

8 May 1951

Scheinfield goes on: "Of further interest is that as the educational level in the country has advanced the number of persons claiming to be 100 or over has declined. Fewer were reported in 1940 than in 1930, and fewer in 1930 than in 1920--this despite increases in population.

"Our figures for 1950 for this age group have not yet been published, but even going by the 1940 figures and taking them at face value, the Russians in proportion to our population should have no more than 5,000 centenarians--with no discount for the fact that the expectation of life in the Soviet Union is and has been considerably lower."

Scheinfield's letter concludes: "In short, leaving aside the question of what communism versus capitalism has to do with it, one might state here an axiom well known to longevity statisticians: The greater the state of ignorance and illiteracy anywhere, the greater will be the number of persons reported to be aged 100 or over."

# # # # #

AUSTIN TELLS JAPANESE VISITING U. S. THAT HE HOPES  
JAPAN WILL SOON PARTICIPATE IN UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Warren Austin, the United States chief delegate to the United Nations, told a group of twenty-five Japanese leaders who are visiting the United States that he hopes Japan will soon participate in the activities of the United Nations.

Among the audience were Japanese women leaders, journalists and professors who have been brought to America under the sponsorship of the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers. They are visiting various rural and urban centers in the United States to see for themselves how America lives.

One group of the visiting Japanese leaders is particularly interested in studying the United Nations and how the United States delegation to the United Nations operates.

Another group, composed of journalists, is particularly interested in seeing how a free press works. The Japanese women leaders, are in the United States studying ways whereby they can improve the social, economic and political conditions of Japanese women.

Ambassador Austin told the Japanese visitors that he hoped negotiations for a peace treaty "will come off with entire satisfaction to all who are interested. I have a great hope," Austin said, "that Japan will be admitted into the United Nations as a full-fledged member.

"Now, I know what mitigates against that, as well as you do," Austin continued, without mentioning the Soviet Union by name. "I have had to witness its operation on many occasions. However, we are not always going to be in that situation in the United Nations. When I speak of hoping for your admission into the United Nations, I include in it the broader aspiration that we will so change our procedure in the United Nations that the veto will not apply to the admission of new members. The United States Mission to the United Nations," he declared, "has advocated that change for some time and we adhere to it."

The United States delegate to the UN then made the suggestion that the Japanese leaders study the UN Charter with a view to devising some method by which non-members might participate in the activities of the United Nations.

"It would be a tremendous achievement," Austin told the Japanese leaders, "if you can find a way to introduce a resolution to enter UN work. Japan can have a very important task in the world through the United Nations," Ambassador Austin declared.

# # # # #



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

PRESS RELEASE:

8 May 1951

80 PER CENT OF YUGOSLAVIA'S STUDENTS SELECT ENGLISH AS SECOND  
 LANGUAGE: STUDY OF RUSSIAN NO LONGER REQUIRED

BELGRADE, (USIS)--The Belgrade correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor reports that "one of the most remarkable phenomena of the contemporary scene in Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia is the rapid development of cultural ties with the West."

He says this development began about 15 months ago when Milovan Djilas, the leading theoretician in the Yugoslav Communist Party, introduced the new line for education. This was that henceforth Yugoslavia would draw upon the experiences and achievements of other countries, regardless of their policies and ideologies.

This statement, the Monitor correspondent declares, "ushered in the liberation of Yugoslav youth from the strait jacket of the Soviet educational system and permitted a resumption of old contacts with Western thought and culture in all fields."

An immediate practical reform, he points out, was the abolition of Russian as a compulsory second language and the decision to permit students a free choice of English, French, German--or Russian. Within a month, he reports, eighty per cent had chosen English.

The Monitor's Belgrade correspondent goes on: "Independent observers view this development as one of very considerable significance.

"It is part of the general 'intellectual release'--as one of Yugoslavia's oldest, leading communists described it--which this country is undergoing at an accelerated tempo. Freedom of reading and research, within the limits of inadequate foreign exchange assets, and freedom of radio listening are now accepted concepts; newspapers reflect world opinion and events in a startlingly contrasting fashion to the papers in other communist countries."

The report from Belgrade concludes: "All these advances have provided opportunities for unrestricted exchanges of views and experiences--outside the scope of ordinary diplomacy--in which it has been possible not only to convince the Yugoslavs of the power and determination of the Western Powers to resist Soviet aggression, but to demonstrate also the positive appeal to men's desire for freedom, economic as well as political, on which the West's determination is based."

# # # # #

IT IS A "UNITED NATIONS" WAR IN KOREA

DENVER, (USIS)--In an editorial, "Together in Korea," the Denver Post asks: "Is there any doubt about this Korea war being a United Nations war?"

The Post continues: "Not long ago the Korea Times, a newspaper in Seoul, reported the arrival of a Greek battalion, 600 Turkish replacements, and 100 Thai soldiers aboard a Greek ship in Pusan. The ship also carried 3,530 packages of relief goods from Greece."

The editorial concludes: "Is there any doubt about the concern and brotherhood displayed by the nations of the world when the people of Greece, which has suffered terribly and is not yet through suffering, can still stop worrying about their own problems long enough to send relief to Korea?"

# # # # # (MORE)



8 May 1951

SOVIET WORKER TOILS 7 HOURS TO EARN AS MUCH  
FOOD AS AMERICAN EARNS IN ONE HOUR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A study just released by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that it takes the Soviet worker seven hours to earn as much food as an American earns in one hour. In fact, the study says, even in Italy, a relatively poor country, the power of wages to purchase food is 70 per cent higher than in the so-called "worker's paradise."

"The survey points out that a kilogram of first-grade beefsteak that a Danish or Norwegian worker can earn in one hour costs the Soviet worker six-and-a-half hours of labor. In the Soviet satellite Rumania, it costs four hours of work.

Another instance given is that of sugar. The statistics show that where the British worker works only 20 minutes to pay for a kilogram of sugar, his counterpart in Russia has to spend four hours of toil for the same amount.

# # # # #

"POINT FOUR" WILL BENEFIT U. S. AS WELL AS UNDER-DEVELOPED  
NATIONS IT IS DESIGNED TO HELP--NELSON ROCKEFELLER

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pennsylvania, (USIS)--The chairman of the international development advisory board, Nelson Rockefeller, recently declared that it is in the interest of the United States to help bolster the world economy "because only in a growing global economy can the United States itself expand economically."

Mr. Rockefeller spoke on President Truman's "Point Four" in an address to Protestant church leaders at a conference in Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania. He explained that America's expanded defense economy could be translated into increased benefits for humanity after the defense emergency has passed. He emphasized the "Point Four" program aim of combatting hunger, poverty, disease and ignorance.

# # # # #

SOVIET UNION WAS FIRST TO DENY WORKERS RIGHT TO STRIKE

LONDON, (USIS)--A recently published pamphlet on labor points out that the Soviet Union--the self-styled "workers' paradise"--was actually the first government in the last thirty years to deny the right to strike to its workingmen. It was in December 1925 that the 14th congress of the Soviet Communist Party abolished the right to strike. Later, Mussolini in fascist Italy and Hitler in Nazi Germany followed suite. This historical fact is emphasized by Lucjan Blit in his pamphlet, Trade Unions in Communist Countries, published in London.

Lucjan Blit was a leader in the prewar Polish labor movement. After he fled from the Nazis, Blit was clapped into a Soviet slave labor camp. When Hitler marched into Russia, Blit, along with Stalin's other Polish prisoners, was released to fight in General Sikorski's army. Blit served with the Polish forces and then came to Britain. He is now an active Labor Party member.

Mr. Blit's pamphlet recalls that historically, the major aim of unions has been to improve the lot of the worker and his family--to get higher wages. Blit points out that this right to demand higher pay, to bargain collectively and to strike when necessary exists in every democratic country, whether capitalist or socialist. But not in the Soviet Union and its puppet states.

# # # # #



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

PRESS RELEASE:

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

7 May 1951

SOVIET PEACE CAMPAIGNS CALLED "CYNICAL RUSE"

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, (USIS)--The United States Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, John Hickerson, declares that the Cominform-controlled so-called "peace" campaign is nothing more than a cynical ruse on the part of the Kremlin.

Hickerson, in a speech at Milwaukee, said that its purpose is to try to use innocent non-communists to "drive a wedge between the people and their governments and between free governments themselves.

"The universal desire for peace is not lost on the men in the Kremlin, Hickerson went on, "although they alone are sabotaging peace, they see in this universal desire for peace an opportunity to exploit for their own ends."

But the American official saw some consolation in the Russians' cynical use of the "peace" motif. Said he: "The progress made by the Free World in recent years and the bankrupt philosophy of communism make it more and more true that the area in which the Soviet Union can persuade people without the use of force has been steadily decreasing."

Hickerson maintained that this decline in the ability of the Soviet Union to sell its wares and the increasing strength of the democratic nations are matters of grave concern to the Soviet leaders.

# # # # #

ORDER AND SERENITY OF SOVIET WORLD, AS PRESENTED BY  
COMINFORM PRESS AND RADIO, IS "OPTICAL ILLUSION"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--An editorial in the Washington Star entitled "Optical Illusion" says: "What looks like order and serenity in the Soviet world may really be an optical illusion."

The Star continues: "As a matter of fact, we can be 100 per cent certain that it is an optical illusion. In this connection, leaving aside such factors as the silencing terror of the police state, a point to be remembered is that the prime function of the Cominform press and radio is to suppress the truth and distort reality into the exact opposite of itself. Hence, since that press and radio have little to say about trouble behind the Iron Curtain, we have good reason to believe that there is plenty of it there."

The Star goes on: "Actually, of course, even though our own free press and radio are not allowed to look at what is happening in the Soviet world, and even though they may give the impression that only our own world has headaches, enough is leaking out from behind the Iron Curtain to leave no room for doubt that Stalin and his stooges are having anything but smooth sailing.

"The fact can be virtually documented, for example, that red China is feeling a lot of internal strain as a result of its criminal aggression in Korea. Further, the evidence is plentiful that the East European satellites are experiencing more than a few troubles in agricultural and industrial production and that the masses of their population are reacting surlily to steadily declining living standards."

The Star concludes: "As for the Soviet Union itself, there are numerous indications that it has many tribulations of its own, including worry about the loyalty of the oppressed satellite peoples in the event of war. Today's troubles are not confined (MORE)



7 May 1951

exclusively to the free world. If the men of the Kremlin lifted the Iron Curtain, the chances are that we would see an immense amount of confusion, mess and turmoil. The facade of order is one thing; the reality another. Let us not be fooled by an optical illusion."

# # # # #

CONTRAST NOTED IN HOW AMERICA AND ENGLAND AIR A CONTROVERSY  
AND HOW MOSCOW STIFLES FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

BOSTON, (USIS)--Erwin Canham, the editor of the Christian Science Monitor, does a weekly broadcast over an American radio network. His last one was devoted to an analysis of the free and extended controversy which has been going on in the country over the General MacArthur affair--a controversy typifying the free speech of a democracy.

Just for the sake of comparison Canham pointed out what happens in Russia when there is the least deviation from the Kremlin's orders,

"They are having a crisis in Russia, too." Canham said. "It isn't about the kind of government the people want, or the kind of world policy they will choose. In these matters the people have no choice, because the regime controls the secret police. No, the crisis in Russia concerns the control of the state theater."

He went on: Pravda, the omnipotent newspaper, accuses a committee of having made a serious mistake in the production of an opera about collective farm life in the Ukraine. It seems that the reproduction showed an old-fashioned village, not a modern collective farm. So the chairman of the Soviet Arts Committee and the director of the State Theater have lost their jobs--which is pretty rough in Russia.

"There will be no triumphal parades for them," Canham declared, "and no speeches before the All-Soviet Congress."

He concluded: "Somehow, our crises in America and Britain--with all their emotional intensity and political upheaval--seem a whole lot healthier. Maybe we do it the hard way, but in the end it's a pretty good way."

# # # # #

TESTIMONY OF ITS LEADERS BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE HAS GIVEN  
AMERICANS RARE CHANCE TO GET AT ROOT OF NATIONAL PROBLEMS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--General MacArthur's appearance before a joint session of the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committee, the New York Herald Tribune said editorially, marked the opening of a forum "which is probably unique in the annals of government."

The newspaper continues: "Legislatures have, before this, debated the conduct of wars, and have made inquiries into the acts and opinions of generals and statesmen. But the personality of General MacArthur, the speed of modern communications and the extensiveness of the texts of the hearings which have been released combined to give the present debate a comprehensiveness and publicity which can have few, if any, parallels.

"This," the Herald Tribune declares, "is democracy calling upon its government and its generals to account for their actions and to propose their future plans. Here is the raw stuff of military and diplomatic policy exposed to view while the actual fighting still rages."

The editorial goes on: "The material will not be easy to digest. The encyclopedic range of General MacArthur's responses to his questioners deserve and must receive the most careful study. The questions which still suggest themselves require equal attention."

The Herald Tribune editorial concludes: "Americans have been given an opportunity which is seldom afforded any people, to get to the roots of problems which affect their very life as a nation. It must be considered in that light, and the utmost value extracted from the clash of opinion, the assay of fact."

# # # # #



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 3.101/1000 NS.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

7 May 1951

POLISH WORKERS HOPE THEY WILL NOT BE  
CHOSEN FOR "STAKHANOVITE" ROLE

WARSAW, (USIS)--The rulers of communist Poland are on the lookout for a new "Stakhanovite hero," and Polish workers are praying that they will not be chosen for this 'honor.'

The original Stakhanovich was a Russian coal miner of superhuman strength, who gave his name to the most infamous of "speedup" systems. Each time Stakhanovich moved up his daily output of coal to a new height, the Soviet officials would establish that figure as the new "norm" for all coal miners, saying blandly: "If Stakhanovitch can do it, why can't you?"

Several years ago, the Polish communists came up with a Stakhanovite hero of their own--a miner named Vincent Pstrowski. The communist slogan in Poland was: "Be a shock worker--work fast like Vincent Pstrowski."

But Pstrowski, in his misplaced zeal, worked too fast. He soon worked himself to death. Polish workers sardonically amended the slogan to: "If you want to get to heaven fast, work as Vincent Pstrowski did."

With Pstrowski gone, the Polish communists dug up a new Stakhanovite hero--Wladyslaw Truchan, a Communist Party member. He began his career as a shock worker in 1949, in the Kosciusko steel mill. As Truchan's production record went up, the quotas for other steel workers were raised accordingly.

But Truchan finally let the party down. After a year, he collapsed from overwork and died in a hospital at Katowice, Poland, according to information received in Washington by the National Catholic Welfare Council. So the Polish communists have begun a new "talent hunt." But there has been no rush of applicants for the vacant post of "Stakhanovite hero."

#####

RADIO FREE EUROPE HAS WEALTH OF MATERIAL WITH  
WHICH TO ATTACK COMMUNISM BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial entitled "Freedom's Voice," notes the debut of Radio Free Europe's new and powerful transmitter in Munich, Germany. From morning to night, the new station will transmit news, music and other material to communist Czechoslovakia.

The Times says: "No doubt the Czechoslovak government will try to jam this rival voice, but the new transmitter is sufficiently powerful and sufficiently close to its target to make such jamming difficult."

The editorial continues: "News commentators on the new station will have a wealth of material to discuss....The Gottwald regime is feverishly seeking to speed up its workers, trying frantically to raise heavy industrial output regardless of cost....The Czech and Slovak peoples who will listen to Radio Free Europe's broadcasts know all this and resent it, but from their own communist-controlled radio they can hear nothing but officially approved claptrap seeking to 'prove' that all this is for their own benefit rather than for the Soviet Union's."

