visitors to ship the folders for them unless they preferred "to lug" them all through the United States with them. The Governor's use of slang brought friendly laughs from the visitors.

# # # # #

CHINESE COMMUNISTS SAID TO BE NOT FULLY SATISFIED WITH BRITISH OCCUPATION OF HONG KONG DESPITE A RECENT "UNDERSTANDING"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New York Times in an editorial on February 6 titled "Pressure on Hong Kong," discussed an apparent delay in the so-called honeymoon that is supposed to have followed British recognition of the Communist regime in China, and points out the fact that Chinese Communists have made it plain that they are not satisfied with the simple recognition accorded them by Britain.

Specifically, the Communists are now assailing the Hong Kong government for its role in the island's trolley strike. The editorial said in part:

What further concessions they expect to extort for having allowed Great Britain the privilege of recognizing them are not yet clear, but obviously simple recognition wasn't enough.

The British apparently assumed that the basic reason for establishing some sort of normal relations lay in Hong Kong's bulging warehouses. The British needed the trade, and the Communists needed the goods. But to date the Canton-Kowloon Railway, which would take the goods into Communist China, is still interrupted by the Communists.

British recognition was based on the desire to safeguard, if possible, a gigantic investment in China and in Hong Kong. It was reported, although such a thing could obviously not be confirmed, that the Communists had given assurances that British trade in general and Hong Kong in particular would receive favored treatment if Britain took the lead in recognizing the legality of the new regime in China.

Weight was given to this report because of the fact that Britons were actually getting very considerably better treatment from the Communists than the nationals of some other countries, and especially Americans.

This confidence in Chinese Communist good behavior, as far as Britain was concerned, appears to have been premature. A further test will come this week when Britain recognizes the government of Bao Dai in Indo-China. The degree to which Peiping designates such a course as unfriendly to itself, since Mao Tze-tung's regime has already recognized the Communist revolt of Ho Chi Minh, may throw further light on how far the Chinese Communists are prepared to appease Britain and how far they think they can go in baiting her.

The recovery of Hong Kong has been a proclaimed Chinese Communist aim. Recently it has been assumed that the Communist were ready to be more than deliberate in trying to consummate it. The tempo of the Communist attack in East Asia, however, is accelerating, and Britain may face stronger pressures sooner than was expected.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 9 February 1950

DIET DELEGATION TALKS WITH ALBANY'S MAYOR AND VISITS CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER; VOTING MACHINE DEMONSTRATED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The fourteen Japanese Diet members now in the fourth week of their forty-five day tour of American state capitals began Monday's activities in Albany, New York with an early morning visit to Albany's City Hall where they were received by Mayor Erastus Corning.

Greeting the Diet members, Mayor Corning said, "I am happy to welcome you here, and believe with General MacArthur that your visit to the United States will further good government in your homeland and promote world peace. On behalf of all the people of Albany, I offer you the hospitality of the city and welcome you."

Following the welcoming ceremony, the Japanese Diet members were conducted to the City Council chamber where Mayor Corning went through a lengthy dissertation on the workings of this particular city government.

The visitors were quick with their questions, such as "Where does revenue come from to run the city government?" and "Who has how much to say regarding the spending of this revenue?"

Mayor Corning explained most enthusiastically the details of the American taxing system covering federal, state and city taxes.

Regarding revenue to support an educational system, in which the legislators were interested, he explained that his city raises two-thirds of the cost of education from real estate taxes.

Inejiro Asanuma, who once was a city councilor in the Tokyo City Council, was curious about the Mayor's veto power and whether he had ever exercised it. Mayor Corning said: "Only once, and on a minor technicality."

The mayor explained that Albany is strongly Democratic in political sentiment, and hence it works as a unit and, therefore, the legislative function of the veto is not necessary.

The members of the Japanese delegation were then invited to view and operate a voting machine. The voting machine had been ordered set up in the Councilmanic Chambers to let the Japanese dignitaries see for themselves how on election day in the United States the American voter chooses the individuals to represent him in the government.

The Japanese solons manipulated the machine, and examined it closely.

# # # # #

COMMUNISM POSES NO IMMEDIATE THREAT TO JAPAN, DIET MEMBERS SAY IN ALBANY, N. Y., INTERVIEW

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---As in San Francisco, where the Japanese Diet members arrived in the United States on January 16, Albany newspaper reporters were interested in the visitors' comments regarding the threat of Communism to Japan.

MORE

Takeshi Yamazaki was quick to point out that "there is no immediate threat to Japan by the Communist Party. In the beginning," he said, "the Communists took advantage of the disorder and confusion and, to a certain extent, made some headway. However, of recent years and particularly during the past year the Communists have resorted to violence, with the result that the Japanese have become critical of them.

"I am speaking now of domestic Communism," he continued, "for we do not feel we are in a position to discuss international Communism.

"Although we are an occupied country, we feel we can cope with the situation. We know that Communism feeds on misery and want, and we are overcoming this factor by producing food, clothing and other necessities.

"We are aware too that the Communist Party will resort to every kind of tactic to gain its intents, but it is clear to us that General MacArthur is well able to meet any threat.

"However, it is our desire that we combat Communism ourselves, and we have already taken the initiative."

Before leaving for their extended tour of this country for the purpose of legislative orientation, the delegation was told by General MacArthur: "As leaders and active participants in the most peaceful political transformation ever effected by any country, East or West, you represent the new Japan, which places its faith in the sovereign will of the people rather than in dictatorship of the few.

"Most of you began your Diet careers following the surrender. All of you resisted the single party system imposed upon your country by the discredited leadership of the past.

"I urge you to observe closely the attitude of typical Americans toward their representatives and especially the attitude of elected representatives toward the desires and opinion of their constituents; and upon your return I urge you to inform the people and your colleagues concerning your observations of the fundamental spirit which underlies representative democracy in America at all levels."

Speaking of their reception by Americans since they began the tour, the members of the delegation declared: "Everything has been just wonderful and the American people have been fine. This is an amazing nation. And as for food--we are all overnourished."

