July 1, 1952 on graduate fellowships for foreign study by outstanding students. The measure was voted by the 10,000 delegates from more than sixty countries who attended the convention.

The chairman of the Rotary Foundation Fellowships Committee for the past year is John Churchill of the United States. In his report preceding the forum, Churchill declared: "We are humbly glad to have had this opportunity of furthering the cause of world peace through helping young people to be trained and equipped to promote understanding and goodwill--through the generous and voluntary support of the Rotarians of the world."

# # # # #

COMMUNISTS DISCOVER U. S. ARMY IS NO "PAPER TIGER"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Herald Tribune reviews developments in the Korean conflict up to the current rout of the Chinese and is encouraged by them.

In the beginning, it says, "the communists trumpeted that the United States, the leader of the West, was only a 'paper tiger.'"

The United Nations retreat down the peninsula," it continues, "the pressing back of successive lines of defense, until the 2nd division held at Chipyong, proved that the firepower of the UN troops could do much to counteract the human masses at the enemy's disposal --but it was still by no means clear that a determined attack from the north could be held, much less rolled back.

"Then a cautious UN counter offensive was launched: Chinese and Korean communists were killed in considerable numbers and Seoul was recaptured, but red China, while bruised, had suffered no crushing defeat in the field, and the numbers which were poured into the spring assault of the reds proved their will and capacity for war had hardly been blunted.

"Nevertheless," continues the Herald Tribune, "it was that offensive, mounted in two equally costly and fruitless waves, which produced red China's first major military disaster. For the UN troops not only threw back the enemy; they were able at the first slackening of communist effort, to move forward and exploit the confusion and loss which they had inflicted.

"For the first time sizable groups of Chinese are surrendering; for the first time the technique of fading back after a check has failed to prevent extensive cutting up of retreating units; for the first time widespread evidence of bad morale and war-weariness appears in red China's ranks.

"Whether or not the bag of prisoners mounts to the large totals which some battlefield reports suggest, the fragments of defeated divisions which have escaped will carry the tale of a real rout to the reserves grouped in North Korea."

The Herald Tribune concludes: "Asia--and Russia--must consider the fact that the 'paper tiger' of November has turned and rent his tormenters; that without significant reinforcements, the U. S. Army, which itself seemed beaten just a few months ago, has beaten a far larger communist array."

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO:

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

PRESS RELEASE: 2 June 1951

NORTH KOREAN CENSOR'S FAILURE TO DELETE INFORMATION REVEALS RECOGNITION OF UNITED NATIONS FORCE FOR FIRST TIME

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times says that the North Korean communist aggressors have officially--although possibly inadvertently --testified that the troops opposing their aggression are literally those of the United Nations.

The Times says editorially: "As close readers of the second page of this newspaper have doubtless noted, the daily communique broadcast by the North Korean communist forces is usually a laconic document, content to claim in the broadest of terms that all is going well."

The New York newspaper goes on to say: "The communique published May 28, however, differed from this pattern. Not only was it more detailed, it contained what must have been a veritable bombshell of information for the North Korean and communist Chinese audiences which have been told over and over again, with stubborn insistence for many months that it is the 'American imperialists' and only 'the American imperialists' who have 'invaded' Korea in the hope of spoils."

The Times points out that "this communique claimed, among other achievements of the communist armies 'over the recent period:' "Enemy units suffered the following losses in killed and wounded--American forces, 12,926; British forces, 5,599; French units, 522; Turkish units, 990, and Philippine units, 582."

The Times concludes: "Somewhere along the line the censor must have slipped. What are these British and French and Turks and Filipinos doing in the "American imperialist army"?

# # # # #

WORLD OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY SEEN IF STALIN WOULD DESIST IN EFFORTS TO RULE WORLD

WASHINGTON, D. C., (USIS)--An editorial in the Washington Star entitled "A Message For Stalin," says that if the Soviet dictator would desist in pushing the Kremlin policy of world domination, the world might know a new era of peace and prosperity.

The Star editorial declares: "Through the Voice of America, the United States has just inaugurated a daily broadcast to Russia in Generalissimo Stalin's native Georgian language. The project is an interesting one, and maybe we can accomplish something with it, if the Soviet dictator will listen in, and if we keep hammering at his ear with such ideas as the one expressed in the following passage from President Truman's recent message to Congress on foreign military and economic aid: 'Let it never be forgotten...that we (in America) are ready, as we have always been, to follow the road of peaceful settlement of disputes, of control and reduction of armaments, of cooperation in applying men's talents to the building of a just and prosperous world society.

"'If the rulers of the Soviet Union did not drown their words of peace with the drums of war, if their professions of peaceful intent were matched by deeds, the century in which we live could become the brightest man has known upon this earth. For our part, if peace could be made sure, the American people would be glad to invest a part of the resources we must now allocate to defense to a large scale program of world-wide economic development.

MORE

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"'The benefits of such a program would be immense; the cost, a small part of what we must now pay to build up defenses at home and abroad. With such a program, we could, in cooperation with other peoples, inaugurate the most hopeful and fruitful period of peaceful development the world has ever seen.'"

The Star comments: "That idea is a completely sound one. With the greatly improved technological equipment now at his disposal, and with the wondrous potentialities of things like atomic energy, man today has the means to bring about revolutionary advances that would enrich peoples everywhere and open the way to the finest and happiest age since time began...The danger which exists now--the danger that the nations of the world will drift into catastrophe instead of working together to create a golden age--stems primarily from the Soviet Union's policy of dominance-seeking aggression. Yet that policy persistently pursued, can net its pursuers nothing but disaster in the end. By way of contrast, the Russians, like all other peoples, gain enormously from peaceful cooperation."

The Star concludes: "The central issue of our time is basically as simple as that. The idea expressed by Mr. Truman ought to be repeated over and over again in our Georgian language broadcasts and in other ways. Possibly--just possibly--Joseph Stalin will eventually lend an ear and do something to make the Soviet Union a co-operator, not a saboteur, in the effort to establish an enduring peace and put mankind on the road to a great new era of shining progress."

# # # # #

CHINESE REDS EXECUTE 420 IN PEIPING

HONG KONG, (USIS)--According to its own official announcements the Chinese communist government has executed 420 persons as so-called "counter-revolutionaries" in its capital city of Peiping during the past two months.

The total reached that figure this week with the announcement that 221 persons had been taken from their prison cells and liquidated. The latest slaughter took place two days after Mayor Peng Chen of Peiping announced the communist government's intention to re-examine the cases of prisoners for the purpose of meting out what he called "quick justice" to those considered to be "counter revolutionaries."

The New China News Agency reported that forty-seven others were also sentenced to death, but received a two-year stay of execution to prove the "sincerity of their repentance."

The nationwide purge that was started by the communist government on February 21 still shows no sign of abating after three months of public denunciation meetings, mass roundups and executions of 203 persons at a time in larger cities.

Official communist reports and independent accounts say that firing squads are continuing to work overtime in carrying out the Peiping regime's bloody purge of all those who fail to support it.

# # # # #

112 CHINESE REDS SURRENDER TO U. S. SERGEANT

SEOUL, Korea, (USIS)--A lone American soldier called to Chinese communists on the Korean front the other day that if they surrendered they would be treated well and would get plenty to eat. Armed with a pistol, he said he was surprised when 112 communists surrendered. "I knew there were a lot of discouraged communists wandering around in the area," the 24-year old sergeant said afterward. "I expected a few, but I must admit I was kind of surprised by the response I got."

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLS/M83 #3

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 26 May 1951

INHUMANITY OF COMMUNISM DISPLAYED BY COMMANDERS WHO USE SOUTH KOREAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO DETONATE MINE FIELDS

KOREA, (USIS)--The inherent inhumanity of communism is being displayed by Chinese communist field commanders who are using unfortunate South Korean refugees to detonate the defensive mine field in front of the United Nations positions.

The Chinese communists collect the displaced refugees who have been uprooted by the war of communist aggression. They include men, women, and children of all ages from the very old to babes in arms. Then, before an attack, the Chinese leaders force the South Korean refugees at gunpoint to march across allied mine fields in advance of Chinese troops.

Many instances have been reported where panic-stricken South Korean civilians have cleared wide paths up to the allied wire entanglements as they sought to avoid the exploding mines. United States commanders are attempting to halt the slaughter of the South Koreans by sending American patrols into enemy territory to guide the hopeless wanderers along cleared paths in the mine fields to safety behind United Nations lines.

A typical group rescued in this fashion from the communists' inhuman practice consisted of women with bundles on their heads, three-and four-year-old children with packs on their backs who tried to keep up with their parents, and old men who stumbled along with loads on their backs.

# # # # #

AMERICAN AND JAPANESE AMATEUR CRAFTSMEN TO EXCHANGE EXHIBITS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--American and Japanese officials are anticipating a further growth of understanding and good will between their two nations as a result of a cultural exchange program which shows how the people of each country occupy their spare time with arts and crafts.

The American contribution to the international plan is a collection of work by amateur craftsmen which has been assembled from all over the United States in preparation for shipment to Japan.

It includes more than a hundred items representing the work of Americans of all ages and occupations. They were selected from clubs in hundreds of American towns and cities under the sponsorship of the National Recreation Association.

The collection was made in response to a request from Secretary General Kenkichi Oshima, of the National Recreation Association of Japan, for exhibition at the fifth convention of the Japanese organization at Wakayama on August 3-6. The items in the crafts collection represent a variety of interests. Mrs. Sally Sparks, an eight-three-year-old resident of South Carolina, has fashioned a delicately-worked mat of grass. Another elderly contributor is Mrs. Roy James of Kalamazoo, Michigan, who is also eight-three and is represented by a pair of unique brooches made of nylon thread on metal.

On the other hand, a ten-year-old girl of Baltimore, Maryland, has won a place in the collection with her toy turtle made of cloth. Other items fashioned by the Amateur American Craftsmen include: a lady's hand-tooled leather handbag; engraved aluminum trays; hand-woven and block-printed scarves; lacquer plates and lamps.

MORE

The National Recreation Association has collected the articles in the year since the request was received from the Japanese organization. Following the exhibition in Wakayama, the American collection will be sent throughout the smaller towns and villages of Japan. In the meanwhile, the American Recreation Association is looking foward to receiving a similar collection of work from Japan which wi be exhibited in the fall.

Executive Director Joseph Prendergast of the American Association expressed enthusiasm for the exchange program at a showing of the American collection prior to its being shipped. "The best part of an exchange like this," declared Prendergast, "is that it is a direct spontaneous gesture between our two peoples which has genuine goodwill behind it. Plain people are doing it themselves. We are all anxious to understand each other. If you know that the other fellow has the same interests and problems as you have, then you'll cooperate with him, not fight him."

The National Recreation Association is a non-profit organization, supported by voluntary contributions through fifteen local agencies in the United States. It helps local communities to organise and plan recreation facilities for everybody. Over 2,000 communities submit reports to it on an annual basis.

The Association is at present embarked on a wide program to help fill the recreation needs of the armed services and the Civil Defense agencies. The American organization helped found the Japanese National Recreation Association in 1932, and has renewed liaison with it since the war.

# # # # #

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO ASK RUSSIA ABOUT ALSATIAN AND LORRAINE WAR PRISONERS HE CLAIMS SOVIETS STILL HOLD

PARIS, (USIS)--French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman has announced that he will ask Russia about Alsatian and Lorraine war prisoners who, he declared, are still held in the Soviet Union.

After the German occupation, many inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine were enrolled in the Germany army and many fell prisoner to the Russians. Although some have returned home, Schuman, himself a Lorrainer, says 12,000 are still missing.

The French Foreign Minister declares that French government notes to Moscow have been answered by the statement that there are no more war prisoners on Soviet soil.

But, Schuman, says Moscow's answer is a half-truth. The fact is, he asserted, "officially we have learned that these prisoners have been turned into slave workers."

# # # # #

ACCUSE COMMUNIST NATIONS OF MURDERING, IMPRISONING OR DEPORTING 10,000 PRIESTS AND MEMBERS OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

LONDON, (USIS)--The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster in England has accused the communist nations of murdering, imprisoning or deporting some 10,000 priests and members of religious communitie The archbishop, Bernard Cardinal Griffin, has issued a pastoral letter urging Catholics to pray for the conversion of Russia and her satellites.

After tracing the persecution of the church in Czechoslovakia, he went on: "In Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, the Ukraine and the Baltic states, the story is the same. Schools are closed, the press is banned, and priest and relatives imprisoned or executed without trial."

# # # # #

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

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

PRESS RELEASE: 25 May 1951

CHARGE THAT COMMUNIST OFFICIALS LIVE IN VILLAS, WHILE WORKERS LIVE IN SLUMS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Spotlight, the magazine of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, reports that communist officials in Hungary, as in the other satellite states, live in luxurious villas while the ordinary citizens live in slums and barracks. This is the case despite communist protestation that under their system, workers live in a paradise and there are no privileged classes.

The true situation was revealed by the Hungarian People's economy decree reducing the waiting period for new houses for miners from eight to four years. According to this decree, miners who surrender their garden plots on which they eke out their meager rations will have to wait "only" three years. At present, army barracks are often used as homes, and it is quite common for a family of five to seven to occupy one room.

While housing conditions for ordinary workers are so bad, Stalinist officials and the secret police requistion the villas of the former elite for their own residences.

# # # # #

FREE TRADE UNIONS, FAIR LABOR STANDARDS, AND DECENT LIVING STANDARDS ARE PRESENTED AS ANSWER TO COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The American Secretary of Labor--Maurice Tobin--says free trade unions, fair labor standards, and decent living standards are the answer to communist deceit and duplicity in the field of labor.

Tobin expressed that view in a foreword to a leaflet titled, "The Truth Crushed Commie Lies," which is being distributed at the 1951 union industries show of the American Federation of Labor.

The leaflet points out that the Soviet Union--while posing as the great friend of labor--ruthlessly crushes the traditional freedoms of workers in its own field and factories and in those of its satellites. In contrast, the leaflet sets forth the progress made in democratic labor-management relations in the United States.

Under Soviet labor laws, it is pointed out, workers may not bargain collectively, may not chose or quit their jobs, and dare not strike.

The American Labor Secretary added: "Workers are communism's first target....We are helping raise world (labor) standards to ours. The Soviets are lowering standards of their satellites to theirs. Communist propaganda is spreading lies to the workers of the world about American labor. This leaflet tells what we are doing about it and what you can do to help."

# # # # #

STATE OF WASHINGTON JAPANESE TRADE FAIR WILL UNDERSCORE IMPORTANCE OF SEATTLE AS A GATEWAY TO ORIENT

SEATTLE, (USIS)--The influential news organ of American industry the New York Journal of Commerce, says that the forthcoming Japanese Trade Fair is being used by officials and the business men of the State of Washington to bring home to the people of the area the importance of foreign trade to the local economy. The first State of Washington Japanese Trade Fair is to be held in Seattle June 17 through July 3.

MORE

It is the first such event ever to be held in the State, and is designed as a showcase to show Japan's postwar quality products to buyers from the United States, Canada and South America.

Washington State Trade officials says it will also it underscore the importance of Seattle as a national gateway to the orient.

The Journal of Commerce points out that the "Port of Seattle has been a leader in the establishment of the fair, and a number of the port' people are playing vigorous part in its development and management."

The newspaper goes on to say that the Japanese Trade Fair is "especially timely" because Pacific Coast shipping rates have been equalized within recent months and the flow of dock tonnage in Seattle has noticeably increased.

# # # # #

CONTRAST HEAVY LOSSES OF COMMUNIST TROOPS IN KOREA WITH COMPARATIVELY LIGHT LOSSES OF UN FORCES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--An editorial in the Washington Star contrasts the heavy losses suffered by the Chinese and North Korean communists with the relatively light losses of the United Nations forces in Korea, and declared that "sooner or later, unless the Russians offer them aid on a much larger scale, the Peiping puppets, if they are sane, must seek a negotiated settlement."

Says the Star: "Certainly, unless they are determined to keep on fighting a war of attrition, regardless of the cost to themselves, or unless the Kremlin has committed itself to help them match our firepower on the ground and challenge our sea and air dominance, the Chinese communists must be wondering about the sanity of a strategy that apparently does nothing but bring down slaughter upon themselves. As it has worked out thus far, within less than a year's time, casualties totaling in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 men have been suffered by the communists.

"By way of contrast," continues the Star, "the losses of our American and Allied United Nations forces have been relatively light." The Star editorial goes on: "Tremendous as is red China's population its trained armies are by no means so inexhaustible that they can afford to suffer losses of this sort--far more grievous than those of the United Nations--in one abortive offensive after another. The thing simply makes no sense, either politically or militarily. It adds up to nothing but a predictable piecemeal destruction of Chinese communist armed strength--a kind of suicidal strategy that fails to yield any real profit in terms of inflicting comparable destruction on the UN's forces.

"This will remain true as long as puppet Peiping, despite its great numerical superiority in troops, lacks the wherewithal to cancel out our overwhelming advantages in ground firepower and in virtually complete mastery of the sea and sky in the Korean theater of action."

In such circumstances," the Star says, "if the Kremlin is not going to risk precipitating an all-out war by helping the Chinese communists to overcome those advantages, what can the Mao Tze-tung regime hope to achieve by subjecting its troops to further slaugher in futile new Korean offensives? How long can it adhere to that kind of inhumanly callous strategy without wrecking the morale of its own armies and arousing the wrath of the people of China? The questions speak pretty much for themselves."

The Star editorial concludes: "Unless the Russians offer them aid on a much larger scale, it would seem that the Peiping puppets, if they are sane, must seek a negotiated settlement--a fact that makes the current crop of peace rumors sound plausible whether true or not."

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1), (2), OR (3)

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 25 May 1951

RED ARMIES IN KOREA, IN FULL RETREAT AFTER SUFFERING STAGGERING LOSSES, ARE ASSURED WAY IS OPEN FOR PEACE--IF THEY DESIRE IT

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The disasterous outcome of the latest communist offensive in Korea is reviewed in an editorial in the May 22 New York Herald Tribune, titled "General Retreat."

The Herald Tribune says: "The red armies are in sullen retreat. The second phase of the red offensive, briefer, more concentrated and more violent than the first, has ended in almost equal disaster. Battered Seoul--of which red Chinese propaganda has made so much--is still in United Nations hands.

"Nearly half of the 125,000 men thrown against the 10th Corps reportedly are casualties, most of them along the hard-fought lines of the 2nd Division, and it has been estimated that on the whole front the toll of enemy losses may exceed the 70,000 wasted in the first phase."