The Times editorial concludes: "What is most important about these broadcasts is the fact that they will inform the people (MORE)



7 May 1951

of Czechoslovakia that the West has not forgotten them....Some day the people of Czechoslovakia, with their great democratic traditions and history, will be free again. Until then, Radio Free Europe can remind them that freedom has not perished from the earth and that beyond the Iron Curtain they have firm and solicitous friends who wish them well."

# # # # #

TELL RUSSIANS "ACTION" IS WANTED ON REARMAMENT PROGRAM

PARIS, (USIS)--The American delegate to the Deputy Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris--Dr. Philip Jessup--has made it clear to the Soviet delegate that any international agreement on armament reduction will require definite action by Russia--not more words and promises.

Representatives of the United States, Britain, France and Russia have been meeting almost daily for the last two months in an effort to formulate a suitable agenda for a Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference. Dr. Jessup pointed out to the Russian delegate--Andrei Gromyko--that his long propaganda tirades have consistently thwarted this effort.

The American deputy also refuted Soviet allegations that the Free Nations are blocking agreement on an agenda so they may continue with what the Russians describe as an "arms race." Dr. Jessup said the Soviet Union has consistently opposed majority UN decisions for arms reduction, and will not agree to any form of international arms control.

The American diplomat added: "Mr. Gromyko should also keep in mind that in connection with this subject of reduction of armaments, as in connection with other subjects, the governments of the United States, and I am sure of France and the United Kingdom, are not content merely with words on paper and promises. Our proposal is designed to have the ministers meet to consider action and not to deal with words."

# # # # #

PREVENTION OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR STATED  
AS AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--W. Averell Harriman, Special Assistant to President Truman, says American foreign policy has one prime objective--preventing another world war.

Addressing a meeting of the League of Women Voters in Washington, Harriman declared: "We have learned from bitter experience in the past that aggression has to be dealt with at the very beginning. That is what we are doing in Korea in support of the United Nations."

He said the United States is rapidly building up its military strength and helping other nations to do likewise, but--he emphasized--military strength alone is not enough. Harriman declared: The United States is also working with other nations to develop an improved economy which can give promise of a better life in a free society.

He continued: "The Kremlin believes that we are a decadent society; that Free Men cannot organize their affairs on a stable and durable basis...that Free Nations cannot work together for a common purpose....We Americans utterly repudiate this doctrine. Our confidence rests on our belief in freedom and in free institutions. We Free Nations can and will work together for their common objectives of security and human welfare."

The President's Special Assistant concluded: "The men of the Kremlin...seek to create political disorder. Their whole aim is to tear down and take over in the resulting confusion. We are helping to build stability, strength and confidence. In this we have made great strides in the past few years."

# # # # #



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

PRESS RELEASE:

5 May 1951

INFORMATION OFFICE

COMMUNIST VINDICTIVENESS SEEN BEHIND RED  
 CHINESE SEIZURE OF CERTAIN BRITISH PROPERTY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times sees communist vindictiveness behind the seizure by Peiping of British oil properties in Red China.

The Times says:

"The Chinese communist announcement of the confiscation of all the property of the British Asiatic Petroleum Company in China marks a further deterioration in the relations between London and Peiping. The property is valuable; a British official in China refused to make even a rough estimate of its worth.

"It will not be especially valuable to the Chinese communists, since by far the largest part of its real wealth lies in its character as a functioning service of supply. The Chinese communists are getting some real estate; they are losing a highly successful and useful commercial enterprise."

But, the Times points out: "Unlike the movement toward nationalization of oil properties in Iran, the Chinese communist action is open retaliation. The British took over a Chinese tanker whose ownership was in dispute. The Chinese communists, in return, are taking over a big British network of oil operations in China. The 'quid,' in this case, is vastly larger than the 'quo,' and the principle involved is one of open unfriendliness."

The editorial adds: "Britain has thus far been conspicuously unsuccessful in the effort to establish normal working relationships with the Chinese communist regime. On the ground that the communists represented the effective government in China and that it was unrealistic to deny this, London offered formal diplomatic recognition to Peiping almost 18 months ago.

"Peiping has not yet announced the terms upon which it will consent to give formal diplomatic recognition to London. Relationships have not been established on a sound basis. There is, at best, an uneasy diplomatic truce and it can be broken quickly and violently, as in the case of the Asiatic Petroleum seizure."

The Times says in conclusion: "Britain wants peace in the Far East, just as we do, but Britain can never expect a communist China to be 'friendly,' since that would be a contradiction in terms. The 'realism' of recognition, meanwhile, is having hard going."

# # # # #

WOMEN CONSTITUTE ONLY 20 PERCENT OF COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP  
 IN RUSSIA: SOVIET UN DELEGATE CAN NOT EXPLAIN WHY

LAKE SUCCESS, (USIS)--An American delegate to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, which is meeting at Lake Success, posed an embarrassing question May 2 for the representative of the Soviet Union.

The United States delegate--Mrs. Olive Remington Goldman, an Illinois housewife--told other members of the UN Commission that women constitute only 20 percent of the party membership in Russia, although they outnumber the male population. "One wonders," Mrs. Goldman said, "whether that is because they shun communism, or are they denied the right to belong to the party?"

MORE



5 May 1951

The Soviet delegate--Mrs. Elizieveta Popova--had no reply other than to describe the American delegate's question as "indelicate."

Mrs. Goldman expanded her charge of Soviet discrimination by disclosing that an official Russian publication--Soviet Byelorussia--announced last year that out of 2,667 rural council chairmen in Russia, only 29 are women.

# # # # #

THEATER-SIZE TELEVISION SCREEN PERMITS TWICE-AS-LARGE CONVENTION AUDIENCE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Progress in television this week enabled the United States Chamber of Commerce to have twice as big a convention as it ordinarily would have had. It was done with the aid of a television set and a theater-size screen.

While a group of 1,200 of the members of America's big business group gathered in the ballroom of one Washington hotel for the convention activities--its capacity--another group of about the same size followed the proceedings in the ballroom of another Washington hotel three blocks away.

# # # # #

AMERICA'S INVENTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY CALLED "MAIN PILLAR OF PEACE"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., (USIS)--Dr. Charles Malik, the Lebanese Minister to the United States, told an audience in Rochester, N. Y., recently that "America's tremendous industrial and inventive capacity is today one of the main pillars of peace" and that he hoped it may "long continue therefore as the shield of justice, freedom and peace."

"Three general feelings must overtake a sympathetic foreigner," said Dr. Malik, "as he broods upon the American scene. There is first a profound sense of awe at America's tremendous material success. American industry and inventiveness have simply produced wonders.

"Is there a human material need or wish or even whim that has not called forth a gadget to satisfy it? In terms both of comforts available to ordinary men and of industrial capacity to produce in abundance the instruments necessary for the defense of peace and the prosecution of war, this country is the most astounding country, not only in the world, but throughout history."

Dr. Malik continued that "the foreigner is likely to be struck in the second place by the fact that America resembles a huge giant who is just beginning to wake up to the fact that he is not alone, nor can be left alone in the world..."

"The third feeling," he said, "is one of wonder. When the giant has awakened and opened his eyes, when he has taken heart and joyfully accepted his allotted task, what will he do?" And Dr. Malik partially answered this by quoting from recent remarks of President Truman--"I have a feeling that God has created us and brought us to our present position of power and strength for some great purpose. It is not given to us now to know fully what that purpose is."

Dr. Malik then told his audience: "If these, then, are the three general feelings of the sympathetic foreigner, he is led at once to formulate three general hopes. America's tremendous industrial and inventive capacity is today one of the main pillars of peace. There would be war tomorrow, there would have been war long ago, were it not for the devastating potential of this capacity. May it long continue, therefore, as the shield of justice, freedom and peace."

# # # # #



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

PRESS RELEASE:

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

5 May 1951

NORTH KOREA OFFERED AS EXAMPLE OF HOW RUSSIA CONTROLS A  
SATELLITE THROUGH LOYAL STOOGES, USING NATIVES AS A FRONT

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A group of American political scientists have just made public a report based on first-hand observation in North Korea...which shows how the Kremlin drains the resources of a satellite country and exploits its economy for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

The report is based on data obtained last October in the North Korean capital city of Pyongyang, after its capture by UN troops. The UN observation group--all of whose members are trained observers--discovered that although native North Koreans appeared to be in control, the real power rested with men who were fanatically loyal to the Kremlin.

The UN report on North Korea says in part: "Most of the positions in power were entrusted to Soviet-Koreans who were selected from the Korean communities in the USSR and brought into North Korea after the close of World War II for this special role."

The UN report continues: "These men retained their Soviet citizenship and membership in the Soviet Communist Party. They generally remained in the background as far as the public was concerned, but they were pushed into the top levels of the North Korean Communist Party and government--and they always ended up in positions of dominant control."

Added to this loyal core of Soviet stooges, the report discloses, were many undisguised Russian officials--including advisors, technicians, and company managers. All of the North Korean ministries included Soviet representatives who were called "expert consultants." Their real function was to promote Soviet interests by exerting pressure on Korean officials. The UN investigators discovered that these "consultants" wielded great power.

Soviet principles were also followed in the field of labor. North Korean workers were forced to labor up to 16 hours a day without adequate food, and often without pay.

The result of such communist measures, the UN experts found, was to lower the living standard of the North Korean people to a point far beneath the prevailing levels in South Korea and Japan.

# # # # #

IDEALISM WHICH LAUNCHED UNITED NATIONS GETS ACID TEST IN KOREA:  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SAYS MEN HAVE NOT DIED IN VAIN

BOSTON, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor is convinced that the "heroic defenders of freedom" who have been killed in Korea have not died in vain.

In an editorial on May 2 the Monitor declared: "The idealism which launched the United Nations is receiving an acid test in Korea....An epochal step has been taken in organizing effective resistance to aggression. We cannot believe this effort was a blunder and the men who engaged in it fools. Nor can we regard it as a failure and those who carried the burden as victims. We believe the cause is noble, and that they are heroic defenders of freedom."

The Monitor editorial concludes: "The current situation is not a happy one. But it should not be presented as either disastrously disadvantageous or as futile."

# # # # #

(MORE)



5 May 1951

ATTEMPTS TO SOVIETIZE EAST GERMAN POLICE  
SAID TO BE MEETING WITH DIFFICULTIES

BERLIN, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune's Berlin correspondent, Russell Hill, reports that Russia's attempt to Sovietize the East German police force is not meeting with much success.

Hill writes that in April alone, over 100 members of the East German Communist People's Police escaped to West Berlin. In the past eleven months, there have been close to 1,000 such desertions, and each month the percentage of deserters rises.

Former police who have fled to the free zones of Germany say that they object to the recent introduction of Soviet Army drill and tactics into the East Zone Army. Even the Soviet Army salute has been introduced, they report.

# # # # #

U. S. LABOR GROUP ANNOUNCED ITS OPPOSITION TO  
RUSSIAN TOTALITARIANISM 30 YEARS AGO

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The vital role of American labor in the international struggle for the economic betterment of the worker is described in the current issue of The American Federationist, monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, a leading United States labor organization.

In an article titled "Labor and Foreign Affairs," Assistant U.S. Labor Secretary Philip Kaiser tells how American unions have given material and moral support to their fellow workers in other countries

Kaiser points out that the American labor movement was among the first to note the menace of Soviet communism. More than 30 years ago--in 1920, the AFL announced its determination to oppose Russian totalitarianism "so long as it advocates and applies the militarization of labor and prevents the organizing and functioning of trade unions and the maintenance of a free press and free public assemblage."

In another article in the same publication, an official of the AFL cites these points among the guiding principals of the Federation in its fight against dictatorships: "There is nothing and there can be nothing in common between communism or any other form of totalitarianism and democracy. Without democracy there can be no free trade unionism. Without free trade unionism there can be no genuine democracy."

# # # # #

BRITISH MANIFESTO ASKS RUSSIA TO LIFT  
BURDEN OF FEAR FROM WORLD

LONDON, (USIS)--Britain's National Council of Labor, in a May Day manifesto, has officially appealed to the leaders of Soviet Russia to "lift the burden of fear from the world." The Council represents the Labor Party, the Trades Union Congress and the Co-operative Union of the British Isles. The manifesto goes on to say that the leaders of world communism have betrayed the ideals for which their movement originally stood. Instead, it declared, the communist leaders have built a tyrannous form of state capitalism.

Further, the manifesto of the British Trade Union group went on, British labor is determined to take every measure, "including military rearmament, to insure that this system is not imposed by force on the free peoples." It concluded with this appeal to the Cominform leaders: "Lift the burden of fear from the world by joining the constructive work of the United Nations, by permitting the organization of international disarmament and by agreeing on control and development of atomic energy under a world authority."

# # # # #



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.102, RMCS 101  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE 4 May 1951

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS PROVE NORTH KOREA'S  
GUILT AS AGGRESSOR

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Captured North Korean documents issued a week before the Korean War prove beyond a doubt that North Korea invaded South Korea and not the other way as Russia would have the world believe.

In turning over the documents to the United Nations Security Council, Warren Austin, the United States' chief delegate to the UN, declared that the documents constituted "complete and perfect proof" of the falsity of Soviet charges that South Korea had committed the aggression in Korea.

The first document issued by the North Korean General Staff was dated June 18 and ordered the Fourth Division to carry out reconnaissance to determine the location of the main body of the South Korean troops.

The second document was dated June 22, three days before the invasion began and was issued by Lee Kwon Mu, commander of the North Korean Fourth Division. It gave detailed orders for the attack on South Korea.

Commenting on the captured North Korean documents, Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Forces in Korea, said the documents "provided clear confirmation" that the attack last June 25 "was carefully prepared and carried out in accordance with a deliberate and preconceived plan for the conquest of the Republic of Korea."

# # # # #

\* CALL IT "GOOD NEWS" WHEN RUSSIANS, ENTERED IN NEXT OLYMPICS,  
AGREE TO PLAY ANY GAME; ATHLETES WARNED THEY WILL HAVE NO VETO

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune wonders what the Russians will do without a veto power if they happen to lose in any of the events at the forth-coming Olympic games which they have asked to enter. But the newspaper thinks it is good news the Russians are entering the international competition anyhow.

Here are some of its comments on the matter: "Whenever Russia decides to play any game according to the rules it's good news, so Moscow's decision to enter the 1952 Olympics will be welcomed by all other participating nations. The Russians won a European track and field championship last summer, narrowly beating out Great Britain, and this victory may have encouraged them to unleash their athletes for the big show in Helsinki."

The Herald Tribune continues: "It is unfortunate that one cannot even hold a shotput competition or a javelin throw these days without political significance, but totalitarians have a curious way of regarding national supremacy as bound up with sports. In the European track and field meet, for instance, the Russians nearly wrecked the tourney by temporarily refusing to obey the officials' decision to re-run a relay race."

But the editorial adds: "Russia should make a good showing in the Olympics, largely because Soviet women excel in sports, and points scored by women count as much as points scored by men. Russian participation could make this one of the most interesting Olympic meets in history."

MORE



4 May 1951

"It should be quite an experience for the Russians themselves. Veto power will be non-existent, the satellite states will be of no help, and Pravda won't be the only paper covering the events."

However, the Herald Tribune editorial says in conclusion: "Right now, it's encouraging to see that Moscow expects there will be any Olympics at all in 1952."

# # # # #

UN'S AIM IN KOREA STATED AS "PEACE WITHOUT APPEASEMENT"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The chief American delgate to the United Nations--Warren Austin--says the present United Nations policy in Korea is "clear, positive, and consistent," and that its aim is "not conflict without limit, but peace without appeasement."