A crowded schedule of events involving the operation of the New York State Government as well as the government of the city of Albany has been arranged for the visiting Japanese legislators.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 9 February 1950

TOKUJIRO KANAMORI, CHIEF DIET LIBRARIAN, GATHERING FUND OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE ON U. S. TOUR WITH PARLIAMENTARIANS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Tokujiro Kanamori, one of the Japanese Diet members now touring the United States to get a close-up view of democracy in action, has gathered a good deal of information about American library methods and administration which will be of value to him when he returns to Japan.

Kanamori, who is chief librarian of the Japanese National Diet Library, has visited a number of libraries in the United States during the tour. The information he has gained from these visits will be used by Kanamori in the formulation of plans for the development of the Japanese Library Association.

Kanamori has had an opportunity to study the New York State library system in Albany, the New York State capital. He described it as one of the most efficient he has seen during the United States tour, and he said that it had given him many good ideas to take back with him to Japan.

Kanamori said that in his opinion the most significant feature is the close relationship between the State's 500 public libraries and the 1,500 school libraries.

The Japanese Diet librarian was interested in getting information about the system which is used to reach into the far corners of the State with books and other reading material.

Kanamori was particularly impressed by the fact that the law and legislative reference libraries are located side-by-side in the State Board of Education Building.

He said: "The interrelationship of these two classifications makes easy access essential. We might well apply this method in the Japan library system.

The Diet librarian expressed the opinion that the United States library system is many years ahead of the Japanese library system. He expressed the hope that upon his return to Japan additional funds will be forthcoming to enable Japan to develop libraries which will meet the requirements of all fields of knowledge.

Kanamori will present a report of his observances and studies of American libraries and library systems to the Japanese Library Association, and he will seek the aid of the Association in his plans for the development of Japanese libraries.

Kanamori made a special trip to Chicago in the latter part of January to attend the annual meeting of the American Library Association. This Association is an organization comprising all types of libraries throughout the United States, including college, university, school, public, research, and state libraries.

The visiting Diet librarian was greatly impressed by the size and quality of the famous oriental collection of the library of the University of California. He said that he had not previously realized that there was such an extensive oriental collection in the United States.

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LABOR-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION IN U. S. HAS MEANT HIGHER PAY FOR WORKERS AND GREATER PRODUCTIVITY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---In recent years labor and management have been active in promoting the expansion of plans whereby the workers own shares of stock in the businesses for which they work. This gives workers an added incentive to see that the business is efficiently run and is in general operating most successfully. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has such a plan whereby employees purchase stock out of their salaries at a reduced rate.

Here is the story of Joseph Scanlon of the United Steelworkers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and his work on plans of employee ownership of shares in business.

In 1936 the CIO launched a drive to organize the steelworkers. One of those who participated in this campaign was Joseph Scanlon. His versatile career had included cost accounting, professional boxing and working on an open hearth. He was soon elected president of his local of the United Steelworkers of America.

Like many other steel manufacturers then, the company he worked for was "in the red"--losing money and threatened with bankruptcy. Scanlon and his fellow-workers were worried that they would lose their jobs. They persuaded the president of the steel company to go with them to Pittsburgh to ask the advice of Clinton Golden, then a vice-president of the Steelworkers and Philip Murray's righthand lieutenant.

Scanlon had read Clint Golden's articles, holding out labor-management cooperation as the way to end class warfare and achieve higher production, higher profits and higher wages.

The result of this conference was that Golden--who is now labor adviser to the Economic Cooperation Administration--started Scanlon on a successful career as a labor-management relations expert. He is now teaching at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, advising both trade unionists and management on how to solve their problems. The Scanlon plan is now being applied in many factories throughout the nation.

The basic idea which Scanlon worked out with his boss was simple enough--a practical plan by which the workers are given a bonus for tangible cuts in production costs and increased productivity. The scheme not only enabled this company to survive, but to make high profits in a very competitive industry.

It worked so well that Clinton Golden and Philip Murray brought Joseph Scanlon into the national headquarters of the union, to advise others on how to save their jobs by installing the cooperative plan. Soon the principle of labor-management cooperation to increase efficiency was adopted by about fifty companies.

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 17 February 1950

DIET MEMBERS STUDYING LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The 14 Japanese Diet members are now in Washington, D. C., the prime objective of their trip, for the purpose of studying federal legislative procedures. Except for February 23 and 24 which they will spend in Ottawa, capital of Canada, they will remain in Washington for the next two weeks.

They were met on their arrival at National Airport by Tracy S. Voorhees, Under-Secretary of the Army; Major General Floyd L. Parks, chief, Army Public Information Division, and Major General Carter B. Magruder, deputy to Mr. Draper, and other Army officials.

In welcoming the fourteen Japanese visitors to Washington, Under-Secretary Voorhees said:

"It is a pleasure, acting on behalf of the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army, which has occupational responsibility in Japan, to welcome you to Washington. "I do so as a friend of Japan in the great effort which your government and your people are making toward the establishment of a peaceful nation in which human dignity and the rights of the individual are of paramount importance and in which democracy is like the cherished faith of Japan and of the United States.

"I hope and believe that your visit to Washington and the studies in the practical operation of the government of our great democracy will be a further constructive step toward the above goals, which Japan has set for herself and toward which she has, under General MacArthur's inspired guidance, already made such great progress."

Takeshi Yamazaki, speaking on behalf of his Japanese group, which has been in the United States since January 16, thanked Mr. Voorhees for his sincere welcome and also described his appreciation to the other members of the Army welcoming committee.

Yamazaki told Mr. Voorhees that the delegation's tour in the United States has been most fruitful, and expressed the hope that they would learn much in the United States capital.

# # # # #

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT TO BE HOST TO JAPANESE WOMEN ON ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK CITY FOR STUDY OF DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The ten Japanese women political and civic leaders, who arrived in San Francisco on February 16 for a ninety-day study of democratic processes in the United States, are enroute by train for New York City where they will spend three weeks getting a close-up view of American activities and customs.