The Herald Tribune continues: "The costly failure of two drives has again awakened speculation as to the possibility of a red withdrawal behind the 38th parallel and some kind of tacit agreement to stop the fighting. Indeed, it has been suggested that the heaviest push was made against U. N. forces north of the line to emphasize the point that red China considers the parallel a potential truce line. If so, it required a staggering cost in lives to make a proposal that could have been simply and clearly stated in a diplomatic note."

The Herald Tribune editorial concluded: "If Mao is willing to talk peace, he has only to announce his intentions. His terms may be rejected, but the rebuff will not be as summary, or as dangerous to his regime, as that which was administerd to his troops by the (American) division which has again proved that it is 'second to none.'"

# # # # #

POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS FAILED IN ALL PHASES OF CAMPAIGN TO IMPROVE LIVING STANDARDS

BOSTON, (USIS)--Analysis by the Christian Science Monitor discloses that the government of communist Poland has failed in all phases of its campaign to improve living standards.

The first step toward that goal was taken last year, when a general wage increase of five per cent was granted. The second step was the revaluation of the Polish currency unit, putting it on a gold basis. The third step, taken in January of this year, was a series of price reductions for a selected list of consumer and industrial goods.

However, the Monitor declares: "If checked against existing incoming rates and the prices, there is reason to assume....that the government's policy has not progressed very far beyond the start." Food prices in Poland remain prohibitively high, and even so limited quantities are available. To fill out their diet, therefore, Poles are obliged to buy in the black market, where prices are much higher. Even in the capital city of Warsaw, a pound of butter costs about $5. In the United States, by way of contrast, a housewife can buy all the butter she needs over the counter for 85 cents a pound.

MORE

The National Committee for Free Europe has published a list of prices for other food commodities in Poland, as well as in other European countries. Among the foods listed as "often not to be had" were bacon and lard. Listed as "wholly unobtainable" were chocolate. cocoa, and oranges.

A man's suit of clothes, of 100 per cent wool, costs between $250 and $320 in communist Poland. A shirt costs from $9 to $30. The price of either of these in the United States is well under a third of this.

The Free Europe Committee also published a letter from a man in Poland, describing condition of everyday life under the communists. He and his wife both earn enough money to put them in the so-called "economically privileged" class. But, he added: "Despite that, after paying for food for the family of four there is not enough left for clothing."

# # # # #

SPEEDY EXECUTION PROMISED PURGEES
CONVICTED AT RED "TRIALS"

HONG KONG, (USIS)--The mayor of Peiping--capital of red China--has promised to carry out what he described as a "more robust, efficient" liquidation program in the future. Hereafter, the official declared, "Prisoners sentenced today will be executed tomorrow.'

# # # # #

UN EMBARGO OF STRATEGIC GOODS TO COMMUNIST CHINA IS IMPRESSIVE
EXAMPLE OF GENERAL CONDEMNATION OF AGGRESSION

BOSTON, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor says of the United Nations embargo of strategic materials to communist China and North Korea that "every such precedent added to the disapprovals already recorded against resort to war helps to crystallize the judgment that aggression is an international crime," and, "as collective resistance becomes customary," continues the editorial, "the judgmen against violence becomes more enforceable and the law of peaceful settlements becomes stronger."

# # # # #

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA BACKFIRES

VIENNA, (USIS)--An unfortunate official in the Austrian Communist Party--presumably the commissar in charge of propaganda posters--has a great deal of explaining to do.

Vienna has been plastered with 50,000 posters urging citizens to join the so-called "peace" movement sponsored by the Commu ist Party. The letters on the posters are printed in contrasting colors.

After they were circulated someone noticed that the second letter in each line, reading from top to bottom, spelled out the message: "Long Live Tito." Now the communist are busy as beavers, tearing down the posters.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b), NARS Date

...VIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

24 May 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

"COMMITTEE FOR A FREE ASIA" FORMED TO FIGHT COMMUNISM

SAN FRANCISCO, (USIS)--Influential Americans have formed a committee to fight the spread of communism among Asiatic peoples through a program of factual and accurate information, using every possible means of communication.

The organization is called "The Committee for a Free Asia." It aims at filling in what it calls "the gaps of truthful, factual information available to countries of Asia either facing or already under communist domination."

The headquarters of the Committee is in San Francisco, but it seeks the support of the entire United States. Announcing the formation of the Committee, Chairman Brayton Wilbur declared that Asiatics must have more facts about what he termed "the suffering and loss of freedom which always follows communist aggression."

He added that the Committee will attempt to achieve this objective "using every possible means of public information, including radio, to pierce the Iron Curtain surrounding the million radio sets of China and those in other Asian nations."

Wilbur says the organization will work closely with the National Committee for a Free Europe whose national chairman is former Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew.

In a telegraphed message to the new Committee Grew declared: "Government alone can not win this fight....There must be a union in faith and understanding of man with man across the world, without regard for race or nation, creed or culture; each freely giving, each freely supporting.

"I have seen the free men of Europe respond to this challenge," continued Grew, "and I have seen our own countrymen rise to their support in response to their appeal. They will do so for the men and women of Asia who must not be deserted in their hour of need."

The American anti-communist organization, Crusade for Freedom, has pledged alliance with the Committee for a Free Asia.

# # # # #

N. Y. TIMES REPORTS PURGES OF SEVERAL COMMUNIST PARTY HEADS IN SOVIET REPUBLICS

MOSCOW, (USIS)--There is additional evidence that all is not serene within the Communist Party organizations of the Soviet Union. The heads of several Communist Party Central Committees in various Soviet republics and provinces have been purged in recent months.

The New York Times reports that the most thorough-going of these shakeups seems to have taken place in the Moldavian republic, which adjoins Romania. Of five party secretaries in office last year, three--including the first secretary--have lost their jobs.

Two party secretaries have been purged in Lithuania and one in Armenia. The head of the Communist Party in the Buryat-Mongolian area of Siberia has also been replaced. This indicated, the Times says, "that the area has lost its old status as an autonomous republic and has been reduced to the status of an autonomous province." The provinces of Kenerovo and Smolensk also have new party secretaries.

The Times adds: "In Moldavia, Lithuania and Buryat-Mongolia, there is reason to believe that Moscow dissatisfaction with (MORE)

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the continued existence of local nationalistic feeling among non-Russian groups played a part in the changes. In both Moldavia and Lithuania unsatisfactory handling of the new collective farms formed recently in these areas may also have been laid to the ousted officials."

The new farm collectivization campaign has been the source of much unrest in the Soviet Union and in satellite areas. Presumably the officials who were purged were unable to carry out satisfactorily the Kremlin's new and stringent edicts for dealing with dissident farmers.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Cleland N. Feast, visiting expert with Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, will hold a press conference at 11 a.m., Friday, May 25, in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building, on the subject: "Japanese Wildlife Administration." He is director of Colorado Game and Fish Department.

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JURY OF WORLD OPINION WILL BE ASKED TO JUDGE TESTIMONY GIVEN IN BRUSSELS ON SOVIET SLAVE LABOR

BRUSSELS, (USIS)--David Rousset, former inmate of Buchenwald and author of a number of books and articles on Nazi concentration camps, has opened public hearings in Brussels, Belgium with an expose of the origins, development and present scope of labor camps in Russia. "By the end of the hearing the International Commission Against Concentration Camp Regimes plans to sum up the testimony of twenty-five survivors of Soviet camps, and place its final findings before the ultimate jury of world opinion," Rousset said.

Rousset declared that the massive growth of Russia's concentration camp system with millions of prisoners has been deliberately developed by the Kremlin. He explained that development of concentration camps was a vital factor in Russian state policy. "In 1936, with the 'purge' trials, he said, the number of political prisoners in Russia grew by the millions, and they lost their former slight privileges and were reduced to the level of criminals in forced labor."

Rousset concluded, "In recent months, the continuing arrests in the Soviet Union have attested to definite unrest in many parts of the country." Following M. Rousset's survey, the first two witnesses--both former inmates of Soviet penal colonies--told their stories...stories with recurring themes of beating, death from starvation, and illness.

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INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED

PARIS, (USIS)--An International Press Institute dedicated to improved understanding among the peoples of the world was formally established in Paris last week.

The Institute is financed by grants totaling $270,000 from two American philanthropic groups--the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. It will arrange meeting of journalists from all the free countries of the world, and will conduct research work in international journalism.

The headquarters of the Institute will be located in Zurich, Switzerland. Newspaper editors from 15 countries have contributed members to an executive board headed by Lester Markel of the New York Times. Among the executive board members is Chikao Honda of the Tokyo newspaper, Mainichi.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 24 May 1951

AMERICAN FARMERS SHARE KNOWLEDGE WITH
3,000 TRAINEES OF 77 COUNTRIES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--American farmers are sharing their knowledge this year with more than 3,000 trainees from 77 countries. Cooperating in this program are various United States agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, the Economic Cooperation Administration, and the Technical Cooperation Administration (which administers the "Point Four" program).

Land grant colleges and national farm organizations are also participating in this accelerated exchange of agricultural knowledge.

The United States Department of Agriculture hopes that through this program the free people of the world will improve their standard of living and more actively engage in the business of making democracy work. An ECA official declared that the trainee program will help increase the productivity and incomes of many countries throughout the world.

The trainees' visits range from short tours of specific farm areas in the United States to enrollment in four-year courses of study at American agricultural colleges. The trainees study agricultural engineering, uses of wastes and residues, dairy husbandry, food processing, human nutrition, and home economics, extension work, soils and forestry.

American specialists analyze the agricultural problems of a trainee's home land and design a special educational program to aid the trainee in their solution. Commenting on this program of the United States to help fight hunger, poverty and disease throughout the countries of the free world, Dr. H. G. Bennett, administrator of the "Point Four" program, says:

"In our world today, national defense programs alone are not enough. If we can open the doors of our institutions to the nationals of other countries--if we can stabilize an agricultural education in these countries--it will be one of the best contributions to world peace and stability."

# # # # #

STATE DEPARTMENT'S REPLY TO RUSSIA ON TREATY IS ASSURANCE
FOR JAPAN THAT SHE WILL NOT HAVE A "BALKAN" ROLE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times says that while the United States has again invited the Soviet government to join in a speedy conclusion of the Japanese Peace Treaty, it and other free nations will not permit the Soviet to veto the proposed preaty, nor put Japan in the position of the Balkan satellites."

The Times declares that the sharp note to Moscow from the American State Department "is specifically an answer to a previous Soviet memorandum insisting that the Japanese peace treaty should be drafted by the Council of Foreign Minister of the United States, Britain, Soviet Russia and communist China, in consultation with other countries which participated in the war against Japan."

The Times comments: "The obvious intent of the last Russian proposal was not only to give Moscow the power to veto but also to split the Western Powers by excluding France and raising the issued of Chinese communist participation on which the United States and Britain have not seen eye to eye in the past. As a result of the Korean War developments, however, the United States and Britain now appear to have arrived at a modus vivendi on the Chinese issue, and the American answer may be presumed to be based on this fact."

MORE

The American reply, says the Times, "points out that there is nothing in the Potsdam Agreement requiring the United States or any other Power to reserve the drafting of the Japanese Peace Treaty to the Council of Foreign Ministers; that Moscow's systematic misuse of the veto in the Council militates against a speedy conclusion of peace, and that so far as communist China is concerned the United States does not propose to accept guidance from 'a convicted aggressor.'"

The Times goes on: "The most telling points in the American note deal with the Soviet demands for Japan's demilitarization and withdrawal of the occupation troops. Here the note cites Stalin's own words to the effect that an adequate defense against aggression requires collective security and that leaving each country to defend itself against potential aggressors means 'conniving at aggression.' The United States, the note says in effect, will not itself 'connive' at aggression, nor will it encourage others to do so, by leaving the defense of Japan to the Japanese alone.

"Such a course, the note contends, would require defense forces which, as experience with the Soviet satellites in the Balkans shows, cannot be dependably limited by a mere treaty and which under changed circumstances might turn it into a new menace. That is the reason why the United States together with other Free Nations is moving towards a collective security system in the Pacific which would enable Japan to develop its own security measures on a co-operative basis."

And, the Times concludes: "Finally, the American note makes plain that the proposed treaty is designed to restore Japan's sovereignty and full quality in the comity of nations in order to permit it to solve its gravest problem which is how to feed its growing population."

# # # # #

"COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES" CONDEMNED TO DEATH AT PUBLIC MUKDEN "TRIALS"

HONG KONG, (USIS)--Typical of the Chinese communists' blood-thirsty purges and mass trials of those who oppose communism in China is this recent Mukden incident: An undisclosed number of alleged "counter-revolutionaries" were put to death on four separate execution grounds before 600,000 persons. The spectators were reportedly mobilized at public "trials" conducted by the Chinese communists at twelve mass rallies around hundreds of public loudspeakers.

# # # # #

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES OFFICIAL PROTEST OVER LOW QUALITY OF GOODS PRODUCED IN RUSSIAN FACTORIES

MOSVOW, (USIS)--The Soviet government is complaining once more about what it calls the "intolerably low quality" of consumer goods being produced by Russian factories. The official Soviet newspaper Izvestia warned recently that the Soviet industry must increase the quality of goods, and it cited a certain garment factory as an example of what it was talking about. Izvestia reported that this factory is producing men's shirts which have one sleeve of one color and the other of a different shade.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO: [illegible]

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

(E)-1330

PRESS RELEASE: 23 May 1951

FORMER NORTH KOREAN CABINET MEMBER CHARGES RUSSIANS ARE REMOVING EVERYTHING OF VALUE NORTH OF 38TH PARALLEL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A former Cabinet member of the North Korean communist regime charges that the Soviet Union is systematically removing everything of economic and military value from North Korea. The ex-communist official, Chi Dal Ryong, had been primarily concerned with the maintenance of equipment in North Korean factories, railways and mines.

Now in the Republic of Korea, Chi Dal Ryong, told newsmen that the Russians are using North Korean laborers in several northern mines containing atomic ores and are shipping those materials right along to Russia.

He termed the December 1948 cultural, economic and trade agreement between North Korea and the Soviet Union a fraud, declaring the Russians take what they want with or without payment. Chi said the Russians had carried away without payment, fertilizers from Hungnam, pig iron from the Hwanghae steel mill and tons of copper from the Chungjin copper mills.

The former communist official also pointed out that the uranium ores in the Pyongpux, Chulsan mine are tightly controlled by Russian technicians, and that the mine is worked by young communists who are required to work twenty days without pay.

# # # # #

CLERGYMEN WARN OF SPIRITUAL THREAT OF COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Two American clergymen, speaking on a radio program emanating from Washington, warned their parishioners about the spiritual menace of communism.

The Very Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, vice-president of Georgetown University, declared that the challenge of communism was a challenge to our basic faith. It is not merely a military threat that hangs over our culture and our civilization, not a purely political threat, nor just an economic concentration against us, but it is a deeply human menace that affects all men....It is a menace which cannot be met by armament alone--although armament is necessary--but which also must be met by the word of the spirit."

The Rev. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, reported that during his recent trip in Europe he found craving for solidarity and unity. Dr. Poling also said the United States' prompt action to defend South Korea against communist aggression "saved the very life and soul of the United Nations."

# # # # #

TWO ORIENTAL WOMEN WIN TOP PRIZES IN A NEW YORK FASHION SHOW

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Two oriental women have proved that they could beat Americans at their own game of designing pretty but practical clothes. Although oriental clothes have appealed to American girls for their beauty, they have long been considered impractical. But this week two oriental women--Miss Ishbel Woo of Hong Kong and Mrs. Assieh Moghadam of Iran--carried off the top prizes of New York's famous Parsons School of Design and the clothes they made were not only delicate and beautiful, but practical too.

MORE

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The two women were chosen for prizes by leading American designers. Mildred Orrick who chose Miss Woo's design of a crinolined brown linen dress with a triangular apron front said: "This dress is designed with great understanding of how the spirited American career women likes to look behind her desk or on an informal date. It has a look-young, feel-young spirit inherent in its design." But in spite of her flair for designing "American-type" clothes, Miss Woo still wears traditional Chinese dress.

Mark Mooring, who chose the Iranian woman's design for long-waisted short evening dress with ruffled skirt said: "It is a gown that fairy tale dreams are made of."

American fashion writer Jane McSweeney said: "When two girls who have never worn American clothes before their arrival in this country can walk off with honors in American dress design it's time for us to look to our laurels!"

# # # # #

NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR CALLS FOR ALL FREE DEMOCRACIES TO WORK AGAINST INSIDIOUS MANIPULATIONS OF COMMUNIST IMPERIALISM

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Norway's Ambassador to the United States, Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, believes that all free democracies must work together against "the insidious manipulations of communist imperialism." The Norwegian ambassador addressed over 2,000 persons of Norwegian birth or ancestry at a celebration in Brooklyn, New York, marking Norway's Constitution Day. Brooklyn, typical of the melting pot that is America, has more Norwegian residents than most cities in Norway.

Ambassador Morgenstierne said: "Any attempt by anti-democratic aggressive force to deprive free men and women of their hard-won gains certainly has nothing to do with radicalism or liberalism, as some people still seem to think. If reaction means moving backwards, communism represents just that."

Norway's Premier Einar Gerhardson, in America on his first visit, also spoke at the meeting. He said that Norway is a full and willing partner in the Atlantic Pact because its people are willing to make sacrifices for "peace with freedom" as against "peace without freedom."

# # # # #

RUSSIA SAID TO WAGE WAR AGAINST ITS OWN PEOPLE THROUGH RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The leader of the first Russian government following the revolution has charged the present-day leaders of the Soviet Union with waging what he calls a "war" against millions of Russians through its ruthless resettlement program.

In the current issue of Pageant magazine, Alexander Kerensky says that the Stalin regime is demolishing tens of thousands of Russian villages and uprooting their peasant inhabitants in the most severe farm collectivization drive to date.

The former Russian revolutionary says the reason for the intensity of the Soviet regime's effort is the stubborn determination of the peasants to maintain their traditional way of life.

But, despite the Soviet efforts to change the old order, declares Kerensky, "the Russian village has kept its historical character," with the inhabitants living in their old homes, among the same neighbors and close to their churches. In this way, says Kerensky, the Russian peasants "retain a sense of cohesion against the regime."

# # # # #

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 22 May 1951

COMMUNISM'S CRIME DESCRIBED AS AGGRESSION AGAINST FREE GOVERNMENTS AND LIBERTIES OF FREE MEN

BOSTON, Massachusetts, (USIS)--The basic menace of communism was analyzed with rare acuteness this week in a Christian Science Monitor editorial. The Monitor observed:

"The nature and doctrine of international communism is to seize power by violence and to exert minority rule through dictatorship. In peace it has spread by extending the power of the Soviet Union either through direct expansion or through satellites--in either case by various forms of aggression against free governments and the liberties of free men."