Austin re-defined UN policy in Korea at a dinner in New York on May 1. He declared that while the victory sought by the United Nations was not an easy one, it was within the realm of possibility and--as Austin put it--"infinitely less costly than general war." Above all, he added, "it depends on strength, unity and co-operation."

"We must not be panicked into making a fatal error at this crucial stage--an error which might lose all that we have gained and precipitate the world war we are trying to prevent. The aim is not to settle political issues by force but to prevent the aggressor from imposing a settlement by force."

# # # # #

YUGOSLAVIA CHARGES RUMANIAN AND BULGARIAN TROOPS WITH CREATING BORDER INCIDENTS

BELGRADE, (USIS)--According to a report by the Yugoslav government, Rumanian and Bulgarian soldiers celebrated May Day by firing across the border at Yugoslav frontier guards.

The shooting started with twenty Rumanians firing at Yugoslavs. In three separate incidents, Bulgarians tried to destroy border markers with their fire. In addition, Tito's government charged a Bulgarian plane crossed the border to the Yugoslav side.

# # # # #

RIFT APPEARS TO BE GROWING BETWEEN PEIPING AND MOSCOW OVER FUTURE CONTROL OF ASIA

BELGRADE, (USIS)--A prominent Yugoslavian newspaper--Politka of Belgrade--has published a comparative study of the May Day slogans issued by Russia and Red China to support its claim that a rift is growing between Moscow and Peiping over the future control of Asia.

The May Day slogans of the various communist parties usually indicate the general direction of the party line for the coming year. Among the points made by the Belgrade paper are these: Last year Peiping's May Day slogans were issued a full day after Moscow announced its slogans. This year, the Chinese Reds published their May Day slogans six days before Moscow made its May Day announcement.

Also, the Yugoslav paper points out, the Peiping May Day proclamation did not mention Premier Stalin, and was devoted almost entirely to Asian affairs. The Soviet May Day slogans, on the other hand, made no mention of the "Chinese volunteers," so-called, who are opposing United Nations forces in Korea.

# # # # #



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

PRESS RELEASE:

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

4 May 1951

SOVIET'S EXAGGERATED CLAIMS OF ECONOMIC GAINS SAID TO BE BASED  
ON DESIRE TO MAKE PROPAGANDA CAPITAL OUT OF POSTWAR PROGRESS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The economic analyst of the New York Times, Harry Schwartz, says that the Soviet Union's announcement of the success of its fourth five-year plan "was motivated primarily by the desire to make maximum propaganda capital out of postwar economic progress."

Schwarz warns that while the report on Russia's last economic plan confirms the fact that Russia is now at the peak of her military-economic potential, experts are agreed that the announcement also obscures many significant failures to reach the plan's goals. The Times analyst says the announcement also seeks to exaggerate the actual achievement in the major economic field of consumer goods.

Schwarz says: "The announcement said that 1950 output of key textile and clothing items was two to five times that of 1945, ignoring the fact that production of these goods in the last war year was catastrophically low, and that the 1950 achievements not only were well below the planned goals but, in some cases, were even lower than in 1940, when the Soviet population was smaller."

In cotton textiles, for example, the key clothing material in the Soviet Union, the output was about four billion meters, roughly the same as in 1940, and well below the goal of 4,786,000,000 meters that the five-year plan called for.

Schwarz points out that in hosiery production the Soviet Union made only 432 million pairs, which was below the 1940 mark of 480 million pairs and far under the goal of 580 million pairs. The same general picture is true in the shoemaking industry.

Schwarz goes on to say: "Steel presents the most serious case of apparently deliberate distortion aimed at conveying a misleading statistical impression of Soviet success. The new announcement gives a percentage comparison with 1940 production, which seems to imply that 1950 production of steel was 1.6 million metric tons over the planned goal.

"But," Schwarz says, "careful study of the Soviet announcement indicates that it is referring not to the entire 1950 output but to the maximum rate of production reached during the period, perhaps the last quarter of the year. As a result, United States government experts have concluded that actual Soviet steel production was only slightly over 25 million tons and not the 27 million metric tons the Soviet report states."

###

IRO DIRECTOR PREDICTS EARLY FAILURE OF  
COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE IN KOREA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The director of the International Refugee Organization--Donald Kingsley--believes the current communist offensive in Korea will fail, and that the war will end "in a couple of months."

Kingsley, who is also agent general of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, hopes to move a staff of at least 100 persons into Korea by July 1 to begin the task of relief and rehabilitation. The IRO official has just returned from visits to his Geneva headquarters and to DP camps in Western Europe.

MORE



4 May 1951

Kingsley says the United Nations has already earmarked 250-million dollars for Korean aid during the first year of rehabilitation. Rice and other food will be obtained from Japan and possibly Thailand. Most of the clothing material will be contributed by the United States.

# # # # #

ANTI-COMMUNIST RELIGIOUS GROUP GAINS HEADWAY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LONDON, (USIS)--A British Catholic weekly magazine published in London says a militant and well-organized underground religious group is operating in communist Czechoslovakia. The movement is said to be gaining strength daily.

The British reports that the underground publishes an official newspaper which presents a true picture of the communist regime's war on the church, and counters the anti-religion propaganda which pours from the communist-controlled press and radio of Czechoslovakia.

# # # # #

RYUKYUAN ARTISTS IN U. S. AS PART OF INTER-CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Two Ryukyuan artists are now touring the United States as part of an inter-cultural exchange program sponsored by SCAP. They are Seikan Omine and Aijun Natoyama, both of Naha City, Okinawa.

The artists are in America to observe and study artistic trends and art education methods. Their itinerary calls for visits to art galleries, museums, exhibitions and art schools, in several American cities, including New York, Boston, Dayton, Denver and Albuquerque.

Both artists teach painting in Okinawan secondary schools. In addition to his art teaching experience, Natoyama has also worked as an artist at the Culture Department of the Okinawa Civilian Administration since 1947. He organized the "Nanto Bijutsu Kyokai" (Association of Artists) in Okinawa in 1930, the Okinawa Artists' Association in 1947, and the Shuri Cultural Properties Preservation Association last year.

Natoyama's paintings have been accepted by the "Teiten" and exhibited by the Imperial Academy in Tokyo a number of times. He won a prize given by the "Kofukai" (Painters Association in Japan) in 1940, and is now a member of that organization.

Natoyama is particularly interested in Okinawan industrial articles and lacquer wares. He wants to explore the export possibilities of those items while in the United States.

Seikan Omine who goes in for landscapes in an impressionistic style, has had his paintings exhibited by the Shunyo Kai in Tokyo and the Japanese Ministry. In 1939, he was awarded first prize by the Shunyo Kai and now he is a member of the Japanese Art Association.

Both artists paint realistically, in oils. They have done a number of water colors too but brought samples of only their oils to America.

# # # # #



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

PRESS RELEASE:

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

4 May 1951

YUGOSLAV SAYS SOVIET STANDARD OF LIVING IS  
NOT COMPARABLE TO AMERICAN STANDARD

BELGRADE, (USIS)--A prominent member of the Yugoslav Politburo --Boris Kidrich--has urged his country's Marxist economists to undertake a fuller study of capitalism.

Addressing the Society of Economists of Serbia, Kidrich ridiculed favorable Soviet comparisons with the American living standard. Such comparisons only serve to amuse those who know the facts, the Yugoslav official declared.

Kidrich said Marxist economists must divest themselves of what he described as "narrow outlooks" inherited from the Soviet Union. "Soviet theory sometimes looks very silly," he said. "Thus, in the Soviet Union one can today hear talk of terrible unemployment in America and of the high standard of living of Soviet workers compared to American workers, which makes people laugh because they know the concrete facts.

# # # # #

WESTERN NATIONS URGED TO CONSIDER STUDY OF  
ORIENTAL TRADITION, PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE

BOSTON, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor believes that the Western nations should give more thought to study of oriental tradition, philosophy and literature.

In a recent editorial, the Monitor says, in part: "If we are to maintain durable peace and if the people of Asia are to be helped by the "Point Four" program, it seems time for the Western world to learn a bit about the traditions of the orient and understand the oriental viewpoint. Absorbed as we are in the intellectual and moral values derived from Greece, Rome, Palestine, and Egypt, we forget that half the people of the world have mental and moral treasures equally as old as ours that came to them through other channels."

The Monitor goes on: "While the philosophies of Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism are not wholly related to ours, they stress aspects of thought and conduct that we have not explored. In a rapidly shrinking world it is highly important for us to understand them, even though we are by no means obliged to accept them.

"The unwavering oriental insistence, for example, that the means are as important as the ends, that tact and good taste are necessary ingredients in every act, are of considerable moment in world affairs.

"Today, surely it is plain," the Monitor continues, "that for a well-rounded education some thought should be given to oriental history, traditions and moral values in Western institutions of higher learning. Such a path has been pioneered in this instance by Gregg Sinclair, president of Hawaii University. Situated at the crossroads between East and West, North and South, tolerance and understanding between all peoples have been primary goals in Honolulu. Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and the University of Chicago have shown varying degrees of interest."

The Monitor concludes: "On a sphere such as our planet there can be no favored spot or favored people if harmony is to prevail."

# # # # #

MORE



4 May 1951

NORWAY AND COLOMBIA MAKE NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS  
EFFORT TO STOP COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN KOREA

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., (USIS)--Two free nations have announced new contributions toward the United Nations effort to stem communist aggression in Korea.

Norway is sending a mobile hospital to Korea the middle of this month. It will have a capacity of 160 beds. The Norwegian government has contributed \$750,000 to pay the first costs of the unit which will include a staff of 80 persons recruited by the Norwegian Red Cross.

The 1,300-ton patrol frigate, Almirante Padilla, a UN contribution from the South American republic, Colombia, has already arrived in Japanese waters preparatory to joining the United Nations fleet.

# # # # #

A SOVIET WORKER MAY NOT STRIKE, BE ABSENT OR QUIT HIS  
JOB, SURVEY OF "WORKER'S PARADISE" REVEALS

BOSTON, (USIS)--In an editorial titled "Soviet Labor's 'Rights,'" the Christian Science Monitor says it is "astonishing" to think any sincere friend of labor could be deluded by communism, because workers in the Soviet Union itself are treated so badly.

The Monitor quotes from a survey of Soviet labor practices published by the United States Department of Labor in its monthly Labor Review. The survey says in part: "Neither the constitution nor any law or decree mentions the right to strike, and the strike is tacitly outlawed....Workers are subject to penalties imposed by managers for 'loafing on the job,' and to court action for absenteeism and unauthorized quitting of the job....If compared with the time when private enterprise was tolerated, the legal status of labor (in Russia) has worsened."

The Monitor comments: "In contrast with the scant minimum offered by the Soviet regime, government in the United States has promoted the growth of the greatest labor movement in the world.... No one can fail to see that a free democracy has notably contributed to giving American labor an immeasurably higher standard of living."

# # # # #

EGYPT SETS UP SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM, FIRST IN  
NEAR EAST; WILL STUDY AMERICAN SYSTEM

CAIRO, (USIS)--The government of Egypt has put into operation, with the assistance of United States "Point Four" facilities, the first nation-wide social security system ever known in the Near East.

The new law requires the government to pay a pension representing the minimum livelihood to all Egyptians over 65 years of age without other means of support, to all disabled workers, and to widows with small children.

The New York Times, in an article describing the new legislation, says it represents "something close to a revolution in the relationship of the government to the ordinary man." Twenty-five Egyptians will be sent to the United States under the "Point Four" program for training in social security administration, and two or more American experts will go to Egypt to assist in organizing the system.

King Farouk distributed the first social security books on May 1 to mark the official inauguration of Egypt's social security system.

# # # # #



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 3 402/MS/MS NO.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

3 May 1951

MAY DAY BEGAN IN U. S. AS A TIME FOR WORKERS TO CELEBRATE THEIR  
GAINS: COMPARISON MADE BETWEEN CONDITIONS IN AMERICA AND USSR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Voice of America pointed out in one of its broadcasts sent throughout the world that May Day originated in the United States as a day to celebrate the gains workers have made.

The fact that American workers have won freedom is not just an abstract ideal, nor a glittering generality, it declared. That freedom has meant the right to organize and bargain collectively-- freedom from fear of the boss, freedom from fear of unemployment and hunger, freedom from fear of the state, the police and strikebreakers

The broadcast went on to say: "There was a time when these fears were very real to many American workers. Today the vast majority are free from such fears, except in a few isolated spots where workers have not yet built strong unions.

"The communists," it went on, "are accustomed to point to isolated, sporadic and exceptional incidents as though they are typical. Embarrassed by the atrocities of the totalitarian police state in all Iron Curtain countries and by the reign of terror which sends millions to slave labor camps, the communists seek to make an equation between evils."

But, the Voice of America broadcast declared, "there is no honest comparison between the social evils that still exist and are being fought in some parts of America and the wholesale evils inherent in the Soviet system."

The broadcast concluded: "On May Day, 1951, American labor celebrated its growing strength, its increasing influence in every field, including the foreign policy of the United States. Just as labor does not hesitate to criticize the government whenever the trade union leadership considers that a mistake is being made, so also labor throws its powerful support back of the government generally in its foreign policy. This is particularly true of the policy adopted by the United States and by the United Nations to meet and defeat armed communist imperialism."

# # # # #

U. S. PRODUCED NINE MILLION TONS OF STEEL IN APRIL,  
OR AS MUCH AS USSR FROM JAN. 1 TO APRIL 30

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The American steel industry has set a new record for output, and the New York Times draws a moral about free enterprise as a result. Says the Times in an editorial:

"In the month just ended steel production in this country reached a new record high of close to nine million tons. Few more significant events occurred during the past thirty days. Steel is the foundation metal of our economy, the basic raw material for automobiles, locomotives, refrigerators and a host of other peacetime products, as well as the essential required to produce tanks and guns.

"It is in the American tradition," the Times goes on, "to take such achievements as this in a matter-of-fact fashion. Our economy operates so well normally that we take it for granted when a new production record is set, be it in steel or in automobiles, or in television sets.

"We do not stop to think, for example, that last month alone the steel plants scattered over this nation turned out roughly (MORE)



3 May 1951

as much of this commodity as all Soviet steel mills produced from January 1 to April 30, inclusive. Yet it is comparisons such as this that help to explain the immensely higher standard of living in this country as compared with the USSR.

The editorial continues: "Behind the bare statistical facts involved there are, of course, a host of human beings. The miners who dug the iron ore and the coal, the expert steel workers who tended the furnaces and rolling mills, the executives and technicians who planned and supervised each day's work--all these, and more, made possible the new record.

"So much of our attention is focussed upon struggles between capital and labor, between employer and worker, that we often forget that their normal relationship is one of cooperation in a complex production task to which all contribute in common."

The Times concludes: "The steel industry's latest record, along with many others set by other branches of American industry, provides sufficient evidence that the free cooperation of free men has a far more productive potential than any other form of economic organization now in use in the world."

# # # # #

#### SOVIET TAXES WEIGH MOST HEAVILY ON LOW-INCOME GROUP

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., (USIS)--An analysis of the Soviet budget made by United Nations financial experts has disclosed that up to 60 percent of the Moscow government's revenue is derived from taxes which weigh most heavily upon the low-income groups.

The UN Fiscal Division is studying the budget systems of various countries in an effort to improve government financial reporting. The budget systems of the United States, Sweden and Italy are also being studied.

The Russian study contains no absolute figures. Yet the data contained in the Soviet budget tends to refute the Soviet claim that the worker is the favored individual in a communist society.