The highlights of their first week's stay in the United States' biggest city will include a reception at the world-famous Astor Hotel, a visit to the United Nations, and a luncheon to be given in their honor by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The American tour of the Japanese women is part of the reorientation program for Japan, which is being conducted by the Reorientation Branch of the Office of the United States Under-Secretary of the Army, in cooperation with the staff of General MacArthur.

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It is the mission of the United States Army's Reorientation Branch to "effect the reorientation and education, along democratic lines, of the people of Japan and the Ryukyus."

The tour now being made by the fourteen Japanese National Diet members throughout the United States and the trips now being made by other Japanese leaders are other phases of the reorientation program.

The women political and civic leaders will spend a good deal of their time in New York City and in Washington, the United States capital. They are also expected to visit the southern, mid-western and western sections of the United States. Programs for the various cities and sections of the country have been, and are being, arranged by a number of American women's clubs.

The administration and planning of the Japanese women's tour is being done by the Institute of International Education, whose headquarters are in New York. The institute is a private, non-profit organization primarily devoted to promoting world understanding by building a two-way exchange of students, teachers, and specialists between the United States and other countries.

Since the war, the Institute has also worked in conjunction with the Department of State, the Department of the Army, the Office of Education and the Economic Cooperation Administration of the United States, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The headquarters for the extensive world-wide activities of the Institute occupy four complete floors of a skyscraper building in the heart of Manhattan, New York.

Officials of the Institute will be hosts to the visiting Japanese women on the morning of February 20 when interviews with each of the women will be held.

The visiting women leaders are scheduled to arrive in New York on the evening of February 19. They will be taken to the National branch of the Young Women's Christian Association where they will be housed during their stay in New York.

The ten Japanese women political and civic leaders are: Miss Tsuneko Akamatsu, member of House of Councillors; Miss Fuji Egami, Chief, Women's Division, Japan Broadcasting Corporation; Miss Shun Goto, Vice-Chief, Women's Section, Democratic Liberal Party; Mrs. Ai Kume, practicing attorney in one of Japan's most outstanding law firms; Miss Michiyo Marusawa, member, Central Executive Committee, National Railway Worker's Union; Mrs. Katsuko Nomura, member, Central Committee, Japan Consumers' Cooperative Union League; Mrs. Matsuyo Omori Yamamoto, Chief, Home Demonstration Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Mrs. Setsuko Tanino, Chief, Women in Industry Section, Women's and Minors' Bureau, Labor Ministry; Mrs. Satoko Togano, member of House of Representatives; and Mrs. Nobuko Tomite, Publications Editor, Women's Section, Women's and Minors' Bureau.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 17 February 1950

10 JAPANESE WOMEN IN U. S. TO STUDY EDUCATIONAL METHODS, HOSPITALS, NURSERIES, AND CHILD PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Ten Japanese women arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday, and will be in the United States for two months to study educational methods, hospitals, nurseries, child problems and other matters in which the woman educator plays an important part.

One of the private women's organizations they are expected to learn much about is the American Association of University Women.

This year, the American Association of University Women celebrates the fifth anniversary of its program of international grants through which it finances study in the United States by women students from war-devastated countries. Three women students came from Japan.

Dr. Yoshi Kasuya, a faculty member of Tsuda College, Tokyo, is studying American methods in higher education for women and the teaching of foreign languages. She will observe at Wellesley and other colleges. Miss Toshiko Kabashima is studying sociology at the University of Michigan. Mrs. Mitchiko Kohno Nakamura, who, with her husband, has established a children's library center in Tokyo, is studying childhood education at New York University.

In February, 1945 the AAUW Fellowship Funds money had been contributed by AAUW branches to bring six women from countries which had recently been liberated to the United States for study.

This semester, as the sixth year of the program starts, there are 55 women from 14 countries in the United States on AAUW international grants. In 29 United States colleges and universities, these women, most of them already leaders in their fields at home, are gaining knowledge and acquiring techniques which they can take back to use in the reconstruction of their home lands. In the five years of the program's operation, 155 women from 20 countries have gained needed education in their special fields or professions by study in the United States.

The growth of the program reflects not only the interest of AAUW branches in international education, but also developments abroad since the war. As far as possible, AAUW has worked with associations of university women abroad. In the summer of 1945, however, it was difficult, almost impossible, for the American Association to get in contact with university women's organizations in Europe. Such associations, during the war, had been forced underground or completely disorganized, and some of the first students brought over had to be accepted on recommendations by individuals. Of the six young women who came that year, two were from Norway, two from Holland, one from Belgium, and one from France.

In the fall of 1946, the AAUW was able to bring 21 students most of whom had been recommended by reorganized associations of university women. The countries that year included Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Luxembourg, Norway, and Poland, there was also one student from Yugoslavia. Contact has now again been lost with countries behind the Iron Curtain, but the program has continued to expand, and grants have since been made to women from Finland, Burma, India, Italy, Hungary, the Philippines, Siam, Germany, Japan, and China. In all the countries now covered by the program, organizations of university women are functioning. They cooperate with the AAUW by receiving and sifting the applications so that their country's best qualified women are on the list that is finally passed upon by the AAUW Committee on International Grants.

MORE

The significance of the program in world reconstruction is indicated by the subjects studied. Most of the women are seeking advanced knowledge in such fields as medicine, social welfare, child psychology, and education. Others come to study new developments in agriculture, political science, home economics, law, art, economics, and various sciences. All come with the idea that what they gain here can be applied in their home countries to help fill in the educational gap left by the war.

# # # # #

FUCHS' CONFESSION TO SPYING FOR SOVIETS ANALYZED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The United States press continues to emphasize the ideological considerations which caused the German-born, British-naturalized scientist Emil Klaus Fuchs to give atomic secrets to the Soviets.