The editorial continues: "It is that aggression, that subjugation of free peoples by violence, which constitutes communism's crime in the world today, just as it constituted the crime of nazi-fascist totalitarianism.

"And," the Monitor goes on to say, "it is that aggression--that expansionism by force over unwilling victims--against which the policy of 'containment' is legitimately directed. This does not mean a crusade or holy war to extirpate communism from the earth; eradication of mistaken doctrines must come by other means.

"It is aggression," the Monitor editorial emphasizes, "that is the enemy. It is the attack on the other people's lives and liberties that constitutes a ground for war."

The Monitor editorial concludes: "Let's keep the sights on the target. It is aggression that constitutes the international crime. Only a system that can succeed by appealing to intellects and loyalties of free men deserves to succeed. Only such a system can expand, or long endure, if aggression is resisted.

# # # # #

RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN JAPANESE PEACE TREATY CALLED "ABSURD:" WAS IN WAR SIX DAYS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The United State's reply of "no" to Russia's proposal that red China be represented at a conference to draft a Japanese Peace Treaty is the subject of an editorial in the May 21 New York Herald Tribune. The Herald Tribune reports:

"The frequent Russian reference to the Potsdam Agreement as the juridical basis for clothing the Foreign Ministers with the power to draw up Japanese peace terms is dismissed with a mention of the fact that Japan was pointedly ignored in the Potsdam Declaration, 'for the war with Japan was then in full swing and the Soviet Union was neutral in that war.'

"Moreover," the Herald Tribune continues, "the American State Department charged that the (Foreign Ministers) Council's reputation had suffered by Soviet misuse of the veto, which would also give a secondary role to the Allied Powers which bore a greater burden of the Pacific War than did the Soviet Union--fighting Japan, in fact, for nearly four years, against the six days of Russian belligerency in Asia."

The Herald Tribune editorial goes on to say: "The United States will not recognize the right of the Soviet Union to veto provisions which may be necessary to insure Japan against communist attack and

MORE

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to safeguard the results of a long and costly war which America led and, to a very large extnt, fought.

"It is the introduction of red China, however, the heir apparent to the gains won by Nationalist China, America's ally," the Herald Tribune points out, "which reduces the whole Soviet proposal to absurdity.

"The State Department, noting some significant omissions in the Kremlin's quotation of the Cairo Declaration, inquires with barbed intent whether Russia really wants to turn over Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores to the Republic of China--the Nationalists--as the Declaration provides, and suggests that even Mao's People's Republic may have some difficulty in extracting control of Manchuria from Russia...."

The Herald Tribune editorial concludes: "But the chief point in the American reply is that this country will not 'seek guidance from a convicted aggressor' on China's rights. Red China, as an active participant in the attack on Korea and in the defiance of the United Nations, is wholly out of the courts, so far as the Japanese Treaty is concerned. Only a satisfactory settlement in Korea and a Russian willingness to see Japan protected--which would mean, in effect, a basic agreement between East and West on the whole problem of Asia--could give any reality to the Russian suggestions."

# # # # #

AMERICA'S CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, DESIGNED TO BENEFIT UNDERPRIVILEGED AND MALADJUSTED BOYS, OBSERVES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--America's Children's Village, a vocational training school and home for underprivileged and maladjusted boys, recently observed its 100th anniversary. The school is run on completely democratic lines where the boys learn to govern themselves.

The executive director of the school, Harold Strong, said that in its 100 years of service, the school had turned out 50,000 youths, rehabilitated and trained for useful citizenship. The present enrollment is 400 boys, ranging from 10 to 18 years old and coming from twenty states of the United States.

Occupying 250 acres of rolling, wooded land high above the Hudson River, the Children's Village has a faculty of thirty and facilities that would be the envy of many a small preparatory school. The school prepares the boys for gainful occupations, giving such courses as carpentry, electricity, shoe repairing and automotive mechanics.

The program is designed to guide the boys away from the tendencies doward delinquency. Psychologist and psychiatrists and visiting social service workers spare no effort to prepare the youths for adulthood and responsibility to the community.

# # # # #

YOUNG AMERICAN OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY HAS HAD SEVERAL TELEVISION ROLES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A young American actress is starting her climb to stardom in television in the United States. She is Eileen Yaeko Nakamura, and she played the lead last winter in Hunter College's production of "Antigone." About a month ago, Miss Nakamura made her TV debut in a drama entitled "The Juice Man." Last week, she took the part of an entertainer in "The Thousand-Yard Look," a one-hour play dealing with the Korean War.

Miss Nakamura is now being considered for a role in a TV play based on a story by Somerset Maugham.

# # # # #

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

22 May 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

RUSSIAN, WHO BROKE WITH COMMUNISM, SAYS NATION IS IMPERIALIST POWER "IN WORST SENSE OF TERM"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The former secretary of the Third Communist Internationale who left Russia and broke with communism in 1921 says that there is no difference between the totalitarian systems of Fascism and Stalinism. She is Miss Angelica Balabnoff, a veteran of the labor movement in Italy, Russia and other European countries.

Her book, "My Life as a Rebel," in which she records her fifty years of intense activity as a democratic socialist, has been translated into many languages.

In a recent broadcast Miss Balabanoff declared, "Stalinism and Stalin himself have accentuated all the negative sides of Bolshevism, all its evils. He took advantage of the situation, the chaos that existed, to introduce his own system.

"And since he does not believe in socialism any more, since he has no more ideals which the movement should serve, today there is no real difference between Fascism and Stalinism. Russia has become an imperialist power, a tyrannical imperialist country in the worst sense of the term."

# # # # #

PROTECTION OF WORLD PEACE WITHOUT APPEASEMENT AND ADVANCEMENT OF FREE TRADE UNIONS IS STATED AS DOUBLE AIM OF AMERICAN LABOR

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The largest groups of labor unions in the United States have issued a joint declaration that they want peace and security for workers in every country of the world. The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the two great organizations of American labor, issued the following statement:

"In July the Free World Labor Movement will convene in Milan, Italy, at the second World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. American trade union officials will meet with their fellow trade unionists from every quarter of the globe. Our aims are two-fold--to protect and promote world peace without appeasement and to strengthen free trade unions in the struggle against totalitarianism whether communist or fascist."

The twenty-four AF of L and CIO delegates also pledged that "the American labor movement is united in its determination to achieve, in cooperation with the trade union movements in other democratic countries and through the United Nations, a higher standard of living for the people everywhere, social security, increasing international cooperation for peace, strengthening of democracy and a chance for the liberty-loving people in every country to live, not in fear of dictatorship, but in the sunlight of freedom."

The American labor organization went on to say, "We believe that, through the efforts of the ICFTU, which the American labor movement helped to organize almost two years ago, we will be able to strengthen democratic resistance to the Soviet imperialists who are trying to subvert free trade unionism to communist ends and to overthow the independence of other peoples."

The resolution by the American labor delegates concluded: "Where free unions are strong and alert and uncompromising with totalitarianism neither communism nor fascism nor any other form of totalitarianism can thrive. We pledge collectively on behalf of the organizations, to strengthen the IFCTU in every manner possible so as to ensure the final triumph of democracy and peace."

(MORE)

U. S. DEVELOPES AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION
TO BE DROPPED BY PARACHUTE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States government has developed a self-contained automatic weather station which can be dropped by parachute into inaccessible territory. It will automatically set itself up and make periodic reports on weather observations by radio. The device can also be used as a radio marker beacon.

By means of a series of small explosive charges the weather station disengages itself from the parachute by which it is dropped from an airplane, sets itself upright, extends a twenty-foot aeriel and is then ready to transmit at intervals predetermined by a built-in timing mechanism. The device is called "the grasshopper" and has been developed by the United States Department of Commerce.

# # # # #

PHYSICALLY-DISABLED, WHO PROVED VALUE IN WORLD WAR II AND SINCE, WILL HAVE ROLE IN AMERICA'S DEFENSE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A fundamental principle of American democrac is respect for the individual. This doctrine is reflected by American industry's realization that handicapped persons have as much of a right to work as others. The result is that thousands of physically-disabled Americans lead productive, well-adjusted lives, to the benefit of themselves and their country.

Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, retired, of the U. S. Navy, is chairman of a committee appointed by President Truman to inquire into the part played by physically-disabled persons in the United States industry. This is what Admiral McIntire had to say on the subject recently:

"Believing in the dignity and worth of the individual, the United States has an inherent and historic concern for the health and welfare of its people....Fundamental in this basic philosophy is the firm beief that to provide equality of employment opportunity for the Nation's handicapped men and women is to strengthen our bulwark against the idealologies in conflict with our way of life.... When we no longer consider the individual of importance, the United States will have traveled far along the road to moral, political and economic oblivion."

Admiral McIntire recalled President Truman's statement to a recent meeting of his Committee on Employment of the Physically-Handicapped. Said President Truman: "We are confronted today by those forces which have little or no regard for the value of human life. For them the individual is of no consequence. In our society human life comes from beyond this world. The purpose of our society is to cherish human life and to enable the individual to attain the highest achievement of which he is capable." Admiral McIntire added: "Men, materials and machinery provide the trinity of which the American defense effort is compounded....An idle machine or spoiled materials are economic losses to be deplored. But handicapped men spoiled by not being permitted to do the jobs of which they are a capable are a waste no nation can afford."

# # # # #

TRUMAN TO ASK FOR $9 BILLION IN MILITARY AND ECONOMIC AID FOR NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES OF ASIA AND EUROPE, AND TO PROMOTE "POINT 4"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--United States government officials say that about the middle of June President Truman will ask Congress for $9 billion for economic and military aid to non-communist nations in Asia and Europe and to provide technical assistance under the "Point Four" plan for economically underdeveloped countries. The appropriations will come under the fiscal year of 1952.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)/MHS NO.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 21 May 1951

PH&W CHIEF ASKS FOR RELIEF FROM ASSIGNMENT AND RETURN TO UNITED STATES: HAS BEEN IN JAPAN SIX YEARS

Request for relief from assignment and return to the United States has been submitted by the chief of SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section, Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, who has issued the following statement:

"After six years in Japan as Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section of SCAP, and with the signing of the peace treaty, we hope, in the very near future; I have asked to be relieved of my assignment and return to the United States.

"Great progress has been made in Japan in the fields of Health and Welfare. I hope it will be continued by the Japanese people. The pattern has been established which, if maintained and improved in the future, will place Japan as one of the leaders among the modern democratic nations, in the fields of health and welfare. This progress during the last six years was made possible by the whole-hearted cooperation and hard work of the Japanese people, particularly those in the health and welfare professions, namely: medicine, pharmacy, sanitary engineering, dentistry, veterinary medicine, nutrition, social work and nursing.

"I want to take this opportunity on my departure to express my sincere appreciation to those Japanese who have worked so diligently in carrying out the SCAP Health and Welfare programs. Their work is not finished. They must continue to carry forward these programs lest there be retrogression. Such programs cannot stand still; they must either go forward or go backward. I have great confidence in the Japanese people and in their future. I have full confidence that in the fields of health and welfare they will continue to go forward."

(Signed) Crawford F. Sams.

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE

21 May 1951

~~PIO~~ INFORMATION OFFICER

BLIND JAPANESE WOMAN IS CONTRIBUTOR TO 406TH BLOOD BANK

A pleasant-appearing Japanese woman walked into the 406th Blood Bank recently. She was supported on each side by a young niece and nephew because she was blind.

Interrogation revealed that she was Mrs. Ito Yamashita, the wife of a zori-maker. She had just arrived from her home in Ito City, Shizuoka, and had come directly to the Blood Bank to donate a unit of her blood.

As she was assisted to a chair she explained that because she is blind she has very little to do so she sits down for long hours beside her radio. She had listened for many weeks to the appeals for blood for United Nations' men in Korea.

In lowered voice she related how her son had bade her farewell nine years ago as he went off to the war. He has never come back to her. Even though the Japanese Government has told her that he was killed she does not believe this in her heart. She feels that he is still wandering around in this world.

She knows that many mothers are sending their sons to the war in Korea and she has come to Tokyo from Shizuoka to give her blood so that one of these young men may be returned to his mother.

Mrs. Yakashita is 51 years old. She had eight children. The first born son was lost in the war; one died; she has six now living. She is a native of Shimoda. When she was married she went to Ito City to live. She has been blind for ten years.

# # # # #

FORD FOUNDATION SETS UP "FREE RUSSIA FUND" TO HELP REFUGEES FROM USSR FIND A USEFUL PLACE IN AMERICAN SANCTUARY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial titled, "The Russian Exiles" in the New York Times says:

"This is a world of exiles. They form a nation of themselves, comprised of persons who have escaped from terror and tyranny for a breath of free air. Every day hundreds more risk their lives to break throught the wall of charged wire and machine guns enclosing the Soviet Union and its satellites."

"Of all the exiles the refugees from Russia are the most lost and bewildered," continues the editorial. "They are strangers in an unknown world, and until now no organized effort has been made to make them feel at home in it."

The Times goes to say, however, that the vacuum is about to be filled by the Ford Foundation which is adding to its other imaginative projects a Free Russia Fund, established for the express purpose of assisting in the integration of exiles from the Soviet Union in the life of the United States."

The New York newspaper points out that "other organizations aim to stir the Russian people to rebellion and weaken the Soviet government, but this one is restricted to helping Russian refugees--and this includes all the nationalities in the USSR--to adjust themselves to a free society and to finding outlet for the talents, knowledge and experience they bring to the United States."

MORE

The Times adds that the Foundation's program was suggested by George F. Kennan in an article in the magazine Foreign Affairs. Kennan is an expert on Russia and former chief of the Policy Planning Board of the United States State Department.

The Times says Kennan's article examined the Russian problem in the light of the kind of Russia that we would like to see, the kind of Russia that might finally emerge from the despotism it now suffers. In trying to help the people free themselves, his conclusion was that "the most important influence the United States can bring to bear upon internal developments in Russia will continue to be the influence of example.

"In emphasing the non-military, non-political aspects of the problem," concludes the New York Times, "the new enterprise enters an almost untouched field, and the composition of the Board of Trustees and the limited but highly constructive task it set itself promises interesting and perhaps exciting results."

# # # # #

SOVIET UNION HALTS PLANS FOR LARGER FARM COLLECTIVES, LEARNING PROPOSED SYSTEM WILL NOT WORK

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor reports that the trend toward larger collectivized agricultural towns has halted in the Soviet Union because the scheme does not work. Collectives no longer are being compelled to merge into still larger "agrogords," or farm towns, hailed thoughout 1950 by Soviet leaders as the apotheosis of Soviet agriculture.

Paul Wohl, writing in the Christian Science Monitor, says that Stalin apparently gave in because he realized the trend toward larger communities would have made the peasant's life unbearable. Then he pretended that he had protected the peasants from the radicals.

The newspaper reports that it was found such large communities interfered with the production on the peasants' private plots, which in some part of the Soviet Union has supplied as much as a fourth of the dairy goods and vegetables for the urban population. There also is reason to believe that lack of transportation and shortage of building materials were underlying causes of the reversal of policy.

Correspondent Wohl adds that under the new policy peasants are to remain in their own villages, and the short supply of building materials no longer will be used to build apartment houses in the country.

The Christian Science Monitor explains that the old idea of the agricultural commune, the comletely socialized agricultural town, was revived by the Soviet economists last October. But the reaction soon set it.

The newspaper adds that the first evidence of dissent with the policy of merging the collectives into even larger units came in March at the Congress of the Communist Party of Armenia, where it was stated that "strenthening of the farm collectives was mainly an economic and organizational device and did not necessarily require the abandonment of the old villages.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), NARS 8/1

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

PRESS RELEASE: 21 May 1951
CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

AMERICAN FOOD SUPPLIED YUGOSLAVIA HAS ENABLED BALKAN NATION TO HURDLE GREATEST PROBLEM SINCE BREAK WITH MOSCOW

BELGRADE, (USIS)--American food experts in Yugoslavia will meet over the coming weekend to terminate the United States government's interim aid program, which has enabled Yugoslavia to survive her most dangerous economic crisis since Marshal Tito broke with Moscow. Although the aid program is largely completed, the distribution of American goods by the privately-operated Cooperative for American Remittance to Europe (CARE) will continue for several months.

The New York Times correspondent in Yugoslavia, M. S. Handler, has just completed an extensive tour of the country on which he gathered a first-hand impression of economic conditions. He says: "Present crops in Yugoslavia are in good condition and, given favorable climatic conditions, this country will be in good shape as far as food is concerned at the end of the summer. The wheat stand is high....The independent peasants seem to have a fair number of cows, sheep and goats."

It should be remembered that Yugoslavia was facing the threat of a serious famine, due to crop failures, until American food supplies began to be distributed in quantity a few months ago.

The Times correspondent declares: "The United States government's prompt assistance largely pulled the Yugoslav people through the effects of last summer's disastrous drought without their having suffered any apparent physical or moral damage."

This does not mean that all of Yugoslavia's economic problems have been solved. Much of the land is still cultivated by ancient, unproductive methods, and thousand of families live on a bare subsistence level. But, thanks to American aid, the worst crisis is over, and the future looks a great deal brighter for the citizens of Marshal Tito's anti-Kremlin regime.

# # # # #

PREDICT SOVIET IMPERIALISM WILL MEET FATE OF OLD COLONIALISM IT IMITATES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times says that the recent incident of a Soviet major who ran amuck in Stettin, Poland, sheds light on the relation and feeling of the Poles towards the Russians. Says the Times:

"Every now and then an incident occurs which, though small in itself, throws a revealing light on a huge background which is normally obscure. Such an incident, certainly, is the case of the Soviet major who ran amuck in Stettin, Poland, shot five Poles, precipitated a major anti-Soviet demonstration, and was finally disposed of only by the arrival of Soviet soldiers.

"The numerous Polish police who were attracted to the scene dared not act against the Soviet major, though this attitude brought them into conflict with their own people. Obviously, these police knew that even this crazed man enjoyed the protection of the master nation from which he came, a protection not to be violated by "'mere' Polish police, even on their own territory."

The Times continues: "In this extreme case the world can see with full clarity the real privileged position of the Soviet nation in the satellite countries. In an era when India is free, when extraterritoriality has been abolished (for the West, at least) in

MORE

China, when old-fashioned colonialism and imperialism have crumbled, the new Soviet hegemony has appeared to take their place.

"Now the Soviet officer striding about the streets of Sofia or Prague or Warsaw or even Shanghai feels himself the master. He knows full well that the nominal authorities are beholden to Moscow and hold office only at Moscow's pleasure. He is above the normal laws and normal restraints, answerable only to his own native Soviet masters. He is the 'sahib' and the 'old China hand' of the past re-created, with none of the tradition or code which ameliorated the arrogance of many of the originals.