The annual increase in Soviet fixed and working capital varies from one-billion to 13-billion dollars. An article in the New York Times says analysis of recent Soviet budgets "shows that this enormous sum is ground out of the masses of low-income wage earners." Much of this income is extracted through what the Soviet government calls a "turnover tax." This in reality is a sort of super sales-tax, the burden of which falls heavily on the average low-income wage earner with a fixed income.

The Times adds: "Taxes on consumers provide from 62 to 67 percent of total budget receipts in the Soviet Union. Direct taxes on individuals include the income tax, land tax, tax on bachelors and on families without children and with few children."

The Times article concludes: "Unlike the tax systems of the United States or of Britain, for example, the Soviet tax system is not directed to redistribute income from the large income receivers to low-income groups. Indeed, the emphasis is the other way."

# # # # #



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

PRESS RELEASE:

26 April 1951

SONATA BY ROBERT KURKA, GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP WINNER, TO BE PLAYED BY JAPANESE VIOLINIST KAZUKO TAJITSU IN NEW YORK TOWN HALL RECITAL

NEW YORK, (USIS)--One of the winners of a coveted Guggenheim Fellowship, composer Robert Kurka, will have his Sonata (1948) played by violinist Kazuko Tajitsu at her New York Town Hall recital April 27.

Kurka is a Columbia University graduate who has been teaching music theory and literature for three years. He was awarded the Guggenheim Fellowship--\$3,000 for one year, beginning October--on the strength of past compositions and works in progress. These include a symphony and an opera based on the Japanese literary classic, "Tales of Genji."

Kurka is married to the former May Sakamoto, an instructor in piano at the Julliard School of Music in New York.

#####

DOCKING OF JAPANESE SHIP IN NEW YORK ON MAIDEN VOYAGE FROM NAGASAKI HAILED AS 'APPROPRIATE SYMBOL' OF REVITALIZED MERCHANT MARINE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The Japanese cargo-passenger ship Toho Maru has docked at a Brooklyn pier 44 days out of Nagasaki on her maiden voyage with a full cargo of sugar. The New York Times says the freshly painted black and white ship is "an appropriate symbol of a revitalized merchant marine."

The Toho Maru is the third Japanese ship and the first of the Toho Kaiun Kaisha line to visit New York since the war. The 6,868 ton vessel has a crew of 51 and is under the command of Captain Nobuichi Morimoto, a veteran of 27 years at sea.

The Japanese captain greeted American ship news reporters cheerfully and told them it was his first visit to the Port of New York since 1930. He is a native of Toba and went to nautical school there. At the end of the war Captain Morimoto commanded transports returning troops to Japan from Rangoon, Singapore and the East Indies. He now lives at Kobe with his wife and six children. The first mate of the vessel is Tarao Nakamura. He and the captain are the only English-speaking members of the crew.

The Toho Maru will return to Nagasaki after discharging her cargo. American port officials expressed keen approval of her appointments.

#####

FOUR FORMER SOVIET CITIZENS TELL AMERICAN AUDIENCE ABOUT DRABNESS AND TERROR BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN WHERE HUMAN RIGHTS ARE VIOLATED AND LABOR EXPLOITED

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Former citizens of the Soviet Union are telling Americans about the drabness and terror of life behind the Iron Curtain where the suppression of liberty, violation of human rights and exploitation of labor are fundamental instruments of the Moscow government. Four such former Russian citizens unfolded their story in New York City the other night in answer to questions from a large audience of Americans. All had been imprisoned in Nazi slave labor camps from which they had been rescued during World War II.

MORE



26 April 1951

Fifty-year-old Andrei Naydenov reported that he had been a supervisor of a textile plant in Baku, Azerbaijan. With the aid of trade union and Communist Party representatives his job was to enforce fulfillment of production quotas set by the government. Naydenov said a Russian worker is paid on a piece-work basis and, if he fails to meet his quota, he can be removed from his job. The reason for his removal is entered in his "work-book" which each worker is required to have. The "black mark" makes it hard to get another job, explained Naydenov, because every employment must have bureaucratic clearance.

Former electro-mechanical foreman Nicolai Irigizov told how Russian workers are frequently asked for money to support strikes abroad. And he added bitterly: "If a worker suggested a strike in Russia he would disappear from the plant the next day."

The female member of the group, Mrs. Ksenia Kondratyeva, described the working requirements for women in the Soviet Union. She had been a typist in the Crimean office of the Railroad Trade Union. She said every able-bodied woman in the Soviet Union, with or without a family, must have a job by law.

This would be necessary anyway, she added, because a man's pay in the Soviet Union seldom is sufficient to support two persons, let alone a family. In answer to questions by American housewives, Mrs. Kondratyeva said the housing shortage forced most Russian families to live in a single room and to share bathrooms and kitchens.

The most bitter resentment against the Kremlin leaders was expressed by the youngest member of the group, Ivan Samiolenko, a 37-year-old former miner. He described the standards applied by the Communist regime for advancing workers.

First, said Samiolenko, comes the political attitude of the worker. Second is the rating for his work record as compared to that of the Stakhanovites—those who greatly exceed the "labor norms." The third consideration is whether the worker comes from what the Communist regime regards as a reliable family. If any of the worker's relatives have had any connection with the church or business he is disqualified from holding any responsible positions.

The questions and answers at the meeting were translated by Russian-born writer Mrs. Ada Siegel. She is arranging similar panel appearances in other American cities under the sponsorship of the Research Institute of America.

# # # # #



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

PRESS RELEASE:

26 April 1951

\* DULLES' STATEMENT ON AMERICAN INTENTIONS IN WESTERN PACIFIC  
TERMED 'IMPRESSIVE' BY NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the Herald Tribune titled "Fundamentals in the Far East" pays tribute to Ambassador John Foster Dulles for making it crystal clear that the United States has no intention of abandoning the Western Pacific.

Says the Herald Tribune: "Mr. Dulles' recital was impressive. The United States has, of course, committed a substantial portion of its military strength to the Far East--not only are numerous divisions engaged in Korea, but two more are to be sent primarily for the protection of Japan. Elaborate military installations have been built on Okinawa and more are in process of construction. A bilateral security arrangement has been offered to Japan, and a mutual defense pact to Australia and New Zealand. President Truman has asserted that an attack on the Philippines would be regarded by the United States 'as dangerous to its own peace and safety'-- a declaration which has been reinforced by American aid and the terms of agreement under which the United States relinquished sovereignty to the islands."

The Herald Tribune continues: "All of this adds up to a program upon which no serious division of opinion exists in the United States and to a recognition of the great importance of maintaining the stability and freedom of the Far East. Whatever disputes have arisen have been primarily tactical--what specific points to hold in what strength, how best to fight the Korean war, what political forces are most important and the like. The truly basic elements of Far Eastern policy are not now in question."

And the Herald Tribune concludes: "Mr. Dulles has performed a very useful service in bringing the major aims of the United States into focus. He was addressing a particular audience--the Japanese--who are most vitally concerned with this question. But his words have meaning for all the nations whose destiny is involved with the fate of Asia and the Pacific."

#####

FOOD, CLOTHING, HOUSING, MEDICAL SUPPLIES DONATED BY UNITED  
NATIONS MEMBERS BEING DISTRIBUTED IN SOUTH KOREA BY UN PUBLIC  
HEALTH AND WELFARE TEAMS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--United Nations public health and welfare teams are now distributing food, clothing, housing, and medical supplies to relieve the suffering of the people of Korea. UN members sending the relief supplies to Korea believe it is one of the ways they can support the efforts for world peace. Appeals by the UN Command for help are being met by donations of such supplies as rice, penicillin, soap and sugar. Among contributing countries is Australia, which has sent 285,000 bottles of penicillin, 273,000 ampules of distilled water, and is now preparing to ship over 2,000 short tons of barley. This is in addition to military help.

Greece, itself a war-damaged country, has sent soap, and medical and other supplies. India has supplied 400,000 jute bags to transport rice given by Thailand; Ethiopia gave 41,000 dollars in cash.

Each country offers the goods it is best able to supply. Liberia has donated rubber, Uruguay has sent 70,000 blankets and 2,000,000 dollars in cash donations, and the Philippine Republic has contributed blood plasma, medical supplies, soap and rice.

MORE



26 April 1951

Other countries contributing are Belgium, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Britain and Venezuela, with a wide variety of aid and supplies.

A special UN negotiating committee is also collecting 250,000,000 dollars this year as part of a permanent relief fund. A total of 205,000,000 dollars has already been pledged by 13 countries. The largest donor is the United States which has already promised to equal the total contribution of all the other countries.

# # # # #

CLAIMS OF RUSSIAN SUPERIORITY IN AIR POWER ARE EXAGGERATED,  
AUTHORITATIVE PUBLICATION, 'AMERICAN AVIATION,' DECLARES

BOSTON, (USIS)--The authoritative aircraft publication, "American Aviation," sums up the state of Soviet air power in its current issue and concludes that the so-called Russian superiority in the air is much overrated.

At the same time, the magazine says, the United States Air Force is already a major deterrent to further communist aggression, both in size and competence, actual as well as potential.

Among the considered opinions of the magazine's editors on Soviet air power are these:

Soviet Russia's ability to attack American production centers by air is far inferior to the ability of the American Air Force to retaliate. The magazine points out that the Soviet Air Force is basically a tactical force, designed to work with ground troops. Strategic bombing has been subordinated in Russian air planning.

Russian jet fighter planes are no better than American jet fighters. The Russians are now producing about 8,500 frontline military aircraft each year. This figure is a great deal lower than previously published estimates of Soviet aircraft production. Such estimates had run as high as 50,000 planes a year.

Soviet aircraft production, "American Aviation" discloses, is scattered throughout Russia, although the major production centers appear to be in the Moscow area. In recent years, however, Soviet aircraft factories have tended to move east of the Urals.

Under wartime conditions--or in all-out production--it is estimated that Russia could produce 60,000 planes annually. This is well below the highest American potential in aircraft production.

The most important shortcoming in the Soviet plan for a sharp buildup in air power is a shortage of petroleum products--particularly high octane aviation gasoline. Similarly, the Russians are handicapped by an insufficient grounding in technological knowledge in the electronic fields.

"American Aviation" also points out that the only Russian aircraft capable of fighting in a long-range intercontinental war is a six-engine prototype of the American B-36 bomber. But this Soviet imitation of an American plane will not be flying for several months, and will not be in mass-production for at least two years.

# # # # #



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.1 (b) (7) (D)

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

PRESS RELEASE:

24 April 1951

KREMLIN MAY BE HAVING DIFFICULT TIME EXPLAINING RESULTS  
OF MACARTHUR REMOVAL, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE DECLARES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Following is a copyrighted article by James M. Minifie which appeared April 22 in the New York Herald Tribune. It is titled "Voice Grabs Chance":

- - - - -

However unhappy the Administration may be over the MacArthur affair, the Kremlin may be almost as uncomfortable over the demonstration it affords of the differences between Democratic and Totalitarian methods.

There is evidence that the Politburo does not relish the contrast between what happens to its generals when they disagree with higher authority--trial, execution and confession in roughly that order--and the hero's welcome accorded to General MacArthur.

Just how strapped the Communists have been to account to their public for the difference between Democratic and Totalitarian technique is shown by their handling of the story. First of all, Tass, the Russian News Agency, said that the reasons for Gen. MacArthur's dismissal had not been published in the United States. A week later Pravda explained: MacArthur was a scapegoat for the failure of the Administration's Far Eastern policy.

Readers in Russia and satellite lands may well have recalled what happened to Russia's top soldier, Marshal Michael Tukhachevsky, when he disagreed with top policy in 1937. He was executed after a secret court martial a couple of weeks after his colleague, Marshal Gamarnik, "committed suicide." They may notice the difference between this and the nationwide acclaim which Gen. MacArthur received, culminating with his official reception at the Capital where he gave his views on top policy to Congress and the nation.

The Voice of America seized on this opportunity to drive home the difference between Democratic and autocratic methods. It has been disseminating the facts and pointing the moral through every available channel.

It sent out a one-line bulletin, "MacArthur relieved of command," five minutes after the announcement at the White House. It followed this up with a full statement of the President's reasons for his action and as soon as possible with Congressional and popular reaction. The Government-operated radio broadcast not only the Administration's side but reported the opposition as well.

By mid-morning the Voice gave iron curtain listeners a roundup of American reaction, and reported that the President's decision was causing one of the sharpest public controversies of his administration. When it was announced in the afternoon that Mr. Truman would address the nation that night, the Voice quickly arranged to carry the speech live to all areas of the world. It was subsequently reported in summary form in many languages and to all areas of the world.

The Voice carried blow-by-blow accounts of the triumphal return of Gen. MacArthur, and followed them with a moral.

"The removal of Gen. MacArthur illustrates once again a cardinal principle of the type of Government practiced in the free world," the Voice said. "This is the supremacy of the civil power, of the elected representatives of the people over the military. Policy in

MORE



a democracy must be made by those whom the people have chosen to run the Government. Generals must accept their instructions, or the fabric of Democratic Government is endangered."

The Voice is also giving heavy coverage to the vigorous expressions of differing viewpoints which the MacArthur controversy is arousing.

"The people who will ultimately decide the long-range policy issues at stake are speaking up," it reported. "What is involved in this explosion of popular opinion is typical of what occurs in any free country when an important step is being decided or taken. But it's a process which makes the Kremlin decidedly unhappy. In the proletarian dictatorships, which we are told are the only true democracies, policy is made by the dictator and the people must accept it--or else. Discussion, except for synthetic approval of the **fait accompli**, is verboten. He who dares disagree forfeits his life. One need hardly speculate over the fate of some communist official removed from office for disagreeing with politburo policy. He would be executed first and his confession published later."

The evidence is that Gen. MacArthur is a major attraction to the Voice of America's audience, and the Voice is making the most of it.

# # # # #

UNITED STATES ARMY WAGING DRASTIC WAR ON DISEASE IN SOUTH KOREA, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT CHRISTOPHER RAND REPORTS

KOREA, (USIS)--The most drastic war on disease yet waged in a backward country is going on in South Korea under the leadership of the United States Army. So writes Herald Tribune correspondent Christopher Rand from Korea.

Smallpox, typhoid, typhus and cholera are the chief enemies, with diphtheria, malaria and tuberculosis not far behind. The South Korean population is currently being vaccinated against smallpox, typhoid and typhus by the American Army. By the end of July, the entire South Korean population, estimated at 22,000,000, will have undergone these treatments.

By the same time, says Rand, 2,000,000 residents of Korean ports will have been inoculated against cholera. It is thought that immunization of port populations will keep cholera out. For unlike smallpox and typhus and typhoid, cholera is not epidemic in South Korea.

All available means of publicity are being used to direct people to immunizations centers by the U. S. Army authorities. A loud-speaker plane managed by the United States Information Service even has been pressed into service. Rand says that the Koreans are being dusted with DDT whenever the occasion presents. If they go to collect a rice ration, for instance, they are dusted first. Dusting works against lice-borne typhus and other diseases.

Late this spring and early in the summer the United States Army plans a concentrated program against malaria, not only in regions where Army units are located, but also in the larger cities. Many stagnant ponds will be eliminated. If the American Army is still around next year, a campaign against diphtheria will get under way.

It is the Civil Assistance Section of the United States Army which is chiefly responsible for this sweeping campaign. Working through the South Korean Government agencies, its chief aim is the prevention of "starvation, disease and unrest."

# # # # #

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Mr. Tom Gill, visiting expert consultant, Forestry Division, Natural Resources Section, will hold a press conference at 10 a.m. Wednesday, 25 April, in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo. Mr. Gill, known throughout the world as an outstanding authority on forestry, will speak on the subject: "The New Forest Law May Save the Japanese Wood Industry."