The Washington Star on February 12 titled its editorial, "When Loyalties Conflict," saying:

The conflict of loyalties described in the remarkable confession of the atomic scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, follows a Communist pattern noted by the Canadian Royal Commission in its investigation of a red spy ring in Ottawa.

In the case of Dr. Fuchs, as in the cases of the faithless public servants in Canada, the conflict was so one-sided as to leave no doubt as to the outcome. Invariably the Marxist ideology won out in the struggle with ethical, patriotic or other considerations.

Dr. Fuchs was quoted as saying that his "Marxian philosophy" separated his thoughts into two compartments, one of which represented the "man I wanted to be" and the other a person "completely independent of the surrounding forces of society."

The latter influence was the dominating one, as it always is with confirmed Communists. That is why Communists must be prevented from infiltrating tht government--and why Congress should give the Federal Bureau of Investigation the funds it needs to see that they are kept out.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

16 February 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FAITH IN MANKIND TOLD IN N. Y. TIMES
ARTICLE BASED ON COMPREHENSIVE INTERVIEW

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---President Truman has "undiminished confidence in the triumph of humanity's better nature and the progress of his own efforts to achieve abiding peace."

This heartening declaration was contained in a comprehensive interview which the United States Chief Executive granted to Arthur Krock, long-time head of The New York Times Washington Bureau.

An account of the interview was published as the lead story in The New York Times edition of February 15. The story ran for three-and-a-half columns.

The story said in part:

In the age of atomic energy, transmuted into a weapon which can destroy great cities and the best works of civilization, and in the shadow of a hydrogen detonant which could multiply many times that agent of destruction, a serene President of the United States sits in the White House with undiminished confidence in the triumph of humanity's better nature and the progress of his own efforts to achieve abiding peace.

This President, Harry S. Truman, is a controversial figure in the world and in domestic politics. But to those who talk with him intimately about the problem of global life and death, his faith that these good things will happen, and probably in his time, shines out with a luminous and simple quality which no event or misadventure of policy can diminish.

The following is an account of the President's current views on the international and domestic issues of his time which I can vouch for as to accuracy. It may serve further to reveal to doubters and critics what manner of man he really is; and crystalize in the minds of those who instinctively supported him in the campaign of 1948 what were the personal qualities they sensed but did not always comprehend.

He sits in the center of the troubled and frightened world, not a world he ever made; but the penumbra of doubt and fear in which the American nation pursues its greatest and most perilous adventure--the mission to gain world peace and security while preserving the strength of the native experiment in democracy-- stops short of him. Visitors find him undaunted and sure that, whether in his time or thereafter, a way will be discovered to preserve the world from the destruction which to many seems unavoidable, as moral force is steadily weakened by the conflict of two great rival systems and by new skills in forging weapons of destruction that make the discovery of gun-powder seem like the first ignition of the match.

His reasons for this serenity and this sureness emerge from current conversations with the President on the issues of the time. For Mr. Truman is the kind of American who must be observed at first-hand, free to speak with the candor and natural piety of his make-up, to be wholly understood.

In such meetings he answers questions that bear directly on the problems before him. And these questions and his answers that follow (the latter put mostly in the indirect discourse which is due to a President for his own protection and that of the country) reveal the man and what he conceives to be his mission and his methods of accomplishing it better than the formal record can do.

Question:--You recall the hopeful prospect of peace that surrounded you, and you expressed, at San Francisco in 1945 when the United Nations was organized. What has happened since to bring about deterioration to the point where a member of your Cabinet can say of it: "The cold fact is that we are still in a hot war?" When did you conclude that normal negotiation with the Kremlin was hopeless?

Answer:--The President said he remembered that time well, and with what good-will toward the Russian people and their rulers he went to Potsdam shortly thereafter. There he planned to offer help for reconstruction, of Russia as well as the rest of the world, on a very large scale."

MORE

He remembered with pride and sympathy how the Russians had smashed the German armies in the East, and he believed their assistance was necessary to win the war against Japan. But he found that all Stalin wanted to talk about was the abrupt cessation of lend-lease; hence the atmosphere was unfavorable to what Mr. Truman had in mind.

To abolish lend-lease at the time was a mistake, he believes, but he was now then; the papers had been prepared for President Roosevelt, and represented a government decision. He felt there was nothing else he could do but sign. He had no staff and no cabinet of his own. Now he has both.

The agreement the Russians made at Yalta to enter the war against Japan was the only one they ever kept out of nearly forty. He has no hope they will keep any which now it would be good policy to seek. But he remains hopeful of the outcome.

When the Russians, after the Potsdam Agreements, blocked East-West trade he began to lose the last vestige of hope that what seemed so good a peace prospect at San Francisco had survived. Gen. George C. Marshall, he recalls, came back from Moscow deeply discouraged. And when Ambassador Bedell Smith reported to the President from Moscow that the Russians were carefully concealing from the people all facts about the war assistance we had given them, and what our proposals had been for joint reconstruction of the world, that last vestige disappeared.

It would have been the same in Japan as in Germany if the President had not demanded an American as the Allied generalissimo there at the signing of the surrender on the Missouri. Otherwise, the Russian would have divided that country as they have Germany: and the situation in the Far East would have been so much worse than it is that one can take comfort from it. The real trouble with the Russians is that they are still suffering from a complex of fear and inferiority where we are concerned. If a campaign had not been in progress in 1948 he would have sent Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson to try to straighten out Stalin and the other Russian leaders on this and on our real intentions. Maybe that will be the thing to do some time. But in nothing must we show any sign of weakness, because there is none in our attitude. To appreciate some of the importance of this read "Berlin Command" (a book by former Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley, published by Putnam's, New York). He is reliably informed that the Russians have 16,000,000 people in concentration camps. This is the way of the police state, which he finds utterly abhorrent.