"But, if the Stettin incident shows this fact in full light," continues the Times, "it also reveals that the people of Poland (who are not unlike those of other satellites) are still unreconciled to this new version of 'master race' philosophy in practice. Stettin's citizens dared fight and in some cases die to show their indignation."

The Times concludes: "By their action they gave reason for hope that the Soviet imperialism of today will meet the same fate as the older colonialism whose worst features it apes over the vast areas from the Elbe to the Pacific."

# # # # #

"TRIAL" ORGANIZED IN BRUSSELS TO DETERMINE IF SOVIET HAS CONCENTRATION CAMPS COMPARABLE TO THOSE OF NAZIS

PARIS, (USIS)--Victims of nazi concentration camps during World War II have been called to judge whether the Soviet Union is conducting a similar inhuman penitentiary system behind its Iron Curtain. The testimony will be offered in a "trial" organized in Brussels by the International Committee Against Concentration Camps.

Committee President David Rousset, a French author, says the "trial" has resulted from the refusal of the Soviet government to admit a committee of inquiry to Russian soil. He added that the Soviet Embassy in the Belgian capital had sent back an invitation to send an observer to the forthcoming "trial."

The International Committee links organizations of Nazi victims from France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Rousset says it has chosen Russia and three other countries for investigation because, "rightly or wrongly," they have been widely accused of maintaining camps where persons are imprisoned by administrative decision mostly for political reasons.

# # # # #

YUGOSLAV DELEGATE TO UN SHARPLY CRITICISES POLISH DELEGATE'S ATTACK ON NEED OF ASSISTANCE TO UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A recent United Nations economic report listing some of the needs of backward and underdeveloped countries has drawn sharp citicism from a Polish UN delegate, Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy.

The remarks of the communist satellite delegate were aimed mainly at the United States, which has been a prime mover in the UN campaign to improve the living standards of backward nations. Katz-Suchy's diatribe was also a back-handed slap at such American economic assistance projects as the Marshall Plan and the Economic Coopera tion Administration.

The Polish delegate's charge that the United States was molding the destinies of underdeveloped lands to suit its own strategic purposes was demolished by the representatives of Belgium and Yugoslavia The Yugoslav diplomat declared that sub-normal living standards were an international problem, and one which deserves the closest attention of the United Nations.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(B) NLS

INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 18 May 1951

N. Y. TIMES PRAISES PLAN OF UN ECONOMISTS WHO WOULD GIVE REAL HELP--NOT FAKE REFORMS OF COMMUNISM--TO UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The United Nations has unfolded a far-reaching long distance plan for expanding the economies of the so-called under developed areas of the world on the principle of self-help with aid from the more developed countries, notably the United States. The New York Times says editorially:

"The five United Nations economists who have reported a plan to produce nineteen billion dollars a year of capital investment in underdeveloped countries are not utopians. What they demonstrated was that a vast proportion of the world's population is greatly in need of economic aid and could be greatly helped if conditions were favorable.

"The great obstacle," continues the editorial, "is that there is no sure peace in the world and that consequently the Free Nations must spend on armament many billions of dollars that could otherwise be released for constructive foreign investment. This...is caused by the aggressive activities of a nation which represents itself as the friend of the common man."

The Times declares: "What is actually needed seems to be about ten billion dollars a year of capital imports...of which about eighty per cent should go to countries of southeast Asia and the Far East....Of course, the United States would be the largest investor.

"The economists face up to some of the inherent difficulties of such investments," continues the Times. "No country can get ahead economically unless its people are willing to make the necessary sacrifices....As the report says, 'ancient philosophies have to be scrapped...bonds of caste, creed and race have to be burst, and large numbers of persons who cannot keep up with progress have to have their expectations of a comfortable life frustrated.

The economists go on to say that rapid progress in some countries will require "a shift in the distribution of income and power." The Times adds: "They may also believe...that the fake reforms of communism will have to be counteracted by real reforms encouraged by the democracies."

The Times says: "On one point the economists are refreshingly optimistic. They believe that production...can keep ahead of population. They do not suggest that we allow people to die of unnecessary diseases because there is danger that they will be undernourished if they remain alive."

# # # # #

YUGOSLAVIA SLOWLY WITHDRAWING FROM SOVIET-TYPE COMMUNISM: COAL PRODUCTION UP 15 PERCENT THROUGH USE OF AMERICAN EQUIPMENT

BELGRADE, (USIS)--A Balkan correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor--Egon Kaskeline--says Yugoslavia is withdrawing, slowly but surely, from Stalin's kind of communism.

"For the first time in history, according to the Monitor correspondent, "an avowedly communist nation is swinging back somewhat to Western idea. This development seems to indicate more consideration for the individual and less power for the state.

MORE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)/NSC MEMO

"A new move in this direction was announced recently by the president of the Yugoslav Economic Council who disclosed that Marshal Tito's government had relinquished direct control over the country's major industries, such as steel, petroleum, machine construction and railroads, by transferring control to local administration.

"Many observers in Belgrade believe that this is only a preliminary move to restore some degree of initiative to private enterprise. Last February another important centralized control agency was abolished by Tito--the State Control Agency, which had supervised all state enterprises."

The Monitor correspondent continues: "Yugoslavia seems definitively to have abandoned its plan to 'socialize' agriculture....According to Dr. Vladimir Bakaric, the Yugoslav federal government now has decided to dissolve all Soviet-type collective farms, which were 'reducing agricultural productivity and alienating the peasants.'

"On the whole," says the Monitor's correspondent, "a wind of moderate optimism now is blowing in Belgrade. Yugoslav leaders are more confident that, with Western aid, they will weather economic and political storms.

"The Belgrade radio announced recently that $2 million worth of mining equipment imported from the United States has raised coal production by 15 per cent, and that Yugoslavia will be self-sufficient in solid fuel by next fall.

"Thus the nation appears to be winning the battle for economic survival which was touched off when Marshall Tito denounced the aggressive aims of the Moscow regime, cut Yugoslavia off from all trade with the Cominform countries, and set his country on the path to freedom with the assistance of the Western democracies."

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U. S., BRITAIN AND FRANCE DISCUSS PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DEFENDING SOUTHEAST ASIA

SINGAPORE, (USIS)--Military representatives of the United States, Britain and France met this week in Singapore to discuss problems of defending southeast Asia and to study the possibilities of joint action by the three Powers.

The British and French in southeast Asia have met several times on a military level during the past year to exchange information and to discuss mutual problems in meeting communist aggression, but the current session brings the United States into these talks for the first time.

Plans for the conference and the scope of the talks have been kept secret, but a well-informed British source says that it would consider all the policies which he said would "support all our Asian friends."

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ANTI-SOVIET FEELING HEIGHTENED THROUGH SHOOTING OF FIVE POLES BY RUSSIAN MAJOR

PARIS, (USIS)--The New York Times Paris correspondent, Edward Morrow, says that shooting incident in the Polish port city of Stettin "has fanned anti-Soviet sentiments in the port to the highest pitch since the war and has wiped out all the theoretical gains made in the area by the "Society for Friendship, with the Soviet Union." The Times correspondent quotes an eye-witness report as saying that the shooting of five Poles by a Russian major on April 9 has since resulted in the arrest and screening of 1,500 Poles by the Security Police.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MDS MS: _____

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

18 May 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY INDUSTRY WAS ANSWER TO FOOD PROBLEM IN NETHERLANDS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Though the Netherlands is one of the most densely populated countries in Europe--with a population of more than 700 to the square mile--it has answered the food problem by developing its livestock and dairy industries.

This is made possible, says American agronomist Dr. W. M. Meyers who has visited the Netherlands, because high quality forage supplemented with only small amounts of concentrates has resulted in high levels of dairy production. Improved grasslands, says Dr. Myers, have also produced nutrients more abundantly than land growing other feed crops.

The best permanent grasslands, according to the forage crop expert, are those mostly of perennial rye grass. Dutch agronomists believe that well-fertilized rye grass is higher in energy value than comparable forage containing legumes.

# # # # #

LARGE NUMBERS OF BULGARIANS ARE REPORTEDLY TAKING REFUGE IN GREECE TO ESCAPE COMMUNIST DOMINATION

ATHENS, (USIS)--The Greek General Staff has issued a report on stringent conditions in Bulgaria compiled from first-hand reports by Bulgarian refugees who have fled the totalitarian control of the Soviet satellite government.

The report describes the opposition of the Bulgarian farm population to collectivization and says the communist government has resorted to drastic measures to force the peasants to accept its directive. The government is attempting to collectivize sixty percent of the Bulgarian farmland by 1953.

For this reason the communist government says well-to-do farmers are enemies of the regime, and is exterminating them by seizure of their land and property and by sending them to other parts of the country where they become laboreres on collective farms. Those who stay outside the collectives are taxed so heavily they are unable to pay and their farms are seized.

The Bulgarian refugees also report that the communist governmen is attempting to nationalize all remaining free trades and professions. Private enterprise is expected to have disappeared completely by 1953. Since 1951 trading in food, clothes, shoes, bread and farm products has been taken over by the municipalities.

The reports tells how a people's council of Communist Party members in each village tells the producer what he is to sow, how much land he is to cultivate, and how much produce he is to deliver regardless of whether his crop is successful or not.

And judicial proceedings in Bulgaria are handled entirely by the Communist Party, say the refugees. The entire procedure in political trials is prepared beforehand and all parties are thoroughly rehearsed from written scripts.

Other facets of the grim life of Bulgarians under communist rule include the following: All over fourteen years of age must belong to a communist organization; freedom of religion is in name only, actual practice being thwarted by government subterfuges; militia controls the life of all citizens, and communist officials have access to public funds without control. # # # # # (MORE)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNES NO:

ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF WORLD, REPRESENTING 23 COUNTRIES, SEEK TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT WORLD

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Farm women from twenty-three countries have formed an international organization to improve living conditions of rural women throughout the world. The group is called Associated Country Women of the World, and it now has a membership of about six million women. It acts as consultant to several of the United Nations agencies including the UN Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

In addition, the Associated Country Women works with the governments of underdeveloped countries in helping rural women in those areas organize local groups through which they can help raise their standards of living.

Members of the Rural Women's organization exchange letters and entertain women visitors from overseas and thus, in their own way, promote a better international understanding among rural women throughout the world.

# # # # #

INDIA TO BUILD PENICILLIN FACTORY WITH UN'S HELP

NEW YORK, (USIS)--With the help of the United Nations, India is planning to build a four-million dollar penicillin factory. Technical knowledge and $350,000 for the training of Indian personnel will be supplied by the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

# # # # #

SOVIET AND POLISH DELEGATES TO UN COMMISSION IRKED BECAUSE NO ACTION WAS TAKEN ON "PEACE" PROPOSAL

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., (USIS)--The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, which has been observed by a group of Japanese women leaders, closed its two-week session this week to the accompaniment of attacks by the Soviet bloc delegation.

The communist attacks ended the inquiry on the status of women throughout the world on the same note it was started when the Soviet and Polish members loudly complained that the Commission paid no attention to the communist so-called "peace" proposal. The communist delegates were the only dissenters against the fifteen-member Commission's final report which was adopted by a vote of thirteen to two.

The communists opposed, among other things, a resolution calling for equal pay for equal work regardless of sex and another calling for educational programs for women.

# # # # #

SURGEONS, PSYCHIATRISTS AND PARENTS OF BOSTON HAVE TEAMED TO CORRECT HAIRLIPS, CLEFT PALATES

BOSTON, (USIS)--Teamwork by surgeons, psychiatrists and parents in Boston is permitting children born with harelips and cleft palates to live normal lives, their disfigurements corrected by modern science. The medical teamwork is the idea of Dr. Donald W. Maccollum, plastic surgeon of the Children's Hospital, who with his associates has performed corrective operations on 25,000 babies during the 15 years the plan has been in operation.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MDS NO.

INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 17 May 1951

CHINESE ECONOMY SEVERELY STRAINED AS RESULT OF KOREAN WAR PARTICIPATION

HONG KONG, (USIS)--A New York Times Far Eastern correspondent, Harry Lieberman, says that communist China's aggressive war in Korea is backfiring by placing a strain on the country's economy which has necessitated drastic measures. These include a curtailment of national expenditures for construction, the imposition of new surtaxes and a desperate drive to invent substitute commodities.

Lieberman says the Western countries' embargo of strategic materials to communist China has forced the Peiping regime to strive for increased production in crops like cotton and jute and all kinds of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods.

The Times correspondent goes on to say that the Peiping regime's economic distress is reflected in a recent State Administrative Council decree directing economic agencies to enforce austerity and to make the best possible use of warehouse stocks taken over from the Nationalist government.

The communist newspaper, The Tientsin Daily, put it this way, says Lieberman: "In 1951, due to the increase of expenditures on national defense, the state finance is still beset with great difficulties. Economic construction in the country can only be carried on at key points....The state budget for municipal construction being scanty, the amount allocated to Tientsin is also small."

The Peiping government has not revealed the size of its national budget for 1951 but the percentage for military expenditures is believed to be much higher than the announced figure of almost thirty-nine per cent for the 1950 budget.

The cost of communist China's aggression in Korea has forced the government to cut drastically its subsidies to local levels, continues the Times correspondent, and the Peiping government has authorized local authorities to impose surtaxes. These amount to ten to fifteen per cent on industrial and commercial taxes, twenty percent on real estate tax and twenty per cent on agricultural tax.

# # # # #

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Mr. Corl A. Leach, visiting expert consultant, Agriculture Division, Natural Resources Section, will hold a press conference at 11 a. m., Friday, May 18, in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building, on the subject: "Dairy Goat Expansion on Japanese Farms."

# # # # #

UN RECOMMENDS ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RED CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times entitled "Sanctions Against Red China" declares that the first international step toward backing up the United Nations forces in Korea with additional sanctions against the aggressors fighting them has now been taken."

The Times continues: "The Additional Measures Committee of the General Assembly, acting in place of the paralyzed Security Council, has voted almost unanimously to recommend the imposition of a worldwide embargo on the shipment of arms and war materials to both communist China and communist-controlled North Korea. This recommendation must still be approved by the Political and Security (MORE)

Committee of the Assembly. The Committee vote--11 to 0, with only Egypt abstaining--suggests that a good part of the world is ready for further action."

The Times editorial continues: "There is some question, of course, as to how effective such an embargo will be; for in contrast to the Security Council, which could make decisions at least theoretically binding on all nations, the Assembly can only recommend action by the individual states. Morever, the embargo recommendation faces strenuous opposition both by the Soviet bloc, which supplies the bulk of the aggressors' arms and war materials, and by India and some other Asian nations.

"But it is an important step, nevertheless, because behind it stands the larger part of the Free World, including the United States, Britian, France, Canada and Australia, which means that both the open door of Hong Kong and the bulk of the world's shipping will be closed to such shipments."

The editorial goes on: "The committee's action marks the first major success of the patient but persistent efforts of the United States government to bring other nations in line with a step which the United States had take long ago.

# # # # #

ONLY RUSSIA AND POLAND OPPOSE EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN FOR EQUAL WORK, UN MEETING DISCLOSES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--All the representatives of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women have presented surveys of progress in their countries to attain equal pay for equal work for both men and women workers--except Russia and Poland. The representatives of the Soviet dodged this issued by concentrating instead on charges against other countries.

In the recent meeting at Lake Success the Commission also discussed the educational opportunities for women. At that time the American delegate, Mrs. Olive Goldman, cited statistics to show the inaccuracy of the Soviet claim that per capita expenditure on education is greater in the Soviet Union than in the United States. The fact is, Mrs. Goldman said, that total U. S. per capita expenditures for education are at least 19 per cent higher than those in the USSR. That figure becomes even larger if it is kept in mind that the Soviet education budget includes expenses for the Communist Party press and state orchestras, radio and theaters.

Mrs. Sofia Dembinska of Poland said the increased educational opportunities for Polish women are shown in their greater participation in industry. For example, she said, 15 times as many Polish women are now employed in the mines than before World War II.

An observer, who prefers to remain anonymous, commented that to her the fact that more Polish women are now employed in mines is proof of greater subjugation of women and not greater freedom.

# # # # #

CHINESE REDS SURRENDER IN GREATER NUMBERS

KOREA, (USIS)--Reports from the United Nations Forces in Korea show that Chinese communist troops and officers are surrendering voluntarily in increasing numbers to the Allies, disgusted with the way the war has been going for them in Korea and disillusioned with communism. The Chinese soldiers say they are fed badly, that they are disgusted with communism and that their friends or families are being executed in the purges by the Peiping regime. It is also reported many of them appear to be frightened by heavy Chinese losses.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

17 May 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

WEST BERLIN MAYOR SAYS HIS PEOPLE HATE SOVIET SYSTEM AND ARE DETERMINED TO RESIST IT

BERLIN, (USIS)--The mayor of West Berlin, Ernst Reuter, says that whatever turn affairs may take in the future, the West Berliners will stand steadfast against the Soviet system and in support of the freedom they have won during the last five years.

Reuter addressed a panel of eleven American women at a reception in Berlin. The women represent large organizations in the United States. Also among the guests were numerous women leaders of German organizations.

"The people of Berlin," Reuter said, "have no hate for the people of Poland or Russia--but they hate the Soviet system and are determined to resist it."

# # # # #

NEW BOOK, "U. S. A., THE PERMANENT REVOLUTION," STRESSES RUSSIA'S FALSE INTERPRETATION OF AMERICA'S FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

BOSTON, (USIS)--A newly-published book called "U. S. A., the Permanent Revolution," shows that the present American economy has completely evolved from old-style capitalism. The authors of the study are the editors of Fortune magazine, writing in collaboration with Russell Davenport.

In a review this week, the editor of the Christian Science Monitor, Erwin Canham, says that although this is true, the present American economic system may well be freer enterprise than ever "for it is becoming a form of shared social responsibility which has deep spiritual roots."

He goes on: "This has come about through no conscious planning, but as an end-product of the religious forces in our system, under the steady evolving pressure of events. 'U. S. A., the Permanent Revolution,' shows the fatal error Karl Marx made in assuming that capitalism could not correct itself. It shows the basic falsity of Stalin, Mototov, and Vishinsky in attacking a form of economic organization which no longer exists in the United States."

Canham says: "It is the reality of moral conscience, applied through just laws and voluntary response to manifest needs, which has reformed capitalism in the United States," and, he says, the authors point out that big business has been under the most pressure to exercise its new sense of responsibility."

Canham emphasizes the fact that American labor has become a middle-class movement, with a major stake in the success of the free enterprise system. "It has largely emancipated itself from left-wing ideologies," he says.