# # # # #



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

21 April 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL GAINS, STILL FAR SHORT OF U. S. PRODUCTION,  
MADE AT TREMENDOUS COST TO RUSSIAN PEOPLE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times says that although there has been progress in the Soviet Union's electric power, steel oil and petroleum production in the last four years, it is dangerous to overestimate present Soviet strength.

The editorial goes on to say: "The commodities for which the USSR's production can be estimated with some accuracy give clear evidence that Soviet output is still far under half of that of the United States, perhaps even less than one-third, as is the case in steel."

The Times points out: "Soviet progress in heavy industry has been made possible only by deliberate restriction of the growth of consumer goods output, and the Moscow announcement that the fourth five-year plan has been a success is notable for the absence of any mention of such items. In consequence, the Soviet citizen's standard of living remains extremely low, a factor which must also be reckoned with in any evaluation of postwar economic progress and strength."

The editorial continues: "Dislike for the Kremlin dictatorship should not blind us to the fact that it has been able to make substantial gains these past five years by driving its people at top speed, and by utilizing fully the billions of dollars worth of reparations and loot it has obtained from Eastern Europe and Manchuria."

The times concludes: "The over-all picture of the Soviet economy derived from this announcement is that of a productive system working feverishly to maximize the production of goods directly or indirectly needed for war. This pattern has characterized Kremlin-directed economic development for more than two decades, but is most significant today because of the strained atmosphere of international relations."

"In Moscow's continued frantic effort ever to increase its military-economic potential lies one of the best reasons why the democratic world today must take stock of its strength and act to assure itself of power against any possible eventualities of the future."

#####

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Mr. M. Brashears, visiting expert consultant with Mining and Geology Division, Natural Resources Section, will hold a press conference at 11 a.m. Monday, April 23, in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building, on the subject: "Ground Water Resources of Japan."

#####

PREDICT THAT JAPANESE, UNLESS THEY DESIRE SLAVERY UNDER MOSCOW,  
WILL JOIN FREE NATIONS IN ESTABLISHING WORLD RULED BY LAW

NEW YORK, (USIS)--American Ambassador Francis B. Sayre, who is the representative of the United States on the United Nations Trusteeship Council, maintains that slavery is an inescapable part of the Soviet way of life. He declares that it contrasts sharply with the world in which free men are struggling to make secure human freedom and the sanctity of the individual.

MORE



21 April 1951

In an exclusive interview, Ambassador Sayre, who has had long experience in the Far East, had this to say to the people of Japan:

"The choice of the Japanese people is really no choice at all. Unless they are willing to become slaves of Moscow, under a system of government where disagreement means imprisonment, their own interests compel them to join with the free nations in the struggle for a world ruled by law, in which the dignity and sanctity of the human personal is respected and made secure."

Sayre continued: "Many smaller countries today have the false idea that two great powers--the United States and the Soviet Union--are fighting to the death for mere selfish power. They say, 'We will be neutral and save our people from destruction.' But this is false thinking. A world where human freedom and the dignity of the individual are made secure cannot be achieved unless free men everywhere fight together. The United States is not fighting for self-interest, but for a world where law and human freedom prevail. Unless those who believe in this ideal make common cause one must not expect the achievement of a free world community."

Sayre pointed out: "Neutrality, far from being a 'safe' way out means capitulation into the hands of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's one chance of winning is to detach small nations so that it can pick them off one by one. The Japanese people like all other free peoples, gravely risk being taken into the slave camp if they do not share their forces and make common cause with the free world."

The American Ambassador gave this world picture of the present Soviet state: "In its actual treatment of underprivileged peoples, Soviet communism is infinitely worse than any form of nineteenth century colonialism. The new Soviet imperialism is a movement, atheistic, and materialistic which brazenly rejects all moral standards and ethical restraints. It is based upon physical force as supreme over spiritual power. To conquered peoples and even to her own citizens, the Soviet Union denies the sanctity of the human personality and the sacredness of individual human rights. Today, between ten and fifteen million human beings are suffering a living death in Russian concentration camps. There is no freedom of speech or of action. Russia is creating a new dark continent."

But on the other hand, Sayre affirmed, United States foreign policy is turned in an entirely opposite direction. "America would not be true to her traditions," he declared, "if she sought to impose her own culture of her own ways of life upon the peoples of Asia. The United States is already hard at work on a concrete many-sided program to bring to all free peoples who will cooperate not only freedom and security, but the chance to obtain a decent living standard, better food, improved housing and more of the good things of life, and, above all, the chance to develop and set up popular governments of the people's own choosing."

Ambassador Sayre concluded: "America is sponsoring these practical, workable, programs while the slave-masters of the east, the Soviet government, have put forward not a single sound or practical program capable of achieving actual results for improving the economic social or health conditions of the peoples who live under the red flag of communism."

#####



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4/UNCLASSIFIED  
MAR 8 - 1949  
CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

~~PRESS RELEASE:~~

1 March 1949

U. S. PRESS CLAIMS SOVIET SLAVE LABOR CAMPS A REALITY: LET UN  
INVESTIGATE TO PROVE OTHERWISE, PRESS CHALLENGES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The flat refusal of the Soviet Union to permit an impartial study of forced labor conditions within its borders gives added weight to charges that millions of workers are being held in slave labor conditions there, United States press comment maintains.

The Soviet attitude was stated recently in the United Nations Economic and Social Council after United States Delegate Willard Thorp challenged the Soviet Union to agree to a thorough study of the forced labor problem by the International Labor Organization. Charges concerning slave labor in the Soviet Union and the communist-dominated countries of Eastern Europe were brought to the Council's attention by the American Federation of Labor.

In a typical comment, the Philadelphia Inquirer stated:

"The refusal of Soviet Russia to allow a United Nations investigation of labor camps in the U.S.S.R. is one more example of the suspicious Iron Curtain mentality which makes it tremendously difficult for the outside world to reach any sensible understanding with the Soviet Union.

"To most people, the Soviet response at Lake Success will constitute an admission of guilt. It will mean that the accusations of horrible conditions, of cruelty, of the millions of inmates in Soviet slave labor camps are only too well-founded.

"To those who have seen the Soviets react in the same way to other suggestions that foreigners be allowed to travel about their country, it will furnish further evidence that the Iron Curtain is an integral part of the Soviet system.

"The Soviets, apparently, want the rest of the world to accept without question any Kremlin statement on the conditions in Russia or in countries under Soviet domination.

"But they take full advantage of the freedom in other countries to gain all the data they can, either through the ordinary channels of information, or through the operation of the communist underground.

"It is not only on the question of slave labor camps that the Soviets have flatly refused to permit an impartial survey. Even during the war, when they were allied with the West, they barred outside observers, and they have strengthened the bars since V-E Day.

"Russia's objections to the United Nations plan for atomic energy control centered on the inspection feature, which would have permitted foreigners under United Nations auspices to go into all countries, including the Soviet Union, to check against violations.

"Recently, the Soviets have refused to give, or let foreigners obtain, information on the extent of German assets in Austria, although they insist adamantly that the Western Powers agree to turn over the bulk of these assets, without knowing what they are.

MORE



"If the Kremlin persists in regarding every person seeking legitimate information as a spy; every attempt to penetrate the Iron Curtain as a threat to Russian security; the world will never have the facts on which real understanding must be based.

"The Soviets could make a genuine contribution to world amity not by fake peace offensives, but by abandoning an Iron Curtain policy which only breeds more fear and suspicion."

The Washington Star said:

"Despite Soviet denials and evasions, an impressive body of evidence has been building up concerning forced labor in Soviet Russia and other communist-dominated lands. The inescapable conclusion is that, in those countries, a system of state slavery was evolved to the point where their economic structures are largely dependent on this 'peculiar institution.'

"Millions of unfortunates are condemned to work for the state in labor camps under atrocious conditions. This serves a twofold purpose. Persons displeasing to the state are disposed of and other citizens are rendered more amenable to discipline by the intimidating knowledge that they may be liable to a similar fate for even minor infractions of official regulations.

"The chief proponent for a United Nations investigation of labor conditions in the Soviet Union has been the American Federation of Labor. At the last two sessions of the Economic and Social Council it has presented specific and well-documented charges on the issue. Action has been deferred until the present session, owing to the heated opposition of the Soviet and satellite delegates

"That opposition, however, has consisted chiefly in generalized denials rather than factual rebuttals of the charges. As United States Delegate Thorp points out, the Soviet delegate has previously admitted the existence in his country of what he described as 'corrective labor camps.' But he gave no information as to the number of prisoners in those institutions, nor did he describe precisely what the 'corrective' camps corrected.

"Obviously, it is high time that what appears to be a systematic revival of human slavery in a peculiarly cold-blooded and exploitative form should have a thorough airing before a competent international institution.

"Little can be expected from the Soviet and satellite delegates except continued cuttlefish tactics. Nevertheless, a spreading of the charges and the evidence on the record will enlighten the free world and mobilize public opinion against one of the worst aspects of the totalitarian state."

The Detroit Free Press said:

"Any nation with a shred of pride, decency or honesty would demand that the accusers prove their charges. And the only proof would be to invite complete investigation by United Nations commissions to be passed through the Iron Curtain."



DECLASSIFIED BY: 1100  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

10 February 1951

LIBRARIAN TRAINING SCHOOL TO BEGIN SOON AT KEIO UNIVERSITY  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Professional Training of librarians comparable to that given in the United States has been made possible in Japan for the first time through establishment of a library school in Keio University which for the next 15 months will be under the direction of the American Library Association, according to a joint announcement made today by SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section and the university.

The school, believed to be the only one outside the United States teaching American library concepts and practices, will begin a one-year course in April on the Mita campus of the university with a staff of six Americans headed by Robert L. Gitler, on leave from the University of Washington, where he is director of the School of Librarianship.

For admission to this first university course in Japan for comprehensive librarian training, preference will be given to young men and women from all over the country who are at least half way through their university schooling and wish to prepare themselves to take advantage of the opportunities in library work created by the national Library Law.

Keio University will accept from undergraduates credits earned in other reputable universities or colleges and grant degrees to those who complete the course and meet other graduation requirements as though they had attended Keio for all of their four university years.

Admission applications will be accepted also from university and college graduates and from others with special qualifications who present letters of recommendation, including men and women already working in libraries who desire to improve their professional status.

Professor Gitler, chosen by the American Library Association to head the school, has been in Tokyo since the end of December, conferring with the administrators of several universities interested in the project and working out with Keio University the arrangements leading to today's announcement. His office on the university campus is ready to receive inquiries and admission applications.

Before classes begin in April, he will be joined by specialists from Columbia University, George Peabody College, Western Reserve University, the Library of Congress, and the Territorial Library of Hawaii. It is believed that they will constitute the largest full-time foreign staff ever used in a regular professional school in any Japanese university.

At least a reading knowledge of English will be helpful to students, according to Professor Gitler, but it will not be an absolute requirement for enrollment. A Japanese staff of interpreters and translators will assist the American instructors and the students.

The course over the first year will include classes in the principles of library service in a democratic society, the management and administration of libraries, cataloging and classification of books, the selection of books to meet the needs of readers, work with children and young people, the use in libraries of films and other audio-visual materials, the school library, and library service in rural areas.

MORE



10 February 1951

Though American financial support has been arranged for only 15 months, Keio University has agreed to perpetuate the school and develop both undergraduate and graduate courses comparable to those in the best American library schools.

Lt. Col. D. R. Nugent, Chief of the Civil Information and Education Section, said that SCAP had helped to establish the school because of recognition that Japan needed better librarians and that without them the high aims of the national Library Law, which lays the foundation for library service in all communities, would be defeated.

At SCAP's request, the Department of the Army invited the American Library Association to make a survey of the possibilities of a professional library school in Japan. The Association, which in recent years has given much help to the development of librarianship throughout the world, sent last summer Dr. Robert B. Downs, director of the library and library school of the University of Illinois.

On the recommendation of Dr. Downs, the Association entered into a contract with the United States Government to organize, provide a teaching staff for and equip a library school in a suitable Japanese university. To direct the school, it chose Mr. Gitler.

His selection of Keio as the university of which the library school would become a part, according to Professor Gitler, was influenced partially by his belief that the school and Japanese librarianship in general needed the liberal and forward-looking spirit inherited by Keio from its founder, Yukichi Fukuzawa. He was impressed also by the interest of the university in training better librarians, by its willingness to make whatever administrative adjustments the project might require, and by its agreement to continue the school after the period of American assistance.

# # # # #



DECLASSIFIED BY: 1103 SECTION 1.10, 1.12, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19, 1.20, 1.21, 1.22, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25, 1.26, 1.27, 1.28, 1.29, 1.30, 1.31, 1.32, 1.33, 1.34, 1.35, 1.36, 1.37, 1.38, 1.39, 1.40, 1.41, 1.42, 1.43, 1.44, 1.45, 1.46, 1.47, 1.48, 1.49, 1.50, 1.51, 1.52, 1.53, 1.54, 1.55, 1.56, 1.57, 1.58, 1.59, 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 1.63, 1.64, 1.65, 1.66, 1.67, 1.68, 1.69, 1.70, 1.71, 1.72, 1.73, 1.74, 1.75, 1.76, 1.77, 1.78, 1.79, 1.80, 1.81, 1.82, 1.83, 1.84, 1.85, 1.86, 1.87, 1.88, 1.89, 1.90, 1.91, 1.92, 1.93, 1.94, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.00

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

PRESS RELEASE:

12 February 1951

RURAL CHINA IN WIDESPREAD SOCIAL FERMENT AS  
RESULT OF COMMUNIST REPRESSIVE MEASURES

HONG KONG, (USIS)--The Hong Kong correspondent of New York Times says that the rural districts of communist China are undergoing "widespread social ferment" because of the Peiping government's land redistribution policy and repressive measures against the freedom of the Chinese people under the guise of so-called "security."

Henry Lieberman reports that landowners are being liquidated as a class in many areas under the communist Agrarian Reform Law of 1950. He quotes from the Peiping magazine, New Order, the fact that the land redistribution covers an area with an agricultural population of more than 120,000,000 persons.

Lieberman says that the communist government has accompanied the reform with an intensified campaign against so-called "bandits," which includes registration and arrest of "suspected elements." Travel restrictions have been intensified, he says, and scores of "secret agents" executed in the Peiping government's security drive.

Lieberman goes on to say that "the Agrarian Law calls for the confiscation of the landlords' land, draft animals, farm implements and surplus grain for redistribution. And...the communists are trying to work up the revolutionary zeal of the peasants by having them denounce landlords at accusation meetings."

But the Chinese people are not responding to this appeal, according to the New Order.

# # # # #

N. Y. TIMES SUPPORTS U. S. DELEGATE'S CRITICISM OF "FREEDOM  
OF INFORMATION" CONVENTION BEING DRAFTED BY UN COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times is highly critical of the UN's new draft of a convention on "Freedom of Information" being drawn up by a 15-nation committee.

Supporting the United States delegate, Carroll Binder of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, the Times says: "Mr. Binder has made a valiant attempt to persuade his colleagues to write a convention which would genuinely protect and encourage the free exchange of information, but his best efforts in this respect have failed. What is emerging from the committee's work is a convention which would actually create new obstacles to such a free exchange, rather than dispose of some of the obstacles which now exist."

The Times cites the latest action of the committee as a case in point, saying: "This action consists of the approval--over vigorous American protests--of a recommendation that the United Nations examine the juridical possibilities of adding two further restrictions which the committee has already approved.