Question:--In view of your background, training and dislike of debt, how do you reconcile these with your toleration of deficit spending and your advocacy of new spending programs? Critics of the Fair Deal program say it proposes permanently to burden the more able, diligent and successful with the goal of "insuring all others against the results of their own improvidence, ill-luck or defective behavior: that this is very nearly the Marxian Doctrine, "to each according to his need, from each according to his ability."

Answer:--In no sense does the President tolerate deficit spending. There wouldn't be any now if the Republicans had not cut the income taxes in the Eightieth Congress. Tax changes should not have been made piecemeal at any time, but conformed to a general and revised plan. This was equally true when he approved the repeal of the Excess Profits Tax. He wishes he had not done this, because it was piecemeal also. But then again he was new at the job. His object is steadily to expand the economy so as to provide jobs and careers for the million and a half young people who come annually into the stream of commerce. This cannot be done without the measures outlined in the Fair Deal....., He has no policy which contemplates permanently burdening the more able, diligent and successful with the cost of insuring all others against the results of their own improvidence, ill-luck or defective behavior. This charge--also that the Fair Deal approximates the Marxian Doctrine--is absolutely untrue. The President's aim is to preserve life and property and expand opportunity and the standards of living. There isn't a drop of Marxist or socialist blood in him, the President said.....

Such are the President's statements of his views.

Those who have the privilege, necessarily a limited one, of searching in this way the mind and purpose of Harry S. Truman finally go away with faith in his honesty and courage. They usually go also with the conviction that, whether or not he has the greatness which the times require--a question that must be left to the verdict of history--he means to preserve the basic system by which this nation attained its greatness, and to achieve and maintain that peace which has been its highest aspiration since 1783.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 16 February 1950

JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS VISIT TEMPORARY UNITED NATIONS OFFICES ON LONG ISLAND

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Japanese Diet members during their visit this week to the United Nations headquarters at Lake Success, on Long Island, New York, got a close-up look at "the most important organization that has ever been created on this earth."

The United Nations organization is solemnly dedicated and committed to "save succeeding generation from the scourge of war." Its charter sets forth this high purpose and also declares that that the people of the United Nations are determined to "reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations, large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.....

The United Nations Charter was drawn up at the San Francisco Conference in the spring of 1945 specifying the five nations which were to become the members of the organization's Security Council--China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The General Assembly of the United Nations then was formed and held its first meeting in London on January 10, 1946, with fifty-one nations being represented by delegates.

The General Assembly, in which each nation has one vote, has been called the "Town Meeting of the World." Here the world's troubles are talked over. After the discussion the Assembly may tell any nation, or the Security Council, what it thinks should be done to improve matters. The Assembly must confine itself, however, to suggesting peaceful ways or ironing things out; it may not recommend methods of force.

The Assembly may talk about anything it pleases (providing the matter is not at the moment in the hands of the Security Council), but it has no power to take any action against any nation, nor may it enact any laws. It must rely on the force of world opinion to make its influence felt.

The Assembly holds its meeting at Flushing, Long Island, several miles from Lake Success. The meeting hall is in a building which was used for the World's Fair in 1939 and 1940.

Lake Success is the headquarters for all the other phases of the United Nations--the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, the Secretariat, and the other councils, commissions and committees. They are housed in half of a big rambling brick structure owned by the world-famous Sperry Gyroscope Company.

The Security Council is composed of eleven members of whom five--the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and China--are permanent. The other six are elected for two-year terms. Each member has only one vote, but each of the five permanent members has the right to veto any action of the majority. Retiring non-permanent members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

The Security Council is charged with the responsibility of maintaining peace and security. To enforce its mandates, it has the power to call on the armed forces and for other assistance from the member nations.

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The Economic and Social Council, which is in session this week, is charged with carrying out, under the General Assembly, the functions of the United Nations in seeking to promote economic, social, cultural, health, educational, and related conditions. It has under it a large number of commissions, including those on human rights, social conditions, employment, and so forth.

The Secretariat is composed of the secretary-general and a large international staff of permanent officials and employees. The total membership of the staff varies somewhat, but it usually consists of about 2,800 persons.

The secretary-general acts in that capacity for the United Nations-at-large, including the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. It is within his right to bring any matter to the attention of any of these bodies.

The headquarters at Lake Success and the General Assembly meeting place at Flushing are temporary arrangements. The permanent headquarters of the United Nations will be in two modern skyscraper buildings now being constructed on the east side of Manhattan Island in New York City.

Ground for the new sixty-five million dollar headquarters was broken September 14, 1948. President Truman and other dignitaries dedicated the thirty-nine story Secretariat building on October 24, 1949 and it is expected to be ready for occupancy this summer. The permanent headquarters building is expected to be completed next year.

# # # # #

"STEADY NERVES" HELD MORE IMPORTANT THAN PACTS WITH RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The New York Herald Tribune voiced strong editorial support for Secretary of State Acheson's recent statement on foreign policy in which he expressed the view that written agreements and pacts with Soviet Russia are worthless.

The editorial of February 10 titled "Lesson in Foreign Policy," said in part:

Secretary Acheson's impromptu discussion of foreign policy shows a sinewy mind, a firm grasp of actuality and a clarity as to his own thoughts and purposes--all qualities which are very badly needed in this moment, when far too many eminent voices are shrilling into a far too jittery response to the grim circumstances surrounding us.

Two strong themes run through the Secretary's observations: first, that statecraft is the art of the possible, not of the ideal; and second, that mere verbal agreements, pacts, negotiations and high purposes are not possible or practicable instruments for the ordering of international relations today.

We need high purpose, to be sure, but we need "steady nerves" much more emphatically.....

# # # # #

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

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFIC

15 February 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

JAPANESE DIET MEMBER SAYS U. S. CAN EXPECT MORE COMPETITION IN SILK BUSINESS, DESPITE AMERICAN PROTESTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---One leading American silk manufacturing city--Paterson, New Jersey--ostensibly is not going to agree with the request of a Japanese Diet member that the United States buy more silk from the Japanese.