The Monitor reviewer also underlines the Fortune editors' point that American "materialism" is often an emancipation from matter. "To the American, machines and gadgets are 'extensions of his faculties and powers--wings to enable him to fly, wheels to enable him to run, antennae to enable him to hear and see at great distances.' These do not enchain the human soul," agrees Canham with the authors "but increase its power and scope, and thus help emancipate it from the merely physical, from the earth."

# # # # #

MORE

STALIN SHOULD TAKE WARNING FROM HITLER'S EXPERIENCE IN UNDERESTIMATING U. S., MID-WEST AMERICAN NEWSPAPER SAYS

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota, (USIS)--An editorial published in an American mid-Western paper, the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader compares Stalin with Hitler and says "unless Stalin decides to listen to reason, he and his nation will suffer as Hitler did." Says the Argus-Leader: "The democracy Hitler appraised as decadent came through with a wallop that jarred him and his troops out of existence."

The South Dakota paper goes on: "He was amazed, to be sure. So were the men in his army who accepted his appraisal of American capacity. They actually couldn't believe it when the United States began delivering one knockout blow after another in Europe. They were perplexed and confused when they saw great lines of American supplies cluttering the roads in France."

The Argus-Leader continues: "Stalin might reflect upon this. What he is watching now is exactly what Hitler was watching--a great democracy making up its mind in the democratic way. Hitler didn't understand. Neither does Stalin. But Stalin will find out in due course, as Hitler did.

"Unless Stalin decides to listed to reason--something that Hitler never learned to do--he and his nation will suffer as Hitler did."

The Argus-Leader concludes: "The United States has no desire to throw its weight around. It has no imperialistic intentions. It doesn't want to rule the world. It seeks fair play and orderly government--nothing else. If Stalin is willing to move toward the same objective, he will encounter no trouble in reaching an understanding with the United States."

# # # # #

ALL MOVING IN SOVIET-DOMINATED RUMANIA, EVEN ACROSS TOWN, IS GOVERNMENT-REGULATED

VIENNA, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor reports from Vienna that in Soviet-dominated Rumania there is now so much "red tape" involved in traveling or moving, that a vacation just is not worth the the trouble anymore.

First, the American newspaper goes on to say, a Rumanian must get permission to move at all. This is true whether he is merely taking a vacation, moving from one residence to another with the same community, or is required to move in connection with his work.

The newspaper relates that he must present a sheaf of documents including birth and marriage certificates and complete data about his background to the local militia. If he then is allowed to move, he still must get permission to remain once he arrives at his new destination, where he must present the documents, or an identity card, all over again.

The Christian Science Monitor adds that he is not allowed to stay unless he can prove that he had been allocated quarters by the state renting office.

Temporary movers must register with the militia unit serving their new domicile within 48 hours of their arrival, the Monitor reports. Persons who fail to comply with these regulations, the newspaper continues, "will be prosecuted and sent back to the locality from which they came."

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER 16 May 1951

UNESCO OPENS FIRST CENTER FOR TRAINING SPECIALISTS IN BASIC EDUCATION: HOPES MANY WORLD PROBLEMS MAY BE SOLVED THROUGH BANISHING IGNORANCE

PATZCUARO, Mexico, (USIS)--The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has opened in Patzcuaro, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, its first center for training specialists in basic education. These specialists are dedicated to wiping out illiteracy among more than half the earth's population.

Additional training centers will be set up by UNESCO in Africa, the Near East, Southern Asia, the Far East and Australia. All of these will be patterned after the center in Mexico.

James Torres Bodet, director-general of the United Nations Organization, said that 5,000 teachers of basic education will be trained in the Mexican center in the next twelve years. They will then head district campaigns in Mexico and other Latin-American countries to train other teachers who will actually work with the inhabitants of the interior areas.

The United Nations believes, Dr. Torres Bodet explained, that "many world problems can be solved through banishing ignorance," and this is exactly what UNESCO hopes to accomplish.

# # # # #

SOVIET GOVERNMENT WITHHOLDS INFORMATION ON INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--New York Times correspondent Harry Schwartz says that the Soviet government has reverted to its pre-World War II practice of clamping complete secrecy on information about the development of industry and transportation in the Soviet Union.

He points out that the transcript of the official economic report covering the first quarter of 1951 contains no information on the production of particular industrial commodities, development of transportation, or capital construction.

From 1946 to 1950 the Kremlin had released percentage data that foreign scholars and intelligence specialists have been able to use in following the growth of industrial and transport capacity and output.

Schwartz declares, "Similar witholding of such information during 1938 to 1940 veiled the conversion of Soviet industry from production of such goods as tractors and automobiles to tanks and guns."

Officials in Washington have pointed out that the new Soviet policy will give Soviet propagandists a clear field to make claims about rapidly increasing Soviet peacetime production which independent sources will have no satisfactory means of checking.

# # # # #

AMERICAN ECONOMY WILL MEET DEFENSE AND CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS, DEFENSE MOBILIZER WILSON SAYS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The man responsible for coordinating America's defense production effort says that in twelve months American industry will be geared to meet both the demands of rearmament and the full needs of the civilian economy.

MORE

Director Charles E. Wilson of the Office of Demobilization says that, following what he calls "mild austerity," America's expanding steel, aluminum and synthetic rubber production will have caught up with civilian demands for consumer goods by next June.

But his description of an "austere" economy is mild compared to that of England and France, says Wilson. "As a matter of fact," he declares, "we will continue to turn out cars at the rate of seventy per cent of normal times. We will have enough consumer goods to meet a reasonable demand."

# # # # #

AMERICAN HELICOPTER IS MORE INTERESTING TO AUSTRIANS THAN COMMUNIST YOUTH RALLY

VIENNA, Austria, (USIS)--An American helicopter broke up an Austrian Communist Youth Rally last weekend because it was more interesting than the ponderous red-sponsored sports events and speeches. Practically all of the spectators at the Vienna rally were drawn away to get their first glimpse of the helicopter, which was flown from Weisbaden, Germany by an American Air Forces officer.

A parade of brightly decorated horse-drawn carriages also scored a victory over the communist activities in Vienna. The crowds neglected the communist events as they turned to watch hundreds of white-clothed children celebrate their Roman Catholic confirmation in a parade of gay carriges in a part of the Soviet sector.

# # # # #

U. S. PROCEEDS ON PRINCIPLE THAT IMPROVED HEALTH FOR ALL IS ONE OF MAIN ROADS TO PEACE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Surgeon General Dr. Leonard A. Scheele of the United States Public Health Service says that the United States proceeds on the principle that "health improvement in all parts of the world is one of the main roads to peace."

Dr. Scheels was recently elected president of the fourth World Health Assembly in Geneva. This is the legislative body of the United Nations World Health Organization.

As chief of the United States delegation to the Health Assembly, Dr. Scheele pledged the support of his country toward the World Health Organization's objectives.

He declared: "We believe that health improvement in all the world is one of the main roads to peace. The world cannot remain half healthy and half sick and still maintain economic, moral and spiritual equilibrium."

Observers from Japan attended the WHO sessions. Dr. Scheele succeeds the health minister of India as Assembly president. The American health official says that WHO is most valuable as a demonstrator of health techniques.

# # # # #

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO DENY STRATEGIC SUPPLIES TO REDS

MELBOURNE, (USIS)--The Australian government has joined other free nations in restricting the export of strategic materials to the Far East which might fall into the hands of the communist Chinese government. An order issued over the weekend restricts the export of such materials as aircraft parts, chemicals and pharmaceutical supplies to Hong Kong and other Far Eastern ports.

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER 15 May 1951

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE CALLED ACHILLES HEEL OF SOVIET SYSTEM

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Some of the more prominent economic weaknesses of the Soviet Union have been analyzed in an article by George Wanders in the New York Herald Tribune.

"The most vulnerable spots in the Soviet armor, the Herald Tribune writer says, are to be found in industry and agriculture. In 1946, the Soviet dictator proclaimed economic goals--in steel production, in oil production, and in coal output--which are still far ahead of current Soviet production in those fields."

Wanders continues: "The real weakness of the Soviet system is in agriculture, and this is a weakness that strikes to the heart. 'Agricultural enterprise is the Achilles heel of the Soviet system,' as George F. Keenan notes in his study for the current issue of Foreign Affairs. 'The forced collectivization of the farming population,' he adds, 'is probably today the greatest single cause of discontent in the Soviet Union, except possibly the excessive cruelty of the police, with which it is intimately connected.'"

The Herald Tribune analyst goes on: "Stalin at all times has been willing to squeeze the peasants and sacrifice them on the altar of industrialization....He has made sure that if any group were to starve, it would be the agricultural population. By this means a flow of workers was stimulated into industry, but there was incidental havoc and the benefits were and are today of a doubtful order."

# # # # #

JAPANESE PRESENTS SCROLL OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A scroll of water color paintings by the seventy-eight year old Japanese artist Bisen Fukuda has been presented to Columbia University by Nobel Prize winner Dr. Hideki Yukawa, a faculty member.

It is the first of thirty such scrolls planned by the artist to depict the course of the Yangtze River in China. The completed panorama will be 400 yards long. The water colors will become a part of Columbia's East Asiatic collection. Artist Fukuda estimates that it will take him seven-and-a-half years to complete the gift.

The Japanese artist decided on the project when he learned that General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower had admired his work in the home of Dr. Yukawa. General Eisenhower is president of Columbia University.

The scroll was accepted from Dr. Yukawa by acting President Dr. Grayson L. Kirk in a brief cermony. It came in a lacquered box which also contained a personal greeting from the artist. The university will microfilm the paintings to insure their preservation.

# # # # #

N. Y. METHODISTS DENOUNCE "BRUTAL AND LAWLESS AGGRESSION" OF STALINIST COMMUNISM

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., (USIS)--New York Methodists have denounced the "brutal and lawless aggression" of Stalinist communism. The New York Conference of the Methodist Church, which represents over 300 Methodists churches, issued a report at its annual convention which said in part:

MORE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/MR 87-

"The Korean situation, as tragic as it is in the cost of blood and life, must be supported as it signifies a new advance in an international cooperative effort to fight lawless aggression and as an effort to prevent a third world war."

# # # # #

CHARGE NORTH KOREAN COMMUNISTS WITH FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH GENEVA CONVENTION REQUIREMENTS ON POW'S

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The United Nations Command, in a report covering operations in Korea, declares that the communists in North Korea have failed to comply with certain provisions of the Geneva Convention which require a nation to report on prisoners of war. The UN report was issued in New York.

The United Nations Command also states in its report that it has intensified its campaign to let the communist troops know of the false indoctrination of their communist political offiers.

# # # # #

INCREASING NUMBER OF REFUGEES FROM RUSSIAN SATELLITES SAID TO BE ENTERING YUGOSLAVIA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Yugoslavia's Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr. Alex Bebler, says that an increasing number of refugees from the Russian satellite countries have been entering Yugoslavia.

This, Dr. Beblor interprets as dissatisfaction with the Cominform governments. Dr. Bebler gave his views on a radio program "Reporter Roundup" emanating from New York. The Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister also said that he believes a general war can be avoided, and that the Korean fighting has lessened the chances of a new world war.

# # # # #

SOVIET UNION IMPROPERLY CLAIMS INVENTION OF TELEVISION

MOSCOW, (USIS)--The Soviet Union has added television to the long list of scientific marvels it claims to have been invented by Russians, with bland disregard for fact. In an editorial marking the fifty-sixth anniversary of radio the official Soviet newspaper Izvestia said television had been invented by the Russian engineer Alexander Popov. The Soviet government has already laid claim to radio as the invention of B. L. Rosing, another Russian.

# # # # #

RYUKYUAN OFFICIALS MAKE STUDY TOUR OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Three Ryukyuan government officials have arrived in New York on the last leg of a two-months visit, during which they are observing the workings of democratic government in America.

They are: Seizen Shiroma, a member of the Interim Ryukyu Advisory Council; Sanetaka Nakae, Governor of North Ryukyu, and Yoshimichi Mori, Chief Judge of the Oshima Court of Appeals.

Before reaching New York, they studied local government operations in California, Illinois, North Carolina and Ohio. They told reporters in New York that they had been very favorably impressed with what they had seen of America's Far West and Middle West.

After a visit to the United Nations, the Ryukyuan officials will spend a few days in New England before leaving for San Francisco where they began their American tour.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 NLJ/RAC NO.

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

PRESS RELEASE: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER 15 May 1951

The following article stressing India's participation in UNESCO is released to Japanese media of information by the Indian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

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INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

India was one of the First Countries to ratify the constitution of UNESCO. This was done on 12th June 1946. The Indian National Commission for UNESCO was created in 1949.

The Indian National Commission for UNESCO carries out its work through Committees of its members specialising in various aspects of the general fields of education, science and culture. In accordance with UNESCO's policy of helping the National Commissions of the Member States to acquaint themselves fully with the organisation's methods of work through direct contact with the Secretariat in Paris, Dr. Junankar, a member of the Secretariat of National Commission, spent the period from 10 November to 9 December at UNESCO House.

Cooperation between the UNESCO and India is exercised in broadly two ways. The first comprises direct help from UNESCO to India. The second covers the participation of India in a system of international co-operation of specialists by which UNESCO seeks to promote education, science and culture.

Help of UNESCO to India
Technical Assistance

UNESCO has agreed to provide 10 specialists to work in National Laboratories; --The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; Research Laboratories of C.W.I.N.C.; The Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleo-botany and the Central Institute of Education. UNESCO has further agreed to provide equipment worth $ 22,000 for the National Laboratories and to consider requests for additional essential equipment for the work of other specialists. A sum of $ 22,000 will be spent by UNESCO on the award of fellowships and study grants to Indians so that they might be trained to take up the posts vacated by specialists in course of time.

A project for the establishment of a Bibliographical Centre at Delhi with the aid of UNESCO is also under the consideration of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. In that project provision exists for 3 specialists, equipment worth $ 24,000 supplies and materials and scientific journals worth $ 13,000 and fellowships of the value of $ 8,000. This project is for a period of three years. UNESCO contemplates making available further equipment worth $ 15,000 and fellowships of the value of $ 20,000 in the two subsequent years. The Government is expected to provide for the foreign specialists free accommodation, medical aid and travel within the country.

The total expenditure to UNESCO involved in these activities is $ 156,000.

Moreover, UNESCO is providing assistance to India within the framework of its normal programme and budget, and outside the joint programme for economic development of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

MORE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NSC MEMO

The UNESCO Science Cooperation Office was established in Delhi in 1948 under the direction of Mr. Wolsky, assisted by Mr. Yin who is at present the acting head of the office. Three symposia have been organised with the help of UNESCO;

(1) On the history of science under the auspices of the National Institute of Science (From 5 to 7 November 1950).

(2) On the origin and distribution of plants cultivated in Southern Asia under the auspices of the India Society of Genetics (From 12 to 15 January 1951).

(3) On the physics of elementary particles under the auspices of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (From 14 to 24 December 1950).

In 1951 the Delhi Science Cooperation Office is to organise a symposium on the Bia-matric problems affecting plant growth.

UNESCO has helped in carrying out the Fundamental education project at Alipur, Delhi, a centre covering 300 villages. It has appointed and defrays the expenses of 2 experts Mrs. Spencer Hatch, assisted by Miss Ella W. Griffin. The Alipur project is one of the "associated projects" recognised by UNESCO in the field of fundamental education. Eight more Indian fundamental education associated projects are under consideration.

Fellowship

Thus far, twenty fellowships have been allotted to India for the years 1950 and 1951. Of these, four were for 1950; they included three financed by UNESCO in the subjects: librarianship, classification and indexing of scientific literature; teaching the principles and methods of the United Nations. The fourth was granted by the Netherlands and administrated by UNESCO, on oceanography.

The other sixteen fellowships are for the year 1951. Of these, eleven come within the framework of the joint plan of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies for Technical Assistance for Economic Development--three for the centre of bibliography and documentation, seven in the field of natural sciences, and one in child psychology. Another fellowship is provided for in UNESCO's normal programme, and UNESCO administers four other fellowships offered by the French Government in science and technology.

Relief and rehabilitation

India benefits from the UNESCO International Book Coupon Programme. It has received these coupons for a sum of $ 255,000. The Coupons are issued in accordance with a long-term programme whereby UNESCO undertakes to act as intermediary for the international exchange of books. They permit persons in soft currency countries to buy books from hard currency countries, and function therefore as a kind of new international currency for cultural exchange.

Committees

In November 1950 UNESCO created a Consultative Committee on Problems of the Arid Zone. Mr. Khosla, Chairman of the Central Board of Irrigation, India, is a member. The first working session of the Committee will take place at Algiers in April 1951. It will establish a world programme of researches to be conducted by Natural Science Institutes.

India has shown great interest in the mathematical sciences. A committee was formed in 1950 to prepare the first general assembly of the International Union for Mathematics, which is to be held in 1952. Mr. Kosambi from India is a member of the committee.

MORE

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India and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (continued)

UNESCO is actively supporting the creation of the International Computation Centre in which Indian specialists have shown a great interest.

Social Sciences

The activities of the UNESCO Science Cooperation Office in Delhi will soon be extended to include the social sciences. This will give Indian specialists in the various social sciences an opportunity for increased exchanges of date and information with their colleagues throughout the world. It will also facilitate those aspects of their work which involve communication with associations of sociology, political science and economics which UNESCO has created and which held their first congress in 1950.

Indian national associations of sociology and political science have affiliated themselves with the international associations which UNESCO has helped form.

The declaration of an international group of scientists condemning race prejudices and discrimination, sponsored by UNESCO, was widely published and well received in India.

India is among the eight countries in which a UNESCO survey of the teaching of the social sciences is to be made in 1951.

In 1951 a special number of the UNESCO Social Sciences Bulletin will be devoted to the problems of the social sciences as they present themselves in southeast Asia.

UNESCO named Professor Gardner Murphy of City College, New York, to help the Indian universities organize their studies of social tensions. He spent the period from August 1950 to January 1951 in India, and set up six research teams.

Cultural Activities

UNESCO has helped in the development of public libraries as an instrument in fundamental education campaigns. For this purpose, $ 12,000 from its regular budget was allotted. An agreement between the Government of India and UNESCO on cooperation in this field is being nagotiated.

Largely because of the initiative of Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a symposium of thinkers and philosophers is to be held in New Delhi in November 1951 on the subject: the concept of man and of education in Eastern and Western cultures.

The work of UNESCO in the field of humanistic studies and music, a theatre is carried on in close cooperation with the Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, the International Council of Music, and the International Theatre Institute, which were created under its auspices in 1949 and 1950. India has created a national theatre centre, which is affiliated to the I.T.I. The delegate of India to the music council is Prof. Sambamurti of the University of Madras.