The first would bar 'false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples and states.' The second, put forward by a group of Asian and Middle East nations, would ban information 'likely to injure the feelings of nationals of a state.'"

The Times continues: "These, surely, are impossible restrictions for nations with the traditions of a free press. If news 'likely to injure the feelings of nationals of a state' had been established as the criterion, not a true word could have been published in the American press regarding the whole record of the

MORE



12 February 1951

Hitler government in Germany. Not a word could not be published about the Stalin government in Moscow, the Franco government in Spain, the Mao government in China.

"As for the question of 'false or distorted reports,' who is to decide what is false and what is distorted? Is an estimate of ten million prisoners in Soviet slave camps a 'false or distorted' estimate? Who knows, when the Soviets invoke their iron censorship? If power to decide what news is 'false' and what news is 'distorted' were put in the hands of the government of any nation, the free press of that nation would cease to exist."

The Times goes on: "Mr. Binder has made it plain that the draft convention in its present form is unacceptable to the United States, and declared that in this form it offers an 'open invitation' to the imposition of new restrictions on the freedom of the press, the radio and other media of information."

The Times concludes: "On both points his position is well taken."

# # # # #

RUSSIA "IN PERPETUAL OPPOSITION" TO  
AIMS AND INTERESTS OF MANKIND

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial of February 8 says that the Soviet bloc in the United Nations is always faced with defeat because Russia "is in perpetual opposition to the aims and interests of mankind."

The Times says: "Two Soviet resolutions calling the United States an aggressor were voted down yesterday by the Political Committee of the United Nations. The first charge of American aggression against communist China was dismissed with a vote of forty-nine against, five for, and three abstentions--Yugoslavia, Burma and Indonesia. The result of the second, accusing America of bombing Manchuria, was almost the same; fifty against, five for, with Yugoslavia and Afghanistan abstaining. The Soviet bloc could not induce anybody but itself to support its indictment."

The Times editorial continues: "For all the other delegations, except representatives of the Soviet bloc, the charge was not even worth refuting. The sheer absurdity of the accusations removed them from the realm of serious consideration and debate."

The editorial concludes: "Why is the Soviet bloc a perpetual minority? Why does its powerful propaganda, for which the United Nations is admittedly the most resounding platform, fall so flat within the organization itself?"

"The answer is explicit in the nearly unanimous vote rejecting the charge against the United States. On every test the nations of the free world stand with America. The Soviet bloc is a perpetual minority in the parliament of nations because it is in perpetual opposition to the aims and interests of mankind."

# # # # #

RUSSIA REFUSES TO LET MOSLEM FOLLOWERS  
ATTEND INDIAN CONFERENCE

KARACHI, India, (USIS)--The Soviet Union's control of religious groups behind its Iron Curtain is indicated by the refusal of the communist leaders to allow representatives of the Moslems in Russia to attend a world conference of that faith in India. The Soviet Union's refusal has been made known in Karachi by Inamullah Khan, secretary of the Conference. Moslems make up the second largest religious group in Russia but there are no available figures on their present number.

# # # # #



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

PRESS RELEASE:

10 February 1951

UN EVENTS FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 8 SUMMARIZED

UNITED NATIONS, New York--Following is a summary of United Nations events during the week ending Thursday, 8 February 1951. The material has been prepared by the U. N. Department of Public Information and is uncopyrighted. It may be republished with or without attribution.

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations General Assembly remained in session this week and will meet soon--but not before next Tuesday--to consider recommendations from its Political and Security Committee, which disposed of the last three items on its agenda. The Committee rejected two U.S.S.R. complaints of U.S.A. aggression against China and of allegedly illegal American acts in bombing Chinese territory and voted to postpone indefinitely consideration of final disposition of the question of Formosa, which was originally raised by the U.S.A.

Assembly President Nasrollah Entezam of Iran continued his efforts to form a Good Offices Committee charged with seeking a peaceful settlement of the Korean Problem. Sven Grafstrom of Sweden has accepted a second place on the three-man Committee, but a third member has not yet been named.

J. Donald Kingsley, the Director General of the International Refugee Organization, a U.N. Specialized Agency, has been appointed Agent General of the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency.

The Trusteeship Council continued its Eighth Session at Lake Success, and a Special General Assembly Committee completed its revision of a Draft Convention on Freedom of Information which will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council next July.

ECOSOC's Technical Assistance Committee completed a three-day meeting on the progress made to date in carrying out U.N.'s expanded program of Technical Assistance. ECOSOC's eighteen Members prepared to leave for Santiago, Chile, where the twelfth ECOSOC Session will open February 20.

Those were the principal activities at U.N. Headquarters this week.

POLITICAL

The Assembly's Political Committee rejected decisively the Soviet charges of United States "aggression" against China and of U.S.A. air attacks against Chinese Territory.

The first Soviet proposal would have recommended that the Security Council take the necessary steps to stop U.S.A. "aggression" against China. It received five votes in favor; Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. Forty-nine countries voted "No" and three abstained: Burma, Indonesia and Yugoslavia.

The second Soviet Proposal would have called for Assembly condemnation of "illegal acts" by the U.S.A. in alleged air bombings of Chinese Territory, and recommendation that the Security Council act to prevent the recurrence of such acts. The Committee rejected this proposal by a vote of five in favor to fifty against. Afghanistan and Yugoslavia abstained.

MORE



10 February 1951

The motion for the deferment of the Formosa question came from Sir Gladwyn Jebb of the United Kingdom, who said it would be wiser to postpone the Formosa item "while the whole situation in the Far East is so uncertain." Warren R. Austin of the United States supported the motion since, in his view, discussion of the question now would serve "little constructive purpose."

The vote for the postponement was thirty-eight to five with eight abstentions. The Representatives of Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine and U.S.S.R. declared they voted in opposition because they had opposed consideration of the item at any time. Formosa, they asserted, was an integral part of China and therefore its status was never in doubt.

#### GOOD OFFICES

Sven Grafstrom, forty-eight-year-old diplomat from Sweden, accepted the second place on the Three-Member U.N. Good Offices Committee assigned the task of seeking a peaceful settlement of the Korean and other Far Eastern Problems. Mr. Grafstrom is Sweden's Permanent Representative to U.N.

Sir Benegal N. Rau of India and Foreign Minister Lester B. Pearson of Canada, who served with Assembly President Entezam on the Cease-Fire Committee, have declined invitations to serve on the new Committee.

#### KOREA

The new Agent General of the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency, J. Donald Kingsley, whose appointment was announced this week, expects to continue at the same time his duties as Director-General of I.R.O. until September when that U.N. Specialized Agency is scheduled to end its activities.

U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie and members of the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea expressed the belief that Mr. Kingsley's vast experience in the field of refugees assistance, rehabilitation and resettlement in I.R.O will be extremely valuable in dealing with the complex problems of Korean reconstruction and especially at the present time the urgent problems of more than two million Korean refugees.

#### INFORMATION

A new version of a Draft Convention on Freedom of Information was completed this week by the fifteen-Member Committee appointed by the Assembly last December.

The new Draft consisting of a Preamble and nineteen Articles, is based largely on a Draft Convention originally prepared by the 1948 Geneva Conference on Freedom of Information. After consideration by ECOSOC at its 1951 Summer Session, the Convention may later be submitted to an International Conference of Plenipotentiaries for final adoption.

The Draft Convention seeks to define the right of individuals to receive and impart information and opinions regardless of frontiers and without governmental interference. It also lays down a set of limitations on the exercise of such freedoms.

The U.S.A. Representative opposed the Convention as a whole, especially Article 2, which he said offered "an open invitation" to impose restrictions on the freedom of the press, radio and other media.

The Soviet Union Representative, on the other hand, thought the text defective because it did not forbid the dissemination of Fascist

MORE



10 February 1951

UN Events for Week Ending Feb. 8 Summarized (continued)

and warmongering propaganda, exploitation by monopolies and big syndicates, reports which incite to racial discrimination or false and distorted news.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

ECOSOC's Technical Assistance Committee concluded a series of five meetings at Lake Success and deferred decision on how much Governments receiving such assistance should pay toward defraying the local costs of U.N. Projects. The Committee is expected to meet again in Santiago while ECOSOC is in session there.

ALSO THIS WEEK

The Trusteeship Council heard a verbal report from G. R. Powles, Special Representative of New Zealand, on the progress of the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, under New Zealand's administration, toward Self-Government. The Council is scheduled to examine annual reports on all the Trust Territories of the Pacific: Western Samoa, Nauru, New Guinea, and the Pacific Islands.

# # # # #



5 January 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES ISSUE PEACE APPEAL AT UNESCO

Delegates from more than thirty international youth organizations, representing wide shades of political and religious opinion, have issued a peace appeal to world youth based upon a close adherence to the principles of the United Nations.

The youth representatives, who met at UNESCO HOUSE in Paris, pledged to work for peace among their organizations' members estimated at more than 200,000,000, in the following ways:

- 1) discouragement of a belief in the inevitability of war,
- 2) promotion of an understanding of the purposes of the United Nations and the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and
- 3) bringing home a realization of the need to improve world social conditions, particularly in the under-developed regions.

The peace appeal also put the representatives on record to aid youthful war victims, to work for international understanding through the promotion of educational exchanges, work camps, foreign travel and similar methods "contributing to the cause of world peace." (UNESCO)

-----  
UNIVERSITY PUTS RACE RELATIONS ON ITS CURRICULUM

A new course in race relations, to acquaint future schoolteachers with the latest methods developed by social scientists in the fight against racial and religious prejudice, is now being taught at Long Island University in New York City.

The University's graduate division is instructing student teachers in ways of coping with prejudice, whether it occurs in the classroom, in teacher organizations, or in relations between teachers and parents.

At the opening session of the class, the University's president, Dr. Tristram W. Metcalfe, stated:

"Overcrowdedness in the classrooms, population shifts and the general apprehensiveness of the adult world have contributed to intensifying racial and religious tensions. Adequate provisions to fight group antagonisms have never been made. Such provisions are more necessary now than ever before." (UNESCO)

-----  
INDONESIA USES HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION  
AS MODEL FOR ITS CONSTITUTION

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in Paris just two years ago, had such a profound effect on the Republic of Indonesia that part of the declaration has been included verbatim in Indonesia's new constitution.

Two sections of the constitution, which was redrafted this year, are based on the Human Rights Declaration. (UNESCO)

-----  
TELEVISION HELPS INDUSTRY

Television is being used in factories in the United States to help analyze safety conditions at hazardous work sites, and to observe high speed tools at work for research purposes. In some

MORE



factories it is helping to train foremen who can see on a screen operations transmitted from observation posts throughout the plant.  
(UNESCO)

-----

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Mr. Raymond B. Richardson of Training Within Industry, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, will hold a press conference at 11 a.m., Monday, Jan. 8 in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building on the subject: "Training of Foremen Within Industry." Mr. Richardson is attached to ESS.

-----

FIVE-POINT PROGRAM FOR TEXTBOOK WRITERS  
PROPOSED BY UNESCO EXPERTS

Five concrete ways in which history textbook writers can improve the contents of their works have been put forward by a committee of experts which met at UNESCO House, Paris. These are:

1. Place more emphasis on history of civilization--less on political and military events.
2. Don't ignore the Orient and Africa--make history really international.
3. Don't limit the heroes to your own nation--give other countries credit too. Honour the inventors, humanitarians and sociologists as well as military leaders.
4. Don't write over the heads of children--make your texts easily understandable to children in each age group.
5. Submit your books to historians of other countries for criticism.

(UNESCO)

-----

FEDERATION OF INDIAN WORKING JOURNALISTS FORMED

The All-India Convention of Working Journalists decided recently at a meeting in New Delhi to set up a representative body called the Federation of Indian Working Journalists with headquarters in Delhi "to protect the rights and interests of working journalists and defend and preserve the freedom of the press."

The convention, sponsored by the Delhi Union of Journalists and attended by representatives of 23 state and district journalist organizations, drew up a code of professional conduct for working journalists, and adopted a number of resolutions condemning censorship and other inroads into the liberties of the press. Fraternal greetings were received by the convention from the American Newspaper Guild and the United Kingdom National Union of Journalists.

The meeting was presided over by Chalapati Rau, editor of the National Herald of Lucknow, who is also a member of the Unesco Advisory Committee on the Press. (UNESCO)

-----

ENCOURAGE SONS OF U. S. COAL MINERS TO PREPARE  
FOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An American coal company is sponsoring a vocational-guidance program to encourage sons of miners to prepare themselves for management jobs in the mining industry. The company is the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, one of the largest coal producers in the Appalachian region of Eastern United States.

The mining company is using motion pictures, booklets, and other educational materials in its program being carried on in 106 schools. The program emphasizes the new opportunities that are open in the American coal industry for "those who prepare themselves through higher education."

A company official declared that "the best men for the jobs created by a changing industry are the sons of men who now mine the coal."

# # # # #



PRESS RELEASE:

5 January 1951

RATIFICATION OF NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY CONSIDERED MOST IMPORTANT  
ACT OF 81ST CONGRESS: CALLED "TURNING POINT" IN U. S. HISTORY

NEW YORK (USIS)--A New York Times editorial on January 2 said that the 81st Congress of the United States, which has just ended a two-year term, could look back upon what it called "very considerable achievements."

The Times said that "perhaps the most important single act was the overwhelming ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty which, binding the United States to a defensive military alliance with Western Europe, was a turning point in American history."

The Times praised the 81st Congress for approving a heavy appropriation for Marshall Plan purposes and for authorizing a start in the "Point Four" program of assistance to under-developed countries.

"In granting loans to Yugoslavia and Spain," said the Times, "Congress has indicated its intention to assist all regimes that give promise of affording military opposition to Soviet aggression."

The Times editorial went on to praise Congress for having "backed the administration to the limit on military requirements," and for having passed an act providing for what it called "the prospect of controls for the entire economy" brought on by the communist aggression in Korea and elsewhere.

Other achievements of America's 81st Congress, said the Times, were bills providing for low rent public housing units and a major revision of the Social Security program extending coverage and raising old age annuities.

"When the new Congress convenes," said the Times, "many familiar faces will be missing... but many of the basic problems will remain, for they are problems of a continuing nature--and no man knows their end."

# # # # #

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS REMINDED OF THEIR FREEDOM AND FACT THAT  
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IS DENIED TO COMRADES IN RED CHINA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Victor Riesel's articles on labor are printed by more than 150 newspapers throughout the United States. He recently reminded American communists who are active in the trade unions that they are free to meet, to organize and even to propagandize for the communists now fighting Americans in Korea. These privileges, he pointed out, are guaranteed by the democratic constitution of the United States.

But then, Riesel asked, do communists operating in America know what is happening to their comrades in the Chinese communist labor movement? Here is what Riesel said:

"Do you know that in Red China your comrades can no longer strike? Do you know that the so-called Chinese People's Government which has sent 600,000 troops to kill Americans and other United Nations soldiers in Korea has issued new labor regulations outlawing collective bargaining and independent union activity?"

And Riesel reported that all labor disputes in China are settled arbitrarily by 45,000 Russian commissars now planted throughout that country. He told of one strike that was speedily suppressed. It was at a silk shop in Shanghai, where 200 women recently demanded shorter hours and enough wages to enable them to eat. The strike was led by a woman labor leader. Like many other labor leaders she has disappeared.

MORE



5 January 1951

Riesel said that the Free Trade Union Committee of the American Federation of Labor has the names of dozens of other leaders of the former free trade unions in China who have been executed.