According to an article in the Newark (New Jersey) News from its New York correspondent, John O. Davies, Jr., Paterson's hard hit silk manufacturers who are presently complaining in Washington that the Japanese silk trade is ruining them, can expect greater competition from Nippon this year than at any time since the end of the war.

The article in the Newark News said:

Spokesmen for the 14 high-ranking Japanese legislators who are touring the United States, said that selling Japanese silk to the United States is "simply a question of economic survival for us."

Aiming his statement at the complaints of the Paterson silk industry, Kanae Hatano, 53-year old member of the House of Councillors and a leading rural economist in Japan, declared: "Unless America buys our silk, we can't buy America's cotton. It is human nature among business men to compete, and that is what we intend to do.

"If we can encourage a trend toward silk, we might be helping American silk manufacturers rather than hurting them. We think we can make better silk and sell it cheaper because of Japan's long history and tradition as a silk manufacturing center.

"We have to find some way to feed our 80,000,000 people. If all of the four corners of the world shut their markets on us we will starve or become an increasing burden on a country which is chiefly financing the Allied occupation."

At least 80 percent of Japan's total silk exports last year came to the United States. "This year," Hatano said, "we hope to increase our exports to the United States by 30 percent."

Hatano indicated that Japan will launch a propaganda campaign to lure American women away from nylon counters.

"During the war years and later, thousands of American women grew up with little or no idea of wearing silk. We think we can stimulate a demand for silk, that we can popularize it, particularly among your teen-agers who are strangers to silk material."

Hatano, a graduate of Tokyo University, has written three books on economics. He has visited England, Germany, Austria and China.

# # # # #

U. S. PRESS COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON PASSING OF KOREAN AID BILL: REGARDS IT AS "MORALLY SOUND" MOVE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Commenting on the bill passed by the Senate of the United States Congress to provide financial aid to Korea, a Washington Star editorial for February 11 titled "Sustaining Korea," said:

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With the help of that magic name "Formosa," the aid to Korea bill has speeded through Congress like a rivers-and-harbors appropriation. Undoubtedly the linking of the 60-million-dollar ECA grant to Korea with the extension of authority to spend ECA funds in Formosa mollified some House holdouts.

The rationale for continuing to help Korea is essentially the American moral commitment. An independent Korea is the fruition of an American pledge. To abandon South Korea now would seem to the world a breach of faith and an invitation to Communist aggression.

The recognition of this moral responsibility need not in the least blind us to the unfavorable features of the Korean regime. Of these the continuing deficit spending is economically the most serious. What is important in this connection is to exercise some perspective in judging Korea not against the backgrond of American diplomacy but in the context of its contemporaries in Asia. It also is important to understand Korea's crucial lack of competent administrators in light of the deliberate Japanese policy of holding Koreans to menial positions.

ECA Administrator Hoffman reports that the first 12 months of ECA help saw an increase of 50 percent in Korean production. This is encouraging. The job now is to induce more fiscal responsibility through training and advice, and to let the Korean government know just how we feel about its internal situation.

The Congressional appropriation includes the express stipulation that this grant does not imply any future commitment. The rest is up to the Koreans themselves.

A New York Times Editorial on February 12, "Back on the Track," also discussing the passage of bill to aid Korea, said:

Prompt and favorable Congressional action on the bill to provide economic aid to South Korea and Formosa has put the United States back in the logical position that it should assume. The initial defeat of the Korean aid bill in the House was something of a legislative fluke that did not reflect the real sentiment of the Congress or the will of the people of this country. It was necessary to rectify the blunder quickly and decisively, and the House did that.

The Senate acted in the same spirit yesterday by taking up and acting on the House bill rather than on its own measure and thus expediting the matter.

There is further expedition needed in the case of Formosa. It has been indicated that the total expenditure there will be considerably less than the available funds.

The reason apparently is that these funds may be spent only for approved "projects" and there is doubt that these could be organized and approved within the time limit except on a relatively small scale.

The aid, however, is highly important and extra efforts should be made to get it to the needed points in as large quantities as possible as quickly as possible.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

15 February 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

DIET MEMBER ON U. S. TRIP, YEARNING FOR JAPANESE FOOD, DELIGHTED TO FIND JAPANESE-STYLE RESTAURANT IN N. Y.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Nobuyuki Iwamoto has been one of the quiet-est members of the Japanese diet delegation now visiting the United States. However, in New York City this week Iwamoto smiled broadly and became quite talkative.

The reason for his good humor was not hard to find. Mr. Iwamoto was seated before a big sukiyaki dinner in the Miyako restaurant, New York's leading Japanese restaurant. With Iwamoto were seven other members of the Diet group contentedly eating Japanese food for the first time in several weeks.

Iwamoto told a reporter, "I have been eating Western-style food for a month with hardly a chance at Japanese-style cooking. My stomach feels starved: I may have lost weight. Let's see, how many more chances have I of eating here while in New York? Four times. That's wonderful!"

Iwamoto, having frequently expressed his inability to get along almost exclusively on American cooking over a period of time, admitted at the dinner table in Miyako restaurant that he had brought along with him dried and canned Japanese food, thinking to add it to his dinners.

However, these foods could not be readily brought to public eating places, and in his room Mr. Iwamoto had no tea, Japanese or otherwise, so the food was not palatable.

While in Columbia, South Carolina, Iwamoto met a Japanese who was glad to get food from his native land, and Iwamoto gave his supply to him.

Things are looking up for Iwamoto and his eating problem since he will eat several more meals at Miyako or other Japanese restaurants in New York, and it is probable that there are one or two small Japanese restaurants in Washington, where the Diet party will spend nearly two weeks.

# # # # #

STATUE OF LIBERTY IN NEW YORK HARBOR THRILLS DIET MEMBERS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---While in New York City, all members of the Japanese Diet party were deeply impressed by the Statue of Liberty, a gift of the French people to the people of the United States and set on its present location in 1889.

Takizo Matsumoto on seeing the celebrated statue through the snow and sleet praised it as a great work of art, but he also commented on its spiritual connotations. He said that it expressed the liberty and freedom of the United States.