UNESCO subsidizes an international committee of historians and scholars to supervise the composition within five years of a cultural and scientific history of mankind. The work will stress two points: first, the importance -- so often neglected -- of scientific and cultural factors in the evolution of mankind; second, the interdependence of human exchanges on the scientific and cultural level. It will, in short, emphasize without distorting the facts, the role

MORE

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of the mind in history and in the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind. Through the cooperation of the most eminent scholars of different regions and different cultures, it will try to draw up a comprehensive and fair account of human history, showing the univer sal character of the efforts carried out to achieve, develop and defend a collective patrimony -- that of human civilization. The international committee was named in 1950 in agreement with the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Council of Philosophy and of Human Sciences. Mr. Bhabha is a member of the international committee which has also three Indian corresponding members -- Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Mr. Kabir, and Professor Majumdar of Benares.

Mass Communications

It was at the suggestion of the Government of India that UNESCO convened in Paris from 20 to 29 March 1950 an International Conferenc for the Unification of Braille Writing for the Blind. Experts from all of the world's linguistic areas, more than half of them themselves blind men, made important progress towards working out the basis of a world script for the blind. The General Conference of UNESCO in France in June 1950 approved the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference, including a proposal that two regional conferences be convened. The first of these, the regional conference for the Unification of Braille in Middle East, India and South East Asia, was held in Beruit from the 12th to the 17th February 1951. Fourteen delegates were present from the following countries and territories:

Ceylon, Egypt(2), France, Hasmite Jordan, India(3), Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Malaya, Iran and Syria. The Conference made great progress toward the Unification of Braille for the languages used in India, Ceylon and Malaya.

An international agreement, drawn up by UNESCO, for the duty-free importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials was thrown open in November 1950 at Lake Success for the signatures of Member States. It is hoped that India will soon sign it.

A meeting of experts on the problems of the educational film is scheduled to take place at UNESCO House, Paris, in April 1951. Mr. Bhovnani will represent India.

Regional Cooperation

UNESCO convened in December 1950 the first regional Conference of Member States. The sessions were held in Havana, Cuba, and were attended by twenty American states. The purpose of the gathering was to supplement the already existing close cooperation between UNESCO and its National Commissions by a new type of regional collaboration with groups of nations whose geographical proximity and similarity of problems gave them ties of common interest. The Havana conference was very successful, and a second regional conference of National Commissions will be convened. It will take place in Bangkok, Siam, in November 1951 and will be attended by representatives of the Commissions in the Member States of southern Asia, The Far East and the South Pacific. India will be represented.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO.

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

PRESS RELEASE: [illegible] INFORMATION OFFICE 14 May 1951

PREDICT SOVIET SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT WILL STOP WHEN BORROWED MOMENTUM OF FREE WORLD IS EXHAUSTED

WILMINGTON, Delaware, (USIS)--Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, has predicted that Soviet scientific development "will almost certainly stop" when what he calls "the borrowed momentum of the Free World has been exhausted."

Dr. Conant said in a recent speech: "The Free World must not underestimate the immediate technological power of Russia which is still feeding on the results of the free inquiry in the Free World, either given to her or stolen by Russian spies."

He declared, however, that Soviet science cannot succeed in the long run because the system denies freedom of inquiry. The world-famous scientist went on to say that, barring a world war which he believes "is by no means inevitable," that younger scientists will live to see the outcome between two rival science systems. This is exemplified on the one hand by American universities and industry, declared Dr. Conant, and on the other by the Soviet system in which the very premises of the freedom of inquiry are denied and ridiculed. "I, for one, he added, "place my bet on freedom."

The Harvard University president was addressing a distinguished group of several hundred leading university and industrial scientists from nearly every part of the United States. The scientists were attending the dedication of a thirty-million dollar addition to the Du Pont Company experimental station laboratories.

# # # # #

DENVER POST EXCHANGES ARTICLES WITH NEWSPAPERS OF OTHER NATIONS TO PROMOTE BETTER UNDERSTANDING

DENVER, Colorado, (USIS)--The nationally-known American newspaper, the Denver Post, is printing a series of articles by editors of newspapers of many other nations as an aid to its readers in understanding the peoples of other countries.

The newspaper is printed in Denver in the western American state of Colorado. Articles which have already appeared have been written by staff members of the Sydney, Australia Sun; the Copenhagen, Denmark Politiken and the Daily Scotsman of Edinburgh.

"The value in these articles," say the editors of the Post, "is that they will represent the opinions of other countries, which may be quite different from those expressed in the United States. It should be easier for us to resolve any differences we may have in our policies if we understand each other." Under an exchange feature of the program, articles by Post writers will appear in the papers of the participating countries.

# # # # #

DISSIDENT FRENCH COMMUNISTS WILL SEND DELEGATION TO ROME TO ATTEND MAY 18 CONGRESS OF ITALIAN DISSIDENT COMMUNISTS

PARIS, (USIS)--Many French communists--like their Italian counterparts--have apparently seen the light and decided to divorce themselves from the Kremlin.

Organizers of the dissident French communists have announced that they plan to send a delegation to Rome on May 18 to attend the congress of Italian communist dissidents, headed by the two Italian deputies, Valdo Magnani and Aldo Cucchi. (MORE)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/MR NO.

They have also announced the formation of anti-Cominform organizations in the Departments of the Nord and Pas de Calais, the French districts which contain most of France's coal mines.

The French organizers are guarded about the identities of the political figures who are said to have joined the anti-Cominform movement. They say it is too early to announce the names now, but they hint that when the revelations are made known they will be surprising.

# # # # #

BARUCH SAYS RUSSIA IS SEEKING TO RE-ESTABLISH ONE OF OLDEST OF DOGMAS: THAT PEOPLE ARE UNFIT TO GOVERN THEMSELVES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Bernard Baruch, America's elder statesman and unofficial advisor to the late President Roosevelt, calls the present world crisis a struggle for individual rights, a religious crusade and one in which "man's ability to govern himself through representatives of his own choosing" is in jeopardy.

Baruch made his observations recently when he addressed leaders of the Boys Clubs of America at their convention in New York City.

"The Soviet regime," Baruch observed, "stands for no new progressive philosophy. It seeks to re-establish one of the oldest dogmas in history, that people are unfit to govern themselves but must obey the dictates of a chosen few who claim that they and they alone know all the answers."

In contrast he noted that the United States stands for faith in mankind and in man's right to government by men of his own choice. "Either we succeed in governing ourselves," he said, "or, if we fail, we invite others to shackle us in ruthless subjection."

# # # # #

QUESTION WHY RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS PURCHASE U. S. ITEMS BEFORE GOING HOME, IF, AS THEY CLAIM, RUSSIA PRODUCES THE SAME THINGS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune commented editorially May 11 on the action of a group of New York City longshoremen who declined to load the baggage of homeward-bound Russian diplomats aboard an outgoing ship. The Herald Tribune observes:

"hatever little the Russian diplomats may bring to the United States, they somehow manage never to leave empty handed....When one realizes that the diplomats' baggage included 17 crates of television sets, washing machine, refrigerators and other products of decadent capitalism, one begins to realize that this is not a burden to be shouldered lightly.

"We can't help wondering," the editorial continues, "what the Russians want with all that stuff anyhow. Television, after all, is a Russian invention--the Russians say so themselves--and Soviet technologists are likely to invent the washing machine and the refrigerator any day now."

The editorial concludes: "Perhaps these devices are going to be put into some sort of museum, just to show the people of Moscow how badly the United States is coming apart at the seams. If this is the case, it might have been wise for the dockers to load the baggage after all. Visitors to Soviet cultural centers ought to have something else to look at beside those pictures of Stalin."

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS No.

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

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

PRESS RELEASE: 14 May 1951

CORDELL HULL FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
HOPES TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Another scholarship foundation has been established in the United States to help further international understanding through education. It is the Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education, named for America's former Secretary of State.

The objectives of the Foundation are to provide scholarships and fellowships for foreign students at American colleges and universities and to send American students and faculty members abroad to study or teach.

The Cordell Hull Foundation's chief interest is Latin America, and other nations will be included as the Foundation's funds expand. Mr. Hull's services, while world-wide, were especially directed towards Latin America, and he helped in binding together the democratic countries of the Western Hemisphere in lasting friendship and cooperation.

The Foundation expects to bring a minimum of forty Latin-American students, two from each of twenty countries, to the United States each year. Selection of the first winners will get under way this fall for the 1952-53 academic year.

Expressing his appreciation for the honor, Mr. Hull said: "Better understanding and close co-operation among the nations of the world and more intimate contacts among their citizens are desperately needed in the present world situation. Equally important are the efforts to elevate through properly organized educational interchange the standards of political morality and action on the part of our citizens, and the citizens of all countries."

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INCREASED TEMPO OF COMMUNIST PURGES TAKEN AS SIGN
THAT RED CHINESE ARE EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times entitled, "Troubles in Red China" declares that "things are far from well in communist China and at communist China's battlefront in Korea."

The Times goes on to quote from General Marshall's testimony to the United States Congress in which he says there are not too many trained and equipped Chinese communists soldiers.

"'I am talking about the vital effect of destroying their trained communist armies,' General Marshall testified. 'It takes a long time to create such an army; it also present problems of equipment.'"

The editorial continues: "It is quite obvious that the Chinese communist leaders are concerned with the effect of their defeats on the minds of the people. The greatly increased tempo of purges and mass executions is the best indication that the Chinese communist regime is conscious of its inherent internal weakness. Such a thing as, for example, the shooting of 293 college professors, factory managers and other community leaders on April 30 in Shanghai reveals not so much mere blood lust as it does deep and pervasive fear....

"The communist regime's own actions and statements," says the Times, "show an awareness that there is major opposition still in existence in China."

MORE

The Times continues: "There is no reason to suppose, moreover, that the Korean campaign can be conducted without a severe drain on the already strained economy of the country. The Soviet Union is manifestly not in a position either physically or politically to take up all that strain. Some of it must fall on Chinese communities and on individual Chinese.

"Economic pressure from without will not improve the Chinese position. The British announcement that there will be no more shipments of rubber this year to red China is part of the pressure that can and doubtless will be applied. China did not make a real recovery from the damage of war and occupation before the communists took over. The "reforms" that have been instituted have still left China far short of economic and social health. Politically, economically and militarily, the communist regime is vulnerable."

The Times sums up: "We can see signs that the enemy is having more than a little trouble of his own. Our best hope, at the moment, is that he will realize how futile is the course that enlarges that trouble."

# # # # #

MOSCOW PUBLICATION CRITICIZES BEHAVIOR OF RUSSIAN CLOWNS

MOSCOW, (USIS)--The Soviet magazine Literary Gazette, says the behavior of Russia's circus clowns is deplorably bourgeois and far behind the times. Whenever such charges are levelled in an official communist publication, it is no laughing matter.

The Literary Gazette complains that Soviet clowns still cling to such "outmoded" trappings as swallow-tail coats, and practice "undignified" slapstick comedy. The rap on the noggin, the kick in the pants, must give way--says the Literary Gazette to witty and subtle humor.

The Soviet magazine recommends the establishment of a special school, where clowns could work with noted Soviet writers and satirists who would teach them "social, political and esthetic subjects."

# # # # #

JAPANESE WOMEN ARE GUESTS OF U. S. DELEGATION TO UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON STATUS OF WOMEN

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Japanese women who have been studying the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women were dinner guests recently of the United States Delegation to the Commission.

Among the forty-five guest at the dinner in the Japanese women's honor were representatives of the fifteen member countries of the Commission including Soviet Russia and Poland. The hostess was Mrs. Olive Goldman, the chief United States delegate to the Commission.

Sumiko Tanaka, chief of the Women's and Minors Bureau of the Japanese Labor Ministry, made a brief address in which she praised the work of the Commission in raising the social and economic standards of women throughout the world. She mentioned the advances Japanese women have made since the end of the war and said she hoped that Japan would one day be represented on the Commission.

Other members of the group of Japanese women are Miyoko Shiozawa, an executive of the All-Japan Agricultural Industry Labor Union; Yoshiko Uo of the Toyama Labor Standards Office; Aiko Noda, assistant judge of the Tokyo Family Courts; Tsuru Oshiro, Ryukyu University professor of English, and Tsukie Takarabe, secretary of the Naha City Welfare Association.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

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

PRESS RELEASE: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER 12 May 1951

SOVIET DELEGATES HAD 17 CRATES OF AMERICAN ARTICLES, UNOBTAINABLE IN RUSSIA, WHEN THEY PREPARED TO LEAVE U. S.

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial entitled "A Few Souvenirs for Moscow" says that "of all the abundant evidence of Soviet hypocriscy in international relations none is more vivid than the seventeen crates of television sets, refrigerators and washing machines assembled on Pier 60 when Soviet delegates to the United Nations and members of the Soviet Embassy staff sailed for home on May 8."

The Times continues: "How many numberless times the Russian purchasers of those goods must have delivered or helped to prepare denunciations of the American standard of living and American 'concentration on war production!' How many numberless times must they must extolled the superiority of the Soviet way of life to our own!

"Yet when they prepared to depart for their native 'paradise' they took care to stock up on these goods because they knew full well that television sets, refrigerators and washing machines are either unobtainable there or obtainable only at fantastically high prices."

"The Times concludes: "Like Shostakovich, who stocked up on American cigarettes, and Gubitchev, who bought a television set here, these gentlemen, by their purchases, give the most eloquent testimony of the lies which are the chief stock in trade of Soviet propaganda."

# # # # #

DECLARATION OF WASHINGTON AIMED TO PREVENT "KOREA" IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut, (USIS)--An American authority on diplomacy says the collective security agreement known as the Declaration of Washington, which was signed a month ago by American republics, strengthens the hope of preventing what he calls "a Korea in the Western Hemisphere."

He is Samuel Flagg Bemis, professor of diplomatic history and inter-American relations at Yale University.

In a recent radio address he explained that the security agreement recommends measures to counteract espionage and conspiracy by continual study of the Inter-American Defense Board.

"From now on," said Bemis, "the recommendations of the Board should be in the nature of advice to Joint Chiefs of Staff to their respective allied governments." He added that the Board might even recommend a joint intervention of two or more states to halt a communist revolution in any of the American republics.

# # # # #

EXPECT COMMUNISTS TO MISREPRESENT PRESENCE OF U. S. TROOPS IN ICELAND

BOSTON, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor observes editorially that American troops are again stationed in Iceland, under circumstances which the communists will take pains to misrepresent.

The Monitor says: "The communist world, no doubt, is already crying 'occupation.' And we can expect that Pravda and its like will be asking what difference, if any, is there between Russian soldiers in Poland and Hungary and American troops in Iceland. (MORE)

"Well," the Monitor editorial points out, "there is a great deal of difference, as a glance at history will reveal. American marines landed in Iceland in July 1941, and other forces followed, to secure that strategic island against the threat of German seizure....During the garrisoning period the Icelandic government continued to function as usual. Before the end of 1946 all American military and naval personnel departed, although only the Icelandic communists had opposed leasing the United States an air base."

The Monitor editorial concludes: "When the Russians can cite truthfully a similar item from their recent history world tension will begin to ease."

# # # # #

AUSTRALIA PROGRESSIVELY INCREASING IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

SYDNEY, Australia, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, Albert E. Norman, writes from Sydney, Australia that Australia is progressively increasing its imports from Japan. He says that Australian businessmen are turning more and more to Japan for speedy deliveries on goods that are hard to get elsewhere.

The Monitor's foreign correspondent also quotes Australian business and government circles as saying that the restoration of Japanese sovereignty will speed Japan's economic recovery and its re-entry into world commerce.

Norman points out: "Japanese recovery would help to eliminate the American taxpayer's subsidy burden and would enable Japan to take its place all the faster in the collective defense system now within sight in the Pacific."

He adds: "Such Australian authorities as Prof. William Mac-Mahon Ball agree that Japan's future political outlook will inevitably be shaped by its economic outlook."

Norman goes on to explain that with Japan's present exclusion from its former immense Chinese market by the communists, Japanese sales in Western markets become ever more important.

Taking Australia as an example, Norman says that there is less and less anti-Japanese prejudice and its decline can be measured by the rapid rise in Japanese sales since the end of World War II. "Australian ships on the Japanese run now report cargoes equal to prewar tonnage," Norman writes. These are mainly in industrial supplies, such as steel, cement, and housing materials.

Norman explains: "The brisk trade in these goods springs from Australia's own urgent and rapid industrial expansion further boosted by large-scale immigration. He adds that Australian national expansion looks big enough at present to give Japanese manufacturers time to consolidate this rapidly expanding trade by getting their costs down." At present, the Japanese imports, surprisingly enough, says Norman, are priced above Australian-produced equivalents.

# # # # #

RED CHINESE ANNOUNCE EXECUTION OF 293 "MORE WICKED" COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES IN SINGLE DAY

HONGKONG, (USIS)--The Chinese communist press has announced the execution of 293 so-called "counter-revolutionaries" on April 30, the largest group that the communist regime has admitted executing on a single day since the start of its campaign of terror and murder last February. The announcement said those executed were among what it called the "more wicked" who had been arrested before April 15. The victims were put to death in four different groups in four districts of Shanghai.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS No.

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

PRESS RELEASE: 11 May 1951
CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

UN SECURITY COUNCIL CALLS ON ISRAEL AND SYRIA TO CEASE FIGHTING

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The United Nations Security Council has called upon Israel and Syria to cease fighting.

For the past few weeks, fighting between the two Middle Eastern nations has broken out in and around the demilitarized zone which separates them. The zone was established by the Syrian-Israeli general armistice agreement in July 1949.

Both Syria and Israel have said they would obey the UN cease-fire proposal.

Meanwhile in Washington, a State Department spokesman has revealed that the Israeli ambassador has requested the good offices of the United States in restoring peace.

The American government has urged both nations "to take all steps" within their power to restore peace to the demilitarized area.

# # # # #

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE IN ICELAND BECAUSE OF ICELAND'S DESIRE TO STAND WITH FREE NATIONS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times said editorially on May 9 that when the Icelandic government announced that a contingent of American troops had arrived in Iceland at its invitation, the statement meant "exactly what it says."

The Times explains: "On signing the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington two years ago, the Foreign Minister of Iceland observed that although 'we are quite unable to defend ourselves from any foreign armed attack, we also want to make it crystal clear that we belong and want to belong to this free community of Free Nations which now is being formally founded.'"

The Times continues: "The Icelanders, whose thousand years of parliamentary government attest their faith in democracy, 'would prefer to lose their lives rather than lose their freedom.' That freedom is now being menaced by one source, and one source only. Iceland itself has no army, no navy and no air force, and it is by mutual agreement that American forces have landed to man the air-fields and other installations in this supremely strategic island."

The Times editorial quotes in conclusion an observation by the commander of the American forces in Iceland, Brigadier General McGaw. The general declared on his arrival in Iceland a few days ago: "Freedom is not preserved without effort." And the Times adds: "But freedom will be preserved through just this sort of cooperative effort on the part of those nations to whom freedom is as important as life."