# # # # #

RUSSIAN PRESS REPORTS PRODUCTION UNSATISFACTORY IN MANY AREAS, WITH CONSUMER GOODS OF LOW QUALITY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An analysis of press reports published in Moscow shows that production in the Soviet Union is still unsatisfactory in many areas, and consumer goods continue to be of low quality. Nevertheless, the completion of Russia's fourth five-year plan at the close of 1950 showed she was militarily stronger than at any time in her history.

Despite the fact that in 1950 the Soviet Union built or repaired about eighteen million square meters of housing space, the need for added housing in the Soviet Union is still acute. And despite gains made in some fields--noticeably the military--the general standard of living of the Soviet people remains at a low level in comparison with the rest of the world.

# # # # #

AMERICAN CHILDREN SEND BOOKS TO CHILDREN OF 15 FOREIGN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING JAPAN

NEW YORK, (USIS)--American boys and girls are contributing money for books to be sent to schools, libraries and children's communities in fifteen foreign countries, including Japan. The Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and Asia (CARE), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have started the Children's Book Fund at the request of several international educators.

These teachers believe that the books--given from America's children to children of other lands--will help youngsters to better understand their friends in the United States.

Specialists who have worked with children select appropriate books, and the boys and girls who have contributed towards buying them enclose their names and addresses so that correspondence may begin between them and children of other lands.

# # # # #

AFL RADIO STATION BEGINS 25TH YEAR

CHICAGO, (USIS)--A radio station devoted to telling the story of American labor is beginning its twenty-fifth year in the United States. The station WCFM is owned and operated by the 450,000 members of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago. The American Federation of Labor is one of the two largest national organizations of free trade unions in the United States. Besides broadcasting labor news, the station also presents programs of cultural interest, symphonies, general news reports and commentaries.

# # # # #

INDIAN LABOR SAID TO BE TURNING AWAY FROM COMMUNISM

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The communist movement in India and Pakistan has lost ground heavily during the past year. The Communist Party has almost completely lost its once powerful influence on Indian labor. A major reason is charges by the Socialist Party that the communists have been exploiting workers for their own ends.

# # # # #



DECLASSIFIED BY: 100-107100-10000  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

4 January 1951

JAPAN HAS EARNED PEACE TREATY, N. Y. TIMES HOLDS,  
WHILE CRITICISING OBJECTIONS ADVANCED BY RUSSIA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial on January 2 said that the United States reply to Soviet questions on a peace treaty with Japan had "neatly punctured" what it called "the bland assurance with which Russia raised fine points of alleged law and procedure at the same time that one of her proteges is rampaging through Korea."

The Russians cited only those clauses of the war-time agreement which bolstered a particular case, said the Times, but the answer by the United States State Department "went to the roots of current questions, the considerations on which those agreements are based."

The Times declared that the American reply disposed "very efficiently" of the Russian allegation that separate peace treaties would violate the war-time compact of military association.

The American answer in respect to maintaining foreign troops in Japan was similarly pointed, said the Times. The reply pointed out that a fundamental element is lacking in making the Potsdam Agreement effective.

The lacking element, said the Times, is the "new order of peace, security and justice" which the Potsdam conferees hoped would be established. On the contrary, said the editorial, "irresponsible militarism has not been driven from the world and is, in fact, flourishing virtually on the doorstep of an unarmed Japan."

"While Red China defies the United Nations and uses force to gain its ends," the editorial went on, "can there be any logical or fair objection to Japan making agreements with friendly states in self defense."

"There is little chance that Russia would agree to any treaty which the Western nations might conclude with Japan," said the editorial, and, it declared that "the United States does not propose to wait indefinitely before regularizing its relations with Japan."

The Times editorial concluded by quoting the State Department statement that "Japan, after its defeat, has now for over five years loyally complied with the agreed terms of surrender and is entitled to peace."

## ## ##

MRS. TRUMAN WILL ABANDON USUAL SOCIAL PROGRAM TO  
ENTERTAIN AMERICAN YOUTHS WOUNDED IN KOREA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Mrs. Harry Truman, the First Lady of America, will have a busy social season this year--but it won't be entertaining the wives of Washington officials. The wife of the President of the United States has postponed a scheduled series of official teas for Washington's prominent women in order to entertain American soldiers and sailors wounded in Korea.

Arrangements have been made to have receptions for between fifty and sixty patients from Walter Reed Hospital and the Naval Medical Center in Washington. Since the White House, the official Presidential residence, was closed for reconstruction in November 1948, the President and Mrs. Truman have resided at the nearby Blair Mansion. Because of the limited facilities for entertaining large groups there, however, Mrs. Truman's social program consisted of only four or five teas which started after the new Congress convened in January. But even these teas have now been cancelled for the project of entertaining the wounded servicemen.

## ## ## ## (MORE)



4 January 1951

YUGOSLAVIA'S RESISTANCE TO COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS STIFFENED BY  
KOREAN REVERSES: FAINT OF HEART TOLD TO TAKE COURAGE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The influential American newspaper, the Washington Star, commented this week that UN reverses in Korea have caused defeatism and depression among some people in the free world but seem to have caused Marshal Tito and other officials of the Soviet-oppressed Yugoslav government to speak out even more strongly against the Korea aggression, and implicitly against the Soviet Union.

The Star referred to a speech by Colonel General Ivan Goshnjzk, Yugoslav deputy defense minister. "Brushing aside Chinese communist gains in Korea as 'cheap victories' that would be of no decisive importance in the event of a world war," said the Star, "Colonel General Goshnjzk has plainly indicated that the Tito government does not share the feelings of Western pessimists, that it has confidence in the ability of Anglo-American military power to win in the case of a protracted struggle with the Soviet Union, and that Tito's armed forces are prepared to fight long and bitterly against any attacker."

Initial triumphs do not mean that a war has been won," said the Star, "nor do initial defeats mean that a war has been lost. Colonel General Goshnjzk's statement from threatened Yugoslavia that 'victory is on the side of those who win the last battle,'" said the Star, "is well worth the attention, not only of the Moscow-Peiping co-conspirators but of all the waverers and the faint of heart who tend to forget that the free nations, properly mobilized and united have more than sufficient power to be invincible."

# # # # #

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM IN CHINA STEADILY CURTAILED  
BY PEIPING REGIME UNDER MAO TSE-TUNG

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Dispatches from Hong Kong report that the Mao Tse-tung's dictatorship in communist China has imposed stricter controls in every sphere of activity, including individual freedom, since the Peiping regime became an active aggressor in Korea.

Reliable first-hand Chinese reports say that the communists have arrested a large number of former nationalist officials. Some were shot, some sent back home under police surveillance and others interned in concentration camps for political re-indoctrination and labor on public works.

There are also strong indications that the number of Soviet military and civil advisers in communist China has been greatly increased during the past month. Rural peoples' tribunals, operating independently of the ordinary peoples' courts, have been dispensing so called "revolutionary justice" to village landlords and others who have met with the disfavor of the communist regime.

Chinese arriving in Hong Kong from the mainland report the communist government has imposed stricter mail censorship, increased travel restrictions and imposed even greater police supervision over citizens' private lives.

# # # # #



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

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

PRESS RELEASE:

4 January 1951

SOVIET ECONOMISTS PURGED BECAUSE THEY DO NOT  
PAINT BLACK ENOUGH PICTURE OF CAPITALISM

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The Soviet Communist Party organ Pravda has reported the start of a new purge of Soviet economists.

The first victims have been two economists whose work evidently failed to emphasize what the communist paper called "the proletariat's struggle to overthrow capitalism and the possibility and necessity of the revolutionary way out from crises."

A major meeting of 500 Soviet economists was held early last month to consider and denounce what the Communist Party called "errors" of the chief offenders against the present official line. This procedure was followed three years ago in Soviet government action against Professor Eugen Varga and his sympathizers.

The reason for the current campaign against outstanding Soviet economists is the feeling in the Moscow government and party quarters that the Soviet economists are not painting a black enough picture of the past, present and future of capitalism.

# # # # #

JAPANESE AUTHOR RETURNING SOON FROM TRIP TO U. S.

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Miss Fumiko Komatsu, talented young Japanese author who was one of 19 persons of 13 countries selected to participate in the 1950 International Arts Program sponsored by the Institute of International Education and the Rockefeller Foundation, has completed her tour and will return to Japan soon.

Miss Komatsu, a resident of Mizusawa-machi, Iwate Prefecture, is known in Japan as the author of The Last Days of Berlin, a memoir of travel of wartorn Europe, and Life of Colette. La Vie des Soeurs Bronte by Georges Romieu was published in Japan last year as one of her translations. Miss Komatsu is also well known for her contributions of literary criticisms to the Japanese newspapers.

Arriving in New York in September, Miss Komatsu met the group of visiting artists in the fields of architecture, art, dance, film, literature, music and theater. There was a reception and tea at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in which the visitors met officials of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Institute, and members of the International Arts Advisory Board. Members of the Department of State and other officials and leading personalities in all branches of arts and letters were among the guests.

Miss Komatsu, along with the other artists, visited schools and universities in various parts of the country, and returned to New York in December for a final seminar. Such contacts, the sponsors hoped, would help the artists in their own work, and, at the same time, give them an understanding of American cultural achievements.

# # # # #

DULLES COMMENDED FOR DECLARATION THAT U. S. WILL AID HER ALLIES  
AND WILL NOT PERMIT SOVIET UNION TO OVER-RUN REST OF THE WORLD

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune and the Baltimore Sun, two influential American newspapers, have given their support to John Foster Dulles, the Republican advisor in the State Department. In a speech on December 29 Dulles pledged that America would aid her allies, and would not stand idly by to let the Soviet Union over-run the rest of the world.

MORE



4 January 1951

Here is what the Herald Tribune says about Mr. Dulles' speech:

"Dulles showed that against the malign dynamism of militant communism a static defense is doomed. He refused to minimize the fine hard core of achievement around which the United States has constructed the alliance against communism--the union of the free--that, for all its present defects and weaknesses, constitutes the world's best hope for peace.

The Herald Tribune continues: "To destroy that alliance, or to undermine it, as Mr. Dulles pointedly warns, is to dishonor the Nation's pledged faith, and embark on the dangerous course of solitary defense. In his own words: 'The mood that plans such a defense carries within itself the seeds of its own collapse.'"

The Baltimore Sun says: "The reason that Mr. Dulles was able to accomplish so much is that in his appeal to the people he places our spiritual obligations above our purely material concerns. He says that our resources of the spirit are infinitely greater than those of the Russian tyrants and that because we have those resources we can command the necessary material resources as well. We are not, as the Russians have hoped, about to die of decadence."

The Sun continues: "Mr. Dulles believes that we have, and can keep, good and faithful allies in Europe and perhaps elsewhere. We therefore must not abandon the idea of collective security but must do what we can to keep the friendship and the support of all free nations.

The Sun goes on: "A defense that accepts encirclement, according to Mr. Dulles, quickly decomposes. That has been proved a thousand times. A United States which could be an inactive spectator while the barbarians overrun and desecrate the cradle of our Christian civilization would not be the kind of United States which could defend itself."

And the Baltimore newspaper concludes: "What Mr. Dulles said needed to be said. We face a major crisis of incredible difficulty and danger. The only way to meet it and to fight our way out of its difficulties is to reaffirm our faith and consecrate ourselves anew to its necessary sacrifices."

#####

MRS. FDR IS CO-AUTHOR OF BOOK THAT TELLS WHAT  
UN AGENCIES ARE DOING FOR CHILDREN

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The first book to tell the story of what United Nations agencies are doing for children has been published in the United States. The book is by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the late President of the United States, and Miss Helen Ferris, an American writer.

The authors say: "Young people are important in the United Nations. In the years ahead, building a better world for youth will be a part of all the United Nations does. UN teams will travel far and wide, working with the many governments so that young people and children may have more food, better health, more schools, and more fun.

The book, entitled Partners--The United Nations and Youth, includes stories based on actual reports submitted to the UN. One of these, for example, tells of a crippled Polish boy. He and his seven brothers and sisters had been cared for in a displaced persons camp operated by the International Refugee Committee. After the last war, through the efforts of an American welfare agency, the children were brought to the United States and placed in the same home.

#####



VIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

4 January 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

U. S. LAUDED FOR ITS DETERMINATION TO TAKE CONSTRUCTIVE  
PART IN LIFE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Praise for America's determination to take an active and constructive part in world affairs is given by Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, an organization of foreign policy analysts which seeks to inform Americans on international relations. Mrs. Dean, well known commentator on the radio and in the press, declared in a recent statement:

"In contrast to its traditional policy of reluctance to undertake political commitments, the United States during and since World War II has shown its determination to take an active, continuous and constructive part in the life of the international community. Every nation is bound to make some mistakes in foreign policy, but the American people, in spite of previous inexperience, are rapidly developing an understanding of other peoples' problems and a more mature attitude toward world affairs.

"The United States, when it decided to check aggression by the North Koreans, voluntarily undertook to act through the United Nations, and thereby demonstrated the conviction that the international organization has become a foundation stone of American foreign policy.

"That this is to be American policy in peacetime tasks, as well as in collective action against aggression, is indicated by the willingness of the United States to submit to the UN its "Point-Four" program for the development of underdeveloped countries.

"The American people give no indication of wanting war with China. There is an earnest desire in the United States to understand the new forces at work in China and to help all Asian countries in their efforts to achieve political independence, as well as economic and social improvement."

# # # # #

A DETERMINED STAND AGAINST CHINESE REDS IN KOREA IS ONLY  
COURSE OF ACTION OPEN TO UNITED NATIONS--N. Y. TIMES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial on December 29 declared that the men from 12 Arab and Asian states have the highest motives in trying to find a basis for peace negotiations with the Chinese Communists. But the Times maintains that some of the proposals they have considered would do more harm than good.

"First of all," said the Times, "the suggestion that a way to peace could be found in direct negotiation between Washington and Peiping would play straight into the hands of communist aggressors." It continued: "It is noteworthy that the Soviet Union's line of falsehoods at Lake Success was largely built on the false assumption that the United States was the sole proponent of forceful action in Korea."

The Times went on: "This line was subsequently taken up by the Chinese communists, both in their mendacious charge of aggression against the United States, delivered by Mr. Wu in the United Nations, and in their fraudulent and evil propaganda campaign at home.

"In all these cases," the Times declared, "the attempt has been made to exclude the United Nations and to center abuse and hatred upon the United States."

. MORE



4 January 1951

The Times emphasized that "the Chinese communists have attacked a United Nations force in Korea and any 'negotiating' that is done must be done by the United Nations, not the United States."

The Times also took issue with the 12-nation group for having, as it put it, "allowed the speculation" that the basis for the negotiation of a cease-fire in Korea would be the discussion of the withdrawal of United Nations troops from Korea, the withdrawal of the United States Seventh Fleet from Formosa Strait and the admission of the Chinese communists to the United Nations.

"This is the sum total of the Chinese communists' terms for the United Nation's surrender," said the Times and "to negotiate on this basis would not be negotiation but capitulation in advance."

The Times then went on to say that it would be "highly unwise" if the group were to present at this time a draft resolution in the General Assembly which would call for a general discussion of East Asiatic problems.

The Times maintained: "If this movement is backed by any considerable number of Asian states..and is voted down by the United Nations, that action will be represented to Asia by communist propaganda as a Western refusal to make peace with the East. This is the standard communist propaganda line and is a further effort to disrupt the United Nations and to impair its influence. Such a well-meaning resolution could be easily distorted to serve this nefarious end."

The editorial continued: "The United Nations will damage its own prestige irreparably if it concedes that a defiant regime can obtain admission to its membership by the process of making war on it."