Saburo Shiikuma of the Japanese House of Representatives suggested that since the United States has liberty in its institutions and in the lives of its people it no longer needs the Statue of Liberty, and he suggested that the statue or a similar one be placed in Tokyo Bay.

Takeshi Yamazaki, the head of the delegation, had an even more extensive journey planned for the Statue of Liberty. He suggested that as the Statue had once crossed the Atlantic, it, or a similar

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statue, now be sent across the Pacific on the same mission of freedom. He added that after being in Japan a while, as democracy is being built there, it should be sent on to Russia where it may do some good.

He asked that after being in Russia, it go on all over the world and finally be put in the custody of the United Nations as a symbol of liberty and freedom for all mankind.

# # # # #

FUCHS' BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC TRUST EMPHASIZES FUTILITY OF OATH-TAKING AS SECURITY MEASURE--BALTIMORE SUN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Baltimore Sun in an editorial on February 12 titled "Lesson Two from the Fuchs Case," said:

The Fuchs case promises to be useful in clearing some of the cobwebs out of people's minds. The "confession" introduced at the preliminary hearing of Dr. Fuchs provided a simple and easily understood lesson in elementary ethics. The testimony at that hearing has also provided some highly instructive evidence about the efficacy of oath-taking as a security device.

Dr. Fuchs was interned when war broke out in 1939. Subsequently he became a naturalized British citizen. In the process of becoming a naturalized citizen, he signed an oath of allegiance.

On going into atomic-energy work, he likewise signed the security undertaking required of everybody in such work.

But, as the prosecutor stated at Bow Street Police Court, it is now clear that such an oath of allegiance meant nothing to a man whose mind was irrevocably wedded to Communist principles.....

As the case of Dr. Fuchs demonstrates so vividly, an oath taken by a man who does not respect oaths is worse than meaningless. It provides no security whatever. Though twice bound by oaths, Dr. Fuchs, on his own admission, deliberately and systematically violated them.

We do not here argue against legislation which requires the taking of oaths. We do argue that it is foolish to expect much of them.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 14 February 1950

JAPANESE HELD PRISONERS BY THE RUSSIANS "ACCEPTED" COMMUNISM AS A MEANS OF GETTING HOME, DIET MEMBERS SAY IN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Most Japanese who accepted Communism while held prisoners of war by the Russians did so under compulsion or with the belief that it was the speediest way to get back to Japan, Diet members interviewed in New York City claimed. Once safely in Japan, the pretense was dropped, it was said.

New York's leading newspaper and magazine writers queried the Diet members in the Hotel Astor interview.

In answer to the question, "Did political indoctrination of Japanese prisoners in Russian prison camps have any effect," Saburo Shiikuma, replied: "All the prisoners in Russian camps were, of course, subjected to political indoctrination because all Japanese prisoners wanted to return home and unless they accepted Communism they would receive no help from the Russians. However, after coming back to Japan most of the former prisoners immediately rejected Communism."

Shiikuma continued, "The reason Russia is still holding great numbers of Japanese war prisoners is that they want man-power."

A reporter next asked Shiikuma, in his opinion, what was the reason for Russia's recent charge that the Japanese were guilty of experimenting in biological warfare. Shiikuma replied that it was simply because the Russians had given no satisfactory answer to the fact that a large number of Japanese prisoners had neither been repatriated nor accounted for.

In reply to a question regarding the size and influence of the Communist Party in Japan, Shiikuma said that the latest estimates indicated that there were only 180,000 members although in the last election the Communists polled more than two million votes.

He said: "There is no question that there will be a change in the Communist Party influence because the Communist Party can not exist without violence--and the Japanese people are by nature a peace-loving people."

Commenting on the announcement made in Japan by General MacArthur that the Japanese government had been authorized to set up trade posts in four cities in the United States, Inejiro Asanuma, member of the Japanese House of Representatives, said: "We have desired this for a long time and are happy about the good news. Of course, Japan has been out of the world market for a long time, and the only knowledge of world trade has come from buyers who have come to our country. Now we will be able to resume foreign trade which is the life-blood of Japan."

Shiikuma said that the silk industry in Japan had suffered from the development of nylon but Japanese still consider it of great future importance as an export commodity and hope that lower prices will eventually rehabilitate the industry.

Nobuyuki Iwamoto said that the greatest knowledge that he had yet gained in visiting the various state capitals was the astonishing cooperation evident between the executive and legislative branches of the American democratic governing system.

In Japan, he said, there have been many changes in cabinets and committees that members have not had time to orientate themselves in their jobs. He also commended on the lack of formality in American law-making groups and added that this was definitely a time-saver and that much could be learned by Japanese legislators in

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this field.

Continuing, Iwamoto said, "We in Japan are intensely interested in world government organization. We have formed an unofficial committee in the Diet with almost 100 members but, of course, Japan has at this time no arms or representation in world organizations. We have denounced war in our new Constitution, and what we need is international cooperation." Takeshi Yamazaki added, "We want Americans to understand Japan and the Japanese."

In reply to the question: Will there be a Pacific equivalent to the Atlantic Pact, he said: "The biggest issue before us as legislators is how to perfect the Diet." He pointed out that Japan has as yet not been admitted to any organization which could discuss such matters.

Asanuma then told the reporters about Japan's attitude toward the possibility of another war. He said: "Japan, of course, is not in a position to participate--we rely on the United States to stay out of war--but if it should come, we have faith in General MacArthur and your great democratic country."

Following the press interview, the Japanese were entertained at a cocktail party given in their honor by ex-Governor Schultz of Florida.

# # # # #

TURNING POINT IN CONTEMPORARY HISTORY SAID REACHED AS RUSSIA HOLDS ALOOF FROM FREEDOM-LOVING WORLD

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Times editorial on February 11 titled "Our Russian Policy," said in part:

This week, it might be said, the American government reluctantly and unhappily announced its acceptance of a tremendous fact--that the dynamics of Stalinist Communism do not permit relationships based on anything but equality of power. The statement of Secretary Acheson was a turning point in contemporary history. It signalized the end of an era whose hopes and efforts had proved vain.