# # # # #

LATEST SOVIET PROPOSALS ON PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN REJECTED AS "MOCKERY"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Soviet Union's proposal for a Japanese Peace Treaty written by a "Pacific Big Four Conference" including communist China has been officially rejected by the United States as a "mockery."

The American response to the Russian proposal was made public by the State Department on May 8, pending the delivery of a (MORE)

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formal note to Moscow. The State Department charges the Soviet government with seeking to delay and obstruct a peace settlement with Japan by the use of a double veto--its own and red China's.

The United States proposes that the treaty be written by the 16 members of the Far Eastern Commission. A State Department spokesman characterized the latest Soviet proposal as one which the Soviet Union "makes periodically whenever it wants to stall the conclusion of a Japanese peace." He added: "It has always been rejected and it will be again."

# # # # #

MARSHALL PRAISED FOR DECLARING U. S. WILL OPPOSE ANY SETTLEMENT OF KOREAN WAR WHICH WOULD REWARD COMMUNISTS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times editorially praises a statement by Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall in which he declares that the United States will oppose any settlement of the Korean War which will reward the communist aggressors.

In his testimony before the U. S. Senate committees presently reviewing the background to General MacArthur's dismissal, General Marshall declared, "At the time I became Secretary of Defense last September the established policy of the United States was to deny Formosa to communist China and to oppose the seating of the communist Chinese in the United Nations."

Secretary Marshall went on to say: "I am confident that the United States will continue to adhere to its present position; namely, that it will oppose any settlement of the Korean conflict which would reward the aggressor in any manner whatever, and it will oppose the attempt of any nation or regime to shoot its way into the United Nations."

"To this we say, bravo," declares the New York Times, "and we trust and expect that when it comes the turn of Secretary of State Acheson to appear before the Senate committees we shall have, on both these points, a declaration of policy just as specific and just as unequivocal as Secretary Marshall's."

# # # # #

VOA LABOR EDITOR SEES AIMS OF WORKING MEN AND WOMEN ALL OVER WORLD AS BEING IDENTICAL

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The Labor editor of the Voice of America, Liston Oak, ses the aims of working men and women all over the world as being identical. "They are engaged in a global war against poverty, injustice, and insecurity," he says, "and are striving toward a higher standard of living."

Oak, as labor editor of the Voice of America, interprets in regular broadcasts overseas, the activities of American labor and working people in other free nations of the world.

Oak emphasizes the fact that trade unions are the workers' tools for achieving security and social justice in a free society. And he says the contributions of American organized labor to public welfare has been very great in such fields as education, health, consumers' cooperatives and community projects.

"In our radio reports," Mr. Oak explains, "we also emphasize the support given by free labor to the United Nations in resisting aggression. We report labor's efforts to preserve peace and freedom throughout the world."

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NARS NO.

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

PRESS RELEASE: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER 11 May 1951

TRAIN THOUSANDS OF YOUNG AMERICANS AS SKILLED INDUSTRIAL CRAFTSMEN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Thousands of young Americans are being trained as skilled industrial craftsmen under apprenticeship programs being conducted by the United States Department of Labor and more than 7,000 labor management committees in every major industry.

The youths who qualify for the training are from 18 to 24 years of age and are required to have mechanical aptitude, ambition and initiative. The programs include a four-year on-the-job training course under the supervision of skilled workers.

The apprenticeships are offered in approximately 300 skilled occupations in 100 trade classifications. They include the trades of machinist, tool and die maker, aircraft mechanic, electrician, radio technician, carpenter plumber and others.

As his skill increases the apprentice's wages are raised. The wage rate is based on a percentage of the prevailing wage for journeymen in the locality.

The labor-management apprenticeship committees are assisted in setting up training programs by representatives of the United States Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeships and by local apprenticeship agencies. These agencies have been established in 26 states, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

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CHINESE REDS HAVE DIFFICULTY IN GETTING THEIR PRO-SOVIET PROPAGANDA LINE ACCEPTED

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The Herald Tribune columnist A. T. Steele has just completed an analysis of the red propaganda line in China, after studying the Chinese communist press for a one-month period. Here are some of his observations.

There is much evidence, Steele writes, that "the job of regimenting the minds and bodies of 450,000,000 individuals is no road of roses for the Chinese reds." He cities the numerous communist articles in which the red press talks of difficulties to be overcome. The difficulties include mass discontent and outright opposition to the Peiping regime.

Evidence that discontent is widespread throughout China is shown in many reports in the 'ideological remoldings' movement and on the intensified purge campaigns against counter-revolutionaries. A recent purge campaign even featured "accusation" meetings and public executions.

#####

RECOGNITION GIVEN TO WOMAN WHO IS SUCCESSFUL DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Women whether married or single in the American democracy of today are obtaining an ever-increasing number of important positions.

Here is one example: The director of public relations for the Port of New York Authority, the largest port in the world, is Mrs. Lee Kreiselman Jaffe. She landed the job, the officials say, because she has a natural flair for practicing the rare art of inducing

MORE

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tactful relations between divergent people. Her other attributes include a trained mind, sharp as steel and ready to do battle for any cause she deems just, and the ability to express herself succinctly.

Public relations for the Port Authority is a top-level function. Mrs. Jaffe, as director, is at all times aware of policy, and is consulted during its formation. The New York Port Authority has under its jurisdiction many tunnels and bridges including the Lincoln and Holland tunnels and the George Washington, Bayonne and Goethals bridges. Terminal facilities, such as airports, railroad freight terminals, and truck and bus terminals also come under the jurisdiction of the New York Port Authority. These include the Port Authority grain terminal at Gowanus Bay, La Guardia and New York International airports and the world's largest bus terminal, located in Manhattan.

These facilities entail quite a bit of public relations finesse, and Lee Kreiselman Jaffe measures up to this requirement.

That her outstanding ability is widely recognized was recently attested when the American Public Relations Association awarded Mrs. Jaffe its coveted silver anvil--top award in the field of public relations. This was presented to her "for her very graphic 1949 report of the Port of New York Authority in which she recounts the highly successful coordination, protection, improvement and development of areas of commerce, public transportation, and terminal facilities, land, sea and air of the number one port area of the world."

Mrs. Jaffe is a gracious, attractive, well-dressed woman, who enjoys cooking a good meal as much as her Port Authority work. Her husband is a lawyer and enjoys having a career wife. The Jaffes have a home in Long Island, New York, and spend many busy, happy weekends together there.

# # # # #

1ST AMERICAN OF JAPANESE DESCENT TO BE COMMISSIONED IN U. S. AIR FORCE ON GRADUATION FROM WEST POINT ON JUNE 1

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The first American of Japanese descent ever to be enrolled in the United States Military Academy has been confirmed as an officer in the United States Air Force by the American Senate. The Commission will become effective when he graduates from the famous Military Academy at West Point on June 1.

He is Cadet George Shibata of Garland, Utah, who entered West Point in 1947. He is an honor graduate of the Bear River, Utah High School. The young American of Japanese ancestry volunteered for service in the U. S. Army in 1944 and was sent overseas in that year. Following a term of overseas service he was honorably discharged in 1945.

# # # # #

"ELECTRONIC EYES" TURN ON LIGHTS IN SCHOOLROOM WHEN NECESSARY

READING, Massachusetts, (USIS)--School children in the town of Reading, Massachusetts in the eastern United States are protected from eye strain and fatigue due to poor lighting by an ingenious system of "electronic eyes" which turns on schoolroom electric lights when necessary.

The electric controls are located in one room having a southeast exposure and one facing west. In this way lights in all rooms with similar exposures go on and off at the same time as the "electric eyes" gauge the amount of illumination.

One control regulates the lights near the windows; another close to the inside wall regulates the remainder of the lights. When the amount of daylight through the windows falls below a certain level the lights nearest the wall go on automatically. As the daylight goes lower the rows of lights nearest the window turn on.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/MDS NS

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

10 May 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

AMERICA SENDS POWERFUL INSECTICIDE TO IRAN TO BATTLE LOCUST PLAGUE, WHILE USSR, ACROSS BORDER, SAYS IT IS "PREPARED TO"

DENVER, Colorado, (USIS)--An editorial in the Denver Post on the locust plague in Iran contrasts America's timely shipment of insecticide to combat the insects with Russia's late announcement that it is now "prepared to send" some insecticide.

The Denver Post says: "For the first time in world history, enough insecticide to fight locust on a national scale was flown from Denver to Iran recently. An airlift of thirteen tons of Denver-made aldrin travels 7,500 miles in answer to an S.O.S. from the Iranian government to the U. S. State Department."

The Post continues: "Again, as in Old Testament times, a plague of locusts has descended upon that ancient land. Perhaps it was no more than poetic justice that American aid should arrive on wings. For are we not indebted to Iran, formerly Persia, for the original tale of the magic carpet? Also flown in were six light, American-made planes to help protect crops in a 100,000 square mile area."

The Denver Post then mentions a dispatch from Teheran which states that Russia is prepared to send 100 tons of poison to Iran to fight locusts.

The Post comments: "Uncle Sam, nearly halfway around the world, sent thirteen tons of "poison" nearly a month ago--sent it by air to arrive in time, before the pests could spread. Now, the Russians, just across the Iranian border, say they are 'prepared to send' 100 tons, but they don't say what kind.

"One thing is sure," continues the Post. "Their stuff is not aldrin--a toxicant so powerful that two ounces, properly sprayed, is sufficient to kill all the grasshoppers on an acre of ground. It was this enormous concentration of killing power that made a big-time air shipment possible."

Paraphrasing an American proverb which says "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," the Post editorial concludes: "Where America sent ounces of prevention, Russia now is talking about sending pounds of cure."

# # # # #

U. S. BOY SCOUTS COLLECT SCRAP, PLAN THEATRICALS AND DO HOUSEHOLD CHORES TO PAY FOR GOODWILL CHERRY TREE SHIPMENT THAT MIS-FIRED

SALT LAKE CITY, (USIS)--Boy Scouts and other youngsters of Salt Lake City, Utah, are busily engaged in a campaign to raise funds to pay the air freight on a goodwill shipment of cherry trees from Japan and thus save what they call the "honor and face of the Boy Scouts of America."

The crisis has arisen from an international misunderstanding in which the goodwill trees had to be destroyed as a precautionary measure and the home of a Japanese gentleman had been endangered.

The mixup started last year when Mr. Tamotsu Murayma, president of the Tokyo Scout Council of the Boy Scouts of Japan, sent four stone lanterns to decorate an international peace garden being developed in a Salt Lake City public park. The American city gladly paid the $2,000 in shipping charges.

MORE

As an accompaniment to Mr. Murayama's gift, cherry trees were purchased by the Tokyo Boy Scouts, the Tokyo Zoo and private Japanese citizens. These were sent to the United States by air freight in April 1951 following appropriate ceremonies by 500 Tokyo Boy Scouts.

Mr. Murayama had previously secured permission in November for the cherry trees' entry into the United States. But Salt Lake City Park Commissioner L. C. Romney says that Mr. Murayama's message telling of the air freight shipment crossed one from the Utah officials asking that the cherry trees be sent by ocean transport which is slower but far cheaper.

When the cherry trees landed in Seattle, Washington, the Salt Lake City officials were faced by the air freight shipping bill which they had neither the authority or funds to pay. A further complication arose when the U. S. Department of Agriculture acted on a December 1950 ruling which banned the importation of growing stock from the orient. As a precaution lest the trees introduce a plant virus the Agriculture officials were forced to burn the trees.

Feeling himself obligated for the shipping bill, Mr. Murayama placed his Tokyo home on sale. He also pointed out that the Japanese Scouts had spent their pocket money for the gift and that they were disappointed by the outcome of what he called "their contribution of Scout goodwill and good turn."

But the misunderstanding has started the American Boy Scouts of Utah on a wide campaign of fund-raising to pay the freight bill and adjust the international relations with their Japanese counterparts.

Under the direction of Scout Horace Green and a Salt Lake businessman, W. T. Shurtleff, they have set up a cherry tree fund with the quota of $1,800, the amount of the freight bill. The youngsters are busily collecting scrap, planning theatricals and performing household chores and services to meet the goal.

# # # # #

FORMULATE RULES FOR SOVIET WRITERS

LONDON, (USIS)--The London publication, Everybody's Weekly, has formulated the following set of "Rules of a Soviet Writer," based on a long and careful study of the Moscow press:

"1. Don't think.

"2. If you have to think, don't talk.

"3. If you have to talk, don't write it down.

"4. If you have to write it down, don't publish it.

"5. If you have to publish it, don't sign it.

"6. If you have to sign it, write a denial."

# # # # #

1,000 STUDENTS FROM ALL OVER WORLD WILL GO TO U. S. FOR YEAR OF STUDY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--This summer 1,000 students from all over the world will come to America under a special "Exchange of Persons" program for a year of study sponsored by the United States Department of State and the Army. Japan and the Ryukyus Islands will send 550 students. The remaining students will come from fifty-six other countries.

Twenty American colleges and universities are participating in this program and will have "orientation centers" for the foreign students. There the students will be briefed on American customs and the English language.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NARS NO.

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

PRESS RELEASE: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER 10 May 1951

8,000 NORTH KOREANS, FLEEING FROM COMMUNISM'S CRUSHING TYRANNY, PREFER LIFE IN TEMPORARY QUARTERS ON ISLAND OFF SOUTH KOREA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Fear and hatred of the communist aggressors have forced 8,000 North Koreans to abandon the North Korean lands their ancestors settled 400 hundred years ago and to seek refuge in their ancestral home on Koje Do Island off the coast of South Korea.

After experiencing life under communist rule the refugees chose last December to accompany United Nations forces evacuating the port of Hamhung. They were transported by ship to their ancestral home land on Koje Do from which their ancestors had made a mass migration to North Korea in the sixteenth century.

The North Korean refugees are now living in private homes, temporary thatched shelters, school buildings, tents and caves on the southern island but they prefer this life to their bitter existence under communism which, though it promised "land-reform," instead took the land away from the peasants to make collective farms where the peasants were merely exploited as "laborers for the state."

The United Nations Civil Assistance Command in Korea has undertaken to care for the 8,000 North Koreans. It is working with the government of the Republic of South Korea to provide them with food, medical supplies, housing, sanitation, clothing and other necessities.

The United Nations group maintains a hospital to take care of medical needs, and other United Nations organizations throughout the world are sending food and other essentials to the refugees from the communists in Korea.

# # # # #

MACARTHUR HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY SENATE PROVIDE CLEAR WARNING TO MOSCOW NOT TO ENLARGE WAR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--New York Times correspondent James Reston says that the MacArthur hearings now being conducted by Senate committees "are providing the Russians and the Chinese communists with as clear a warning as any major nation ever received from another in time of international crisis."

Although Secretary of Defense Marshall complained that his testimony was furnishing information to the communists, Reston says "he also told them in terms that even they could not distort or misunderstand, the price of any more adventures in or out of Korea was likely to be a very serious retaliation by the United States."

Reston goes on to consider possible reactions of officials in Moscow and Peiping on reading testimony from the Senate hearings which he quotes as follows:

"General Marshall...(on the orders now before Lieutenant General Ridgway in Japan) maintains that the United Nations forces will 'initiate damaging naval and air attacks on objectives in communist China at such time as the Chinese communists attack any of our forces outside of Korea.' That order stands."

"Chairman Russell--'I understand then that you recommend a continuation of the present policy in Korea rather than adopting General MacArthur's proposals?'"

MORE

"General Marshall--'That is correct, sir. I must add to that. Of course, if the Chinese communists, with at least equipment-support from the Soviets, and maybe more support, carry the war to us outside of Korea...then we have to retaliate....We have no choice then. The security of that command is our first consideration."

The Times correspondent says, "This information...puts the communists on notice that the United States will do whatever is necessary to keep that command from being driven into the sea...and the order is to 'retaliate,' and the planners in Moscow and Peiping can worry about where."

"Moreover," continues Reston, "if the communist brethren read the full text of these hearings, they can scarcely escape the conclusion that the United States of America...is getting stronger all the time, and is in a mood to fight if any further adventures are attempted."

The Times correspondent points out that so long as the Korean war remains a stalemate "it is taking far more out of red China than the United States. And if Peiping or Moscow tries to end the slaughter by throwing in large new forces that threaten General Ridgway's command, or that threaten our sources of supplying Japan or in the waters between Japan and Korea, then they have General Marshall's word for it that retaliation will be sudden."

Times correspondent James Reston concludes, "The MacArthur hearings have been a clear demonstration, however, not only that the United States is willing to stand and fight for its principles, but that it will not tolerate, even from one of its most illustrious soldiers, any act that it interprets as provocative of a general war."

# # # # #

HOMEWARD-BOUND RUSSIANS, AFTER RAILING AT U. S., PROTEST BITTERLY WHEN N. Y. LONGSHOREMEN REFUSE TO LOAD LATEST AMERICAN-MADE GOODS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--New York longshoremen have given a group of Russian diplomats a first-hand impression of what "free labor" means to an American worker.

The dock workers decided against loading the baggage of homeward-bound Soviet delegates to the United Nations and Embassy attache who sailed for Russia on May 8 aboard the United States liner "America." The Russians stormed and protested, but the longshoremen stood firm, and the baggage remained on the pier as the ship sailed.

The baggage included newly-purchased television sets, washing machines and refrigerators. One waterfront observer remarked that the Russians castigate the United States at every opportunity, and sneer at American industrial achievements...and then go out and buy all the American machines and appliances they can lay hands on.

# # # # #

WEST WILL NOT REDUCE ITS ARMED FORCES WHILE RUSSIANS REARM, SOVIET DEPUTY IS TOLD

PARIS, (USIS)--The American delegate to the Big Four deputies conference in Paris--Dr. Philip Jessup--has again served notice on Russia that the Western allies are unalterably opposed to any "agreement" which would commit the West to reduce its armed forces while Russia remains free to maintain and increase its own and satellite armies.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), NARS DATE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 10 May 1951
CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

CHARGE SOVIET WITH USING POLITICAL PRISONERS AS SLAVE LABORERS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times says that the Soviet Union is not only obtaining slave laborers from its satellite countries for use in the Soviet Union but is also moving political prisoners from one satellite to another for use as slave laborers.

The authoritative New York newspaper says that evidence of this is revealed in letters received from Hungarian prisoners by their families in Budapest. The prisoners are working on the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal. The Times correspondent in Vienna says that about one-third of the 200,000 workers employed on the project are reported to be slave laborers.

While the canal is nominally a Rumanian project, the New York Times declares: "It is being supervised closely by the Soviet Union, which is said to be planning to switch all international traffic to the new waterway and convert the whole maritime Danubian stretch into a closed Soviet zone."