And the editorial concluded: "There is one course of action... The United Nations can determine to stand its ground against the Chinese communist aggressor, just as it undertook to stand its ground against the Korean communist aggressor. Any position short of that is an invitation to the United Nations to commit moral suicide."

# # # # #

TRUMAN ASSURED THAT AMERICANS BACK HIS POLICY OF  
STRENGTHENING FREE WORLD AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--President Truman has declared that letters pouring into the White House from all over the United States strongly favor his policy of strengthening the free world against possible communist aggression. The President asserted in a special statement that the United States will never again go back to isolation. And he added, "of that everybody can be sure."

Meanwhile, President Truman has been notified that he will receive the Woodrow Wilson Award. Named after the World War I President, the award is given for meritorious service to the cause of liberal thought, public welfare and peace through justice."

Mr. Truman is the first President of the United States to receive the award, America's equivalent of the Nobel Peace Prize. The President's citation says he receives the award "in recognition of his wisdom, courage and leadership in strengthening the United Nations as an effective instrument of world law."

# # # # #



CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

3 January 1951

PRESS RELEASE:

CONTEND PEARL BUCK WAS PROPAGANDA VICTIM FOR FINDING "GOOD DEAL OF TRUTH" IN GEN. WU'S ATTACK ON U. S. BEFORE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Mrs. Edith Sampson, American member of the United Nations committee investigating Soviet retention of Japanese war prisoners, believes that Mrs. Pearl Buck was a propaganda victim when she recently alleged she found "a good deal of truth" in Wu Hsiu-chuan's United Nations Security Council speech against the United States.

In a statement evoked by a report from Tokyo of an interview with Mrs. Buck which had appeared in the Nippon Times and other Japanese newspapers, Mrs. Sampson, the first Negro woman to represent the United States at Lake Success, said it was silly to consider what may have been true in the Chinese Communist's speech, the purpose of which was solely to break the unity of the United Nations.

"General Wu obviously came to the United Nations to make propaganda, not to make peace," she said. "Like all Communists and Fascists, he mixed a propaganda brew full of falsehood, half truths and some truths. What is important to understand is not how much truth he may have mixed in but the effect the brew is intended to have on those who swallow it.

"The Communists want to induce a state of paralysis among the people of the non-communist world so that they cannot resist aggression and creeping Soviet domination. So the brew they cook up is shrewdly mixed to go to one's head and attack the free man's conscience.

"Apparently General Wu's brew had the desired effect on Pearl Buck. It reminded me of the old Nazi method of paralyzing our resistance. They used to say in effect that until the American record on race relations was perfect we had no right to oppose Hitler's master race. The Communists are attacking in the same vulnerable spot and for the same aggressive purpose.

"But this time we have a United Nations where the countries of the world talk things over and find ways to unite their defenses. All except the Soviet Union and its helpless stooges joined together to resist the North Korean aggression against the Republic of Korea.

"The Soviets talked themselves red in the face trying to break this united resistance. They did not succeed. Instead, the United Nations went right ahead to prepare the way for a free independent and united Korea.

"Then the Chinese Communists marched into Korea. Having lost their first bet, the Soviets induced the Chinese to triple the stakes. The aim, though, is the same -- to take over all of Korea under communism so that it cannot be free or independent.

"General Wu was sent to the United Nations to match the Chinese military offensive with a communist propaganda offensive. It would be as silly to weigh what he said to see how much truth there was in it as it would be to speculate on how many good Chinese are in the forces attacking the United Nations in Korea. The point is that both kinds of forces -- the propaganda and the military -- are being used to subjugate Korea and to break the United Nations' unity in future resistance."

Mrs. Sampson, whom President Truman named an alternate delegate in the United States mission to the United Nations, is a successful lawyer in her home city of Chicago. As chairman of the executive committee of the National Council of Negro Women, she was chosen a member of the party which carried America's Town Meeting of the Air

MORE



3 January 1951

around the world in the summer of 1949. While in Tokyo on that trip, she met with leading Japanese women, acquiring an interest in Japan which has been reflected in her efforts in the United Nations committee on Soviet retention of Japanese and German war prisoners.

# # # # #

SUPPORTS UN AND U. S. POLICY IN FAR EAST

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Mrs. John Hayes, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, has made the following statement in support of United Nations and United States policy in the Far East:

"The successful reorganization of governmental, civic and educational affairs in Japan bears eloquent testimony to the wisdom and skill of the United States high command, and discloses a clear understanding of conditions in the orient and of oriental ways.

"While working with the Parent-Teachers Association in Japan last summer, I was much surprised to see the enthusiasm of the Japanese people for self-government and the degree to which they have accepted the tenets of democracy.

"The administrative genius and Christian statesmanship of General MacArthur have prevented the erosion of human talent and have sparked the confidence of a nation to substitute the ways of free men for those of established feudalism without loss of national unity."

# # # # #

MARGARET TRUMAN HOLDS OWN PRESS CONFERENCES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Margaret Truman, daughter of the President of the United States, holds informal press conferences from time to time with newspaper, radio and television reporters and photographers. The American people are interested in almost everything Miss Truman does, and she uses the press conferences to tell about her activities.

The President's daughter has a friendly manner which establishes an easy atmosphere, but most of the reporters are old friends whom she has known since she was a college student.

Miss Truman answers the questions with charming frankness and often volunteers information. Most of the questions are by the women reporters whom Miss Truman calls by their first names.

The 26-year-old daughter of the President has become a popular figure since she started a career as a concert singer in 1947.

The reporters question her on almost everything she does; her holiday plans, where she buys her clothes, what presents she has bought for her father and other things which they know the American public is interested in.

Following a recent television performance Miss Truman was reported to have been offered a salary double that received by her father as chief executive of the United States.

# # # # #



CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE:

2 January 1951

AMERICA'S PRODUCTION POTENTIAL GREATER  
THAN THAT OF REST OF THE WORLD

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, (USIS)--The record-breaking production and expansion of American industry since World War II indicates that it now has the manufacturing capacity and the technical ability to help the United States survive the present emergency and continue its progress in the future. America now has a production potential greater than all the rest of the world.

Most American companies are in far better position to fill defense orders and produce for civilian consumption than they were at the start of World War II.

Typical of these is the huge Westinghouse Electrical Corporation whose dollar volume production in 1950 was nearly four times as great as in 1940. Since the end of World War II Westinghouse has increased its manufacturing floor space and equipment by approximately fifty per cent.

The demand for electricity, vital to all industry, rose to new heights in America in 1950, and utility companies are anticipating even greater demand in the future.

The industrial growth of the United States is reflected in the new production records set by most lines of industry during 1950 and by the greatest consumption of goods by industry and individuals in the country's history.

# # # # #

KOBE STEEL FIRM PLACES MILLION DOLLAR ORDER WITH U. S. FIRM

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The Nichia Steel Works of Kobe has placed a million dollar order for rolling mill machinery and engineering services with an American firm. The American contractor is the Lewis Foundry and Machine Division of the Blaw-Knox Company of Pittsburgh. The American company will supply seven of eleven flat rolling mills called for by the Japanese company and will provide the design and complete engineering for the remainder.

# # # # #

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF 21 NATIONS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON  
TO DISCUSS WAYS OF MEETING THREAT OF COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Foreign ministers of the twenty-one Western Hemisphere republics will meet in Washington in February to discuss ways to meet what they call the "increasing danger of international communist aggression." The conference has been called by the Organization of American States which unanimously approved a request from the United States for such a meeting.

The conference of foreign ministers of the twenty-one American republics will be the fourth of its kind in the sixty-year history of Pan-Americanism. The last such meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1942 during World War II.

# # # # #

U. S. SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM TEACH IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF  
AMERICA'S FREE PRESS TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--United States schools of journalism currently are teaching the ideals and practices of America's free press to students from more than thirty foreign nations including Japan.

MORE



2 January 1951

Since the end of the war, several hundred students have already returned to their own countries to apply to their local newspapers techniques they have learned in America.

This year about 150 journalism students from thirty nations are scattered among sixty of America's colleges and universities which offer journalism courses.

# # # # #

1950 BIRTHRATE IN U. S. WAS 3,700,000

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The 1950 birthrate in the United States was 3,700,000, which is only five per cent below the all-time high of 1947. It is the fourth year in succession in America in which births have exceeded 3,500,000. Statisticians pointed out that the sustained high number of births occurred despite a sharp drop in the number of marriages between 1946 and 1949.

The United States birthrate for 1950 was 24 for each 1,000 of population. Insurance company statisticians say the American babies born in 1950 have a greater chance of surviving infancy than those in any previous year.

# # # # #

CLAIM SOVIET IS IMPORTING SLAVE LABOR FROM SATELLITES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times says that consistent reports coming into Vienna indicate that the Soviet Union is now drawing slave labor not only from its own dominion, but from its satellites as well.

The Vienna reports say that the Soviet Union is importing civil prisoners, political offenders and foreign prisoners of war from the Balkan and Eastern European states to do forced work in Siberia and other Soviet socialist republics.

The Soviet Union is reported to be exchanging them for Soviet technicians to whom is entrusted the double task of helping the satellites build up their heavy industry and seeing that they do it strictly in accordance with Russia's wishes.

The Times says that Hungary, according to these reports, has in the last six months sent some 20,000 political offenders to Russia under this exchange system. By next March, it was said, the Hungarian government will have delivered 50,000 persons. It is reported the government will draw these forced laborers from prisoners serving sentences of more than two years and those interned for indefinite periods.

# # # # #

TITO SAYS YUGOSLAVIA WILL REJECT ANY PEACE WITH SOVIET OR SATELLITES BASED ON APPEASEMENT

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia has disclosed the steps taken by the Yugoslav government to meet the threat of armed attack by the expanded armies of the Soviet satellites, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

The Yugoslav premier says that the Yugoslav army is ready to go into action. He declared that his country will reject any peace which is based on appeasement, which he called only a temporary respite.

"It is the peace of the aggressor," said Tito, "in which one or several nations are enslaved in the hope that eventually the aggressor will be satisfied. Humanity has had a terrible experience with the policy of peace at any price."

The Yugoslav premier charged that the three Soviet satellite countries on the borders of Yugoslavia had a total of 660,000 men under arms.

Observers consider it significant that during his address to the Yugoslav Parliament Marshal Tito designated the Soviet government and its satellites as "enemies" of Yugoslavia.

# # # # #



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.102, MR. ...  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

INFORMATION OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

2 January 1951

UN POW CAMPS FOR 616 CHINESE REDS AND 212,000 NORTH KOREANS  
ADHERE STRICTLY TO GENEVA CONVENTION

NEW YORK, (USIS)--More than 120,000 North Korean prisoners of the United Nations forces are living in five tented compounds under conditions far superior to any they have ever known before. Among them are 616 Chinese communist soldiers who are segregated from the main group.

United Nations military officials are charged with feeding and housing the prisoners who are living in United States Army tents which are heated and winterized.

Each prisoner receives three meals daily consisting of rice, fish, meat and barley. Each has a caloric content equal to the standard rations of the South Korean army. Each prisoner also receives ten American cigarets or the equivalent in pipe tobacco daily. They are given blankets, bedding rolls and quilts and receive constant medical supervision.

A prison hospital is located in the center of the five separate compounds and is operated by Korean physicians and nurses under the supervision of American Army doctors. The prisoners work an eight-hour day in accordance with the Geneva Convention, and representatives of the International Red Cross and the United Nations Commission maintain a constant check to see that the work does not contribute directly to the United Nations war effort.

Only one prisoner, a North Korean, has escaped in the last thirty days, but that prisoner returned three days later and demanded to be readmitted. He said he had found life outside the camp too difficult and food too scarce.

# # # # #

"GRANDMA MOSES," 90, FAMED PAINTER OF NEW ENGLAND  
SCENES, ANTICIPATES BUSY YEAR IN 1951

NEW YORK, (USIS)--One of America's favorite painters is a little old lady who spryly took up painting professionally at the age of 78.

Though ninety now, Anna Mary Robertson Moses, known all over the Nation as "Grandma Moses," says 1951 will be another busy year for her.

Since her primitive scenes of New England, done with the care of petit-point, have become favorite paintings of millions in America, Grandma Moses has become a nationally known figure. Her genuine talent, plus a courageous battle over arthritis to become a prodigious painter, have endeared her to people all over America.

"Grandma Moses" has been voted one of the five most newsworthy women of America for 1950. Recently she left her home in Eagle Bridge, New York, to have tea with President Truman at Blair House.

This is what she had to say about that historic tea: "Talking with President Truman was just like talking to my son. I asked him to play the piano for me, and I told him it was so I could brag to the folks back home. We sat together and we talked about farming --crops, feed, livestock. And the President talked like he was a good farmer who knew his stuff."

At the National Press Club award dinner, Mrs. Moses, who stands only five feet high and weighs less than ninety-five pounds, sat on a pillow. She told Chief Justice Fred Vinson of the United (MORE)



2 January 1951

States Supreme Court, "I wanted to get my chin up to the edge of the plate."

Thirteen years ago, "Grandma Moses" exhibited her paintings along with some strawberry and raspberry jams at a county fair. The jams won the prizes, but her paintings went unnoticed. Years later her paintings were discovered by a New York art dealer, and now they sell for several thousand dollars each. But "Grandma Moses" wishes she could give her paintings away, as she did in the old days.

She says: "I used to enjoy giving my paintings to people who like them--I know I can always make my next picture better than my last one."

# # # # #

#### RECOMMEND JAPANESE DOLLAR BONDS AS SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The senior partner of a New York firm of investment brokers has recommended Japanese dollar bonds as a speculative investment. In a report entitled "Yen For Yen," Arthur Weisenberger says these bonds, only recently approved for public trading in the United States, offer great speculative appeal in view of what he calls "the very rapid improvement in Japan's economy."

The survey emphasizes that prior to World War II Japan always paid its obligations promptly. The report says: "Japan's present objective is old-fashioned solvency. This aspiration dovetails into our need of her. For whereas at the outset of the cold war, this need was mainly geographic, the pressures of defense preparations are fast causing us to make use of her economic potential."

The report goes on to point out that for this reason, as the Gordon Gray report to President Truman says, Japan has been adding substantially to her dollar reserves and is assured of continuing to do so. By the 1952 fiscal year, Japan may conservatively be expected to achieve a favorable balance of payments and to possess not only commodity stockpiles, but dollar reserves."

Weisenberger notes that Japanese dollar bonds are now being bought by big investors in Europe. He says: "On my recent trip abroad, I noted some astute buying of Japanese dollar bonds in Switzerland and London."

# # # # #

#### 500,000 GRADUATED FROM U. S. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN ACADEMIC YEAR 1949-50

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An all-time high of 500,000 students were graduated from colleges and universities in the United States during the academic year 1949-50. Bachelor degrees or equivalent degrees were the most numerous, with 433,734 in this category. Next numerous were master degrees numbering 59,219 and doctor of philosophy degrees numbering 6,633. Most students earned their first degrees in business and commerce. These were followed by engineering and education.

# # # # #

#### JAPANESE 1950 SOYBEAN CROP ESTIMATED AT 12,000,000 BUSHEL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The 1950 Japanese harvest of 12,000,000 bushels of soybeans is forty per cent greater than the 1949 crop and is the largest in ten years. The figures are part of a United States Department of Agriculture report which placed the world production of soybeans for 1950 at an all-time high of 626,000,000 bushels. The world production for 1950 is twenty-three percent above 1949 and twelve per cent more than the previous record crop in 1948.

Official estimates are not available, but the Department believes that both China and Manchuria have larger crops in 1950 than in the previous year. The United States is the leading producer of soybeans and its 1950 crop of 231,000,000 bushels is its largest to date.

# # # # #