# # # # #

RUSSIA FAILS IN EFFORTS TO OUST NATIONALIST CHINESE DELEGATE FROM UN

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Russia's attempts to oust the Nationalist Chinese delegate to the United Nations are meeting with failure at every turn. On May 7 two United Nations technical commissions rejected Soviet bloc efforts to expel Nationalist China's representative from their session.

Both the UN Fiscal Commission and the Statistical Commission turned down the familiar expulsion proposal backed by the Soviet Union. The Fiscal Commission voted against the communists, 11 to 3, with only the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia supporting the proposal, and India abstaining. The Statistical Commission voted the same way, 10 to 3, the only backers to expel the Nationalist Chinese delegate being the Soviet Union, the Ukraine, and Czechoslovakia.

# # # # #

ACCUSE RUSSIA OF ATTEMPTING TO HAMPER WEST IN EFFORTS AT SELF-DEFENSE, WHILE SEEKING ARMS SUPERIORITY

PARIS, (USIS)--The British delegate to the Big Four Deputies Conference in Paris has accused Russia of trying to stop Western self-defense measures while retaining her own and her satellites' arms superiority.

Ernest Davies, the British delegate, declared that the Soviet-proposed agenda item on armament would commit the West to cut down defense immediately, without taking into account the present East bloc arms superiority.

# # # # #

MOSCOW RADIO SAYS SOVIET STEEL AND TIMBER FELL SHORT OF GOAL

MOSCOW, (USIS)--The Moscow Radio has admitted that Soviet steel production for the first quarter of 1951 fell one percent short of the quota.

Timber output in the Soviet Union during the first quarter of this year was still farther short of the goal--11 percent, (MORE)

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the Soviet broadcast disclosed. Production in the field of heavy engineering also failed to reach its industrial quota.

As in past reports, Moscow carefully refrained from disclosing the actual quantities produced in various industries.

# # # # #

CANADA'S FOREIGN SECRETARY EMPHASIZES THAT DEMOCRACY MEANS FREE EXCHANGE OF BELIEFS

OTTAWA, (USIS)--The Foreign Secretary of Canada--Lester Pearson --has emphasized that true democracy means a free exchange of beliefs among the Free Nations as well as among individuals.

In a speech May 7 before the House of Commons in Ottawa, Pearson said he believed the unity of the Free World would be in real danger if there were no free discussion of the common objective of the member countries. Turning to the subject of Canada's closest neighbor, the Foreign Secretary said the United States has accepted its responsibility in world affairs. He was confident that the United States would discharge this responsibility courageously, conscientiously and with respect for the interests of other nations.

Pearson declared that sensitiveness and obstinacy over national rights and national sovereignty, or arrogance and carelessness, might produce a dangerous split among the Free Nations.

As for Britain, the United States and Canada...the Foreign Secretary said it would be "folly" for any of them to believe they can "go it alone." Above all, Pearson emphased, Allied nations have nothing to fear from a free and honest discussion of their mutual goal.

# # # # #

223 NEW HAMPSHIRE COMMUNITIES HOLD TOWN MEETINGS

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire, (USIS)--Two hundred twenty-three small towns and communities in the New England state of New Hampshire have recently held "town meetings" of a type with a 300-year history in the United States.

The townsfolk meet each year in school auditoriums, community centers and town halls to plan the course of their local government for the next 12 months. No simpler, more direct form of democracy could be achieved.

Everyone is urged to attend these meetings, and everyone present is entitled to speak his mind on the subject under discussion. All decisions made at the town meeting are based on a majority vote by those present.

Items most frequently discussed and voted upon are tax rates... school construction...fire and police protection...public works, and similar topics. Quite often, local housewives prepare and serve a community dinner for those attending the meeting.

# # # # #

AMERICAN CHEMISTS DEVELOP NEW ANTI-MALARIAL DRUG

BOSTON, (USIS)--American scientists have developed a new anti-malarial drug which they believe to be more powerful than atabrine and quinine, now in most common use.

The scientists describe the new drug as "suppressive" in that it helps control the disease but does not cure it. The new medicine, as yet unnamed, has been tried on laboratory animals. Its effects on humans has not been definitely established.

The new drug was described at a recent meeting of the American Chemical Society. The American scientists said they spent eight years studying the way living cells multiply. By imitating the chemical action of the cells they were able to synthesize compounds that slow the effects of certain diseases. The new malaria drug is one of these.

# # # # #

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER (E) 853

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

9 May 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

UN HAS MADE EVERY EFFORT FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF KOREAN CONFLICT, CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY INDICATES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial of May 7, titled "Dealing with an Aggressor," recapitulates the salient dates of the Korean conflict in a chronology which shows clearly that the United Nations has made every effort to end that conflict by peaceful means while the communists have made no such effort.

Here are the significant dates and events, as listed in the Times editorial:

"On November 9, 1950, the United Nations was officially informed by its commander in the field of massive Chinese communist intervention in Korea. This information was subsequently documented in detail.

"On December 14, 1950, the UN authorized the creation of a three-man Cease-Fire Committee...to approach the Chinese communists with truce proposals.

"On December 23, 1950, the Chinese communists flatly rejected the cease-fire proposals made by the Committee.

"On January 13, the UN General Assembly voted, 50 to 7, for a 'peace plan' for the Far East. This called for an immediate cease-fire, to be followed by a general conference on major outstanding issues, including the disposition of Formosa and the admission of communist China to the United Nations.

"On January 17 the Peiping regime formally rejected the 'peace plan' of the United Nations. On the same day the United States introduced a resolution in the General Assembly naming the Chinese communists as aggressors in Korea.

"On January 30 the Political and Security Committee of the UN, by a vote of 44 to 7, adopted the resolution naming Peiping an aggressor.

"On February 1, the General Assembly adopted this resolution by the same vote."

The Times editorial leaves the clear inference that the UN has given the Chinese and Korean communists every opportunity for an honorable settlement of the conflict--opportunities which the communists have not deigned to accept.

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QUESTIONING OF MACARTHUR CALLED "ONE OF MOST STRIKING INSTANCES OF THIS FORM OF LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES IN AMERICAN HISTORY"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Herald Tribune editorial says the three-day questioning of General MacArthur by the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees is "one of the most striking instances of this form of legislative processes in American history."

"It was not only a feat of intellectual and physical endurance on the part of the General," continues the editorial, "but a convincing demonstration of the clarity and vigor of his own concept of strategy within the strict limitations he has imposed on himself and questioners."

The New York newspaper points out that General MacArthur has spoken as a theater commander and has refused to discuss matters which he feels lie outside his particular battleground. (MORE)

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The Herald Tribune goes on to say: "General MacArthur declined to discuss the progress or goals of over-all American mobilization except in the most general way. He favored sending troops to Europe without prior limitations on their number and kind, but he spoke for the principle, rather than any precise balance of force between the demands of Asia and the West."

"Even on Indo-China," declares the editorial, "where another war is in progress whose fate is intimately connected with events in Korea, the General was reluctant to make any statement beyond merely agreeing to the need for assistance to the forces fighting communism."

The New York Herald Tribune continues: "General MacArthur was frank and candid in stating the limitations of his own knowledge in respect to regions outside the theater. These must be remembered when others, whose responsibilities have been broader, are called before the joint Senatorial committees to testify."

The editorial goes on to say: "The General's sole major contention is that the global risks, including the political risks, of broadening the scope of the war in the Far East are negligible in comparison with the advantages to be gained by speedy victory there. But he has, in effect, ruled himself out as an authority on conditions outside the sphere of his late command, and he has shed no further light on the manner in which the bombing and blockading of red China could bring a sure decision in Korea."

The Herald Tribune points out that "the substantial identity of views held by General MacArthur and the administration on broad areas of Pacific policy was established by Senator Morse's questioning as well as the General's refusal to be drawn into a campaign of pinpricks....But the basic issue still stands; does General MacArthur's course offer advantages commensurate with the dangers it entails?"

The New York Herald Tribune concludes: "The isolation of America would be a heavy price to pay, even for success in Korea. An isolated America, wasting men and substance on an inconclusive land, air and naval war on the fringes of China would represent a monumental catastrophe."

# # # # #

UN'S UNCHANGED POLICY IN KOREA IS REPELLING OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS, RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE, AND CREATION OF FREE, INDEPENDENT NATION

BOSTON, (USIS)--The argument that the United Nations has no clear-cut policy in the Korean conflict is demolished in an editorial published in the Christian Science Monitor.

The Monitor says: "Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, on December 21 summed up the UN position in these words: 'The whole purpose of the UN in Korea now, as always, has been to repel the aggression on the republic of Korea, to re-establish peace and security, and to help the Korean people create a free, united, independent, and democratic state of their own choosing.'"

That summation, the Monitor observes, "seems a concrete and comprehensible statement of objectives."

# # # # #

COMMUNISTS SUFFER DEFEAT IN SWISS ELECTION

GENEVA, (USIS)--A preliminary count of votes in the May 5 municipal elections in Geneva, Switzerland, indicated that the Communist Party lost nine of its 24 seats on the City Council. It is expected that 46 seats on the new Council will go to members of Switzerland's anti-communist parties.

# # # # #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS No:

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

9 May 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

FINLETTER CALLS FOR "GREATEST PATIENCE" IN UNITED NATIONS' EFFORTS TO END WAR INSTIGATED BY COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--America's top-ranking Air Force official--Secretary Thomas K. Finletter--has re-emphasized that the United States rejects the proposition that all-out war is inevitable.

In a speech in New York, Finletter declared that--as he put it--"we need the greatest patience and the greatest character for ourselves and our allies" if the Korean War is to be ended in a manner that matches the United Nations' reasons for entering that war."

The Air Force Secretary voiced his belief that when the history of the current period is written "the obvious comparison will be made between this Korean War and the events of Ethiopia in 1935 and in the Rhineland in 1936."

Finletter concluded: "When we come to Korea I believe that history will look back and say the Free World had learned the lesson of the period between World Wars one and two, and that when the new 'Ethiopia' and the new 'Rhineland' took place by the aggression of the North Koreans in Korea, this time the Free Nations stood up, and through the medium of the United Nations fought to sustain the great principle that aggression is illegal."

# # # # #

SOVIET OBSTRUCTIONISM WILL NOT PREVENT JAPAN FROM ATTAINING EQUAL STATUS IN FAMILY OF NATIONS--WASHINGTON "STAR"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Washington Star declared in a recent editorial that the Japanese people may rest assured that every effort is being made to restore them to full self-rule at the earliest possible date.

The Star editorial continues: "To that end, together with like-minded countries, the United States is speeding up negotiations for a treaty designed to accord them an equal status in the family of nations, enable them to prosper as a sovereign democracy, and at the same time insure their security in a way that will help to stabilize Asia and promote the peace of the world."

All of these goals will be achieved, the Star believes, "despite Soviet obstructionism."

The editorial continues: "In General Ridgway's opinion, the people of the country have displayed a 'growing political maturity which should safeguard and nurture the democratic tradition in Japan' and insure that the transitional problems and difficulties will be dealt with effectively.

"Good evidence of that can be found," the Star goes on to say, "in the Islands' latest local elections, in which the overwhelming mass of the voters, inflicting a staggering defeat on the communists, have emphatically endorsed the kind of stability and pro-Western policy that the Conservative Party represents."

The editorial concludes: "Although there thus can be little doubt about the ability of the Japanese to govern themselves, or about their determination to remain allied with the non-Soviet world, the peace treaty now in the making must provide--as it will, and as they wish--for mutual defense arrangements with the United States, as well as with other co-operating powers, to counter the threat of aggression. Given that, Japan, restored to independence, can grow in health and vigor as one of freedom's great bulwarks in Asia."

(MORE)

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"EQUALITY" CLAIMED FOR WOMEN OF USSR IS THAT THEY WORK AT MEN'S TASKS IN FACTORIES, FORESTS, MINES AND FIELDS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times entitled "Soviet Women" declares that Russian propaganda on that subject is blatantly misleading. The Times says:

"The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women has contributed to public understanding by bringing under examination the status of Soviet women. The USSR's propagandists have long boasted about the allegedly great improvements their regime has made in this field, yet when the issue was raised Moscow's delegate, Mrs. Elizievets Popova, was reduced to complaining that the evidence offered was 'indelicate.'

"The evidence presented by the American delegate, Mrs. Olive R. Goldman, about the low percentage of women in the Communist Party and in high posts in the Soviet Union apparently struck home."

The Times continues: "More fundamental considerations must be examined, however, in assessing the status of Soviet women. Any serious examination of the 'equality' between the sexes claimed for that country finds that it consists primarily in the fact that Soviet women are expected to and do take on any and all jobs on a par with men.

"Pravda likes to boast that this means there are many women doctors and engineers, but it usually neglects to say that it means there are many women doing hard physical labor in the mines, factories, fields and forests. Women stevedores, for example, are common in the USSR, and visitors to Moscow report that that city's streets are cleaned of snow by an army of women, many of them old.

"Married women have to take jobs in the majority of cases because their husbands do not earn enough to support their families at the prevailing high prices for goods of all kinds, yet they concurrently have to bear the burdens of keeping house and raising children. This is a peculiar kind of 'equality' and 'progress.'"

The Times goes on: "In a dictatorial state like the USSR, basic authority is concentrated at the top, specifically in the Politburo. It is noteworthy that this body has no woman member, and no woman is present in such a high position as to be likely of admission to this august body in the foreseeable future."

"Mere complaints that such facts are 'indelicate' will not alter the reality that Soviet propaganda so blatantly misrepresents when it discusses women in the USSR.

# # # # #

1950 WAS "GOOD YEAR" IN U. S. IN FIELD OF RACE RELATIONS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--America's National Urban League, a private organization working for the eradication of racial discrimination and social reform, reports that in the field of race relations, 1950 was a "good year" in the United States.

The report says: "Native and foreign propagandists will continue to use evidences of racial discrimination as arguments against the honesty of America's democratic professions."

But it declared that more and more Americans now realize that racial unity is an important cornerstone of the American democratic system.

Figures in the report show that the Urban League interviewed over 57,000 persons for employment, placed over 12,000 Negroes in good jobs, helped 300,000 persons in housing, health and family problems, and completed nine studies of social and economic conditions.

# # # # #

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 8 May 1951

The following statement stressing Switzerland's participation in the United Nations is released to the press by Mr. Charly M. Weibel, Swiss Diplomatic Representative.

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SWITZERLAND AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Although Switzerland considered, just after the last World War, whether to join the United Nations Organization, the incompatibility between her statute of neutrality and the obligations imposed by the San Francisco Charter on the members of the new organization prevented this adhesion, but not the establishment of relations between the United Nations and that country. Thus could an agreement be concluded during the course of 1946, thanks to which the United Nations settled in Geneva their European Center.

Switzerland has furthermore been asked to associate with the activities of certain bodies of the United Nations; in particular with the Economic Commission for Europe, the headquarters of which are in Geneva and which is a regional organism of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Not being part of the latter organization she is not a member of the Economic Commission for Europe, but has been able to collaborate without difficulty within this Commission and the depending Committees. She has joined most and the most important of the technical organizations which have been created under the leadership of the United Nations in the most varied fields.

Being a member already of the International Labour Organization, she joined the International Court of Justice in the Hague. The International Court of Justice, - it is hardly necessary to point out, - is not a specialized institution, but a proper organism of the United Nations. Switzerland has also adhered to the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Refugee Organization.

MORE

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Several of these, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Refugee Organization, the International Trade Organization, have established themselves in Switzerland. Two other organizations, which were already in existence but which have become specialized institutions of the United Nations: the Universal Postal Union and International Telecommunication Union keep their headquarters on her territory, the former in Berne and the latter in Geneva. It was furthermore decided, that the World Meteorological Organization should shortly become a specialized institution of the United Nations, and succeed the International Meteorological Organization, the headquarters of which are in Lausanne. Switzerland has also joined the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund where she plays a part well suited to her traditional helpful activities.

Let us last point out that three Swiss hold important offices in the following organizations:

Mr. Wahlen, the Director of the Agricultural Division of the FAO; Mr. Piaget, as a member of the Executive Council of UNESCO, and Mr. Lindt as the President of the Program Committee of UNICEF.

# # # # #

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 8 May 1951

CHARGE NORTH KOREANS, CONSPIRING WITH SOVIET UNION AND COMMUNIST CHINA, WITH ATTEMPTING MASS MURDER OF SOUTH KOREANS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., (USIS)--The Republic of Korea has charged leaders of the Soviet Union, communist China and North Korea with criminal conspiracy to commit mass murder--or genocide. It has demanded that the United Nations investigate the charges to prove their veracity.

The Korean representative at the United Nations, Colonel Ben Limb, has presented the following examples of communist genocide--and he says that more will be presented at the UN Council meeting in July:

1. The massacre of 100 Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen with the aim of depriving the 700,000 Christians in Korea of religious guidance.

2. The systematic murder of Korean civil leaders and professional and intellectual persons, along with the murder of women, "with the aim of eliminating the bearers of future generations."

3. The sending of teen-age children marching ahead of North Korean military columns to act as a shield.

The Korean representative declared that from two to three million Korean civilians have been killed or wounded or are among the missing. He said that most of the losses were the result of a "preconceived plan of North Korean communists, acting in conspiracy with the Soviet Union and communist China, to destroy the people of South Korea as a nation."

# # # # #

SOVIET UNION'S CLAIM OF HAVING 30,000 CENTENARIANS INDICATES AN IGNORANCE OF FACTS, NOTED AMERICAN GENETICIST DECLARES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The noted American geneticist, Amram Scheinfeld--author of the popular volume, You and Heredity--is somewhat scornful about the recent Russian claim that people live longer in the Soviet Union than anywhere else. He has gone to the trouble of writing a letter to the New York Times to discount it.

Scheinfeld's letter says in part: "The report from the Soviet Union of a Russian aged 145--and still doing farm labor--another aged 142, and a total of 30,000 Russians aged 100 years or over--all this ascribed to 'life-prolonging conditions under communism'--can be taken with a large helping of caviar."

Scheinfeld continues: "I believe all qualified authorities in the field will agree, first, that there are no authenticated records of human beings living beyond the age of about 115. We have had reports of persons allegedly much older, popping up from time to time, but investigation has always proved the claims invalid.

"As to the contention that there are now living in the Soviet Union 30,000 persons aged 100 or more, census experts will testify that the estimates for the number of centenarians anywhere, even within our own country, are extremely uncertain, in view of the fact that the ages given by very old persons are unreliable and can seldom be checked, and, further, that most of them are from the most backward groups....Unduly represented in such statistics are persons from areas with greatest illiteracy."

MORE