It was worth trying to reach valid agreements with Russia, and we can still, as an appendix to our general policy, keep on trying. But the time has surely come to face realities. The importance of Mr. Acheson's enunciation of United States policy lay in its willingness to accept the hard facts of the present situation, pruning away the wishes, the opinions, the hopes, the evasions and the misconceptions that have so beclouded our relations with the Soviet Union. The iron curtains are still there, but at least we are stripping the veils away from our own eyes.

If anyone doubts that the time has come for the policy that Secretary Acheson proposes, let him study any day's newspaper. Take ours of yesterday, for instance. There were the stories on the atomic and hydrogen bombs; Russia apparently has the one and presumably will have the other. Dr. Vannevar Bush told us there was no defense against these bombs.

There was an item on the Soviet Union's great air power. Moscow accused the United States of war hysteria. We and the Canadians are holding war maneuvers in Alaska, and there is talk of strengthening the defenses of the Philippines. Aid was voted for Korea and Formosa. There were stories involving Russia from China, Germany, Yugoslavia and Lake Success. Teachers accused of being Communists are facing trial in New York.

These items were just cream skimmed off one day's events for one newspaper, but can it be doubted that they sketched in the contemporary picture with appropriateness?

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 14 February 1950

WORLD TEACHERS ORGANIZATION BEING FORMED TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND GOOD-WILL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A world teachers' organization, the first of its kind, is being formed to promote international understanding and good-will, improve teaching methods and defend the rights of the teaching profession.

After eighteen months of extensive activity, the last obstacles have been removed and a tentative draft constitution for the new body, to be known as the World Confederation of the Teaching Profession, has been adopted by representatives of the three major international teacher associations. Approval by the membership of each is expected this summer.

The new organization will have members in virtually every country in the world except those behind the Iron Curtain.

Dr. William F. Russell, president of Teachers College, Columbia University in New York City, said on February 12 that this development would have tremendous significance in the teaching field. He estimated that 3,000,000 teachers from fifty-five countries would join.

The new organization will be free of any Communist influence or control, Dr. Russell said. He explained that the Communists had withdrawn into their own separate organization, the International Federation of Teachers Trade Unions. This group will not affiliate with the World Confederation. Several countries, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, which cooperated in the past, have been ordered not to affiliate with the new organization.

The major objective of the World Confederation, according to its constitution, is to gather into one powerful organization professional teachers from all stages of education. This, the constitution says, will enable them to exert an influence corresponding to the importance of their social function.

The organization is expected to:

1. Foster a conception of education directed toward the promotion of international understanding and good-will, with a view to safeguarding peace and freedom and respect for human dignity.

2. Improve teaching methods, educational organization and the academic and professional training of teachers so as to equip them better to serve the interests of youth.

3. Defend the rights, and the material and moral interests, of the teaching profession.

The confederation will effect a union of forces among the three major international teaching organizations: The International Federation of Teachers Association, International Federation of Professors in Secondary Schools, and the World Organization of the Teaching Profession.

The first two obtain most of their members from Western Europe. The third is sponsored by educators in this country and is headed by Dr. Russell.

In the last eighteen months these three organization have attempted to establish a united association. A committee of fifteen members, five representing each of the three groups, met in Berne,

MORE

Switzerland, in October and drafted a preliminary constitution. This was not acceptable to the educators, and another conference was held in Paris in December.

The draft constitution will be presented to the meeting of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession at Ottawa the week of July 16. Early in August it will be presented at Amsterdam, Holland, to the two other major groups.

If two of the three adopt the constitution, the World Confederation will become a reality. Since the leaders of these bodies already have approved, it seems almost certain that the membership will go along.

This new organization, Dr. Russell said, will be open to teachers' groups from all over the world. At the outset, there will be two special subsections--one to deal with elementary teachers and the other with secondary school teachers in the European sense. There is a wide gap between elementary and secondary teachers in many European countries. However, the bulk of all teacher groups will join the new organization directly, without going to either subsection. "I am confident that by 1951 we are going to have something we have never had before--a united front of the teaching profession," Dr. Russell declared.

It is important, he said, for teachers to have a strong, united voice in international matters, but he added that the organization would be concerned primarily with educational problems and not with political or social issues.

In fact, the constitution asserts, "The Confederation shall exclude from its debates all questions involving political or religious controversy, and shall make no racial discrimination."

If the schedule mapped out by its backers is fulfilled, the new organization will be set up this summer. The first general meeting is expected to be held at Oxford, England, early in August of 1951.

Dr. Russell predicted that the Confederation would have a profound influence in international education; in the past, he observed, teachers in various lands have looked at educational problems in different ways.

It is hard, he said, for the people of Europe to get even the vaguest idea of what teachers are thinking about in the United States, Canada or New Zealand. There is a vast divergence of opinion of the value of education for all.

The new organization will work to raise the general standards of the teaching profession. It will improve their status and give them greater confidence, Dr. Russell predicted. "We are trying to develop a serious organization which is going to exchange information and give support to the various teachers' associations the way the national associations now help the teachers themselves," he declared.

At present, he said, teachers are divided. They group themselves in factional divisions, representing parts or facets of teaching organizations and procedures. They divide according to levels, social status, religion, sex or political preferences--or combinations of these factors. There is no single voice that can speak for them, Dr. Russell remarked, no world-wide organization that can bring to general attention the needs of schools and the importance of universal education.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 13 February 1950

DIET MEMBERS TO VISIT UNITED NATIONS OFFICES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The 14 Diet members studying legislative procedures in the United States will concentrate on visits to United Nations offices this week at Lake Success, about 30 miles from New York City. They have come to New York City from Albany, New York, after having previously visited San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Columbia, South Carolina and Boston, as well as side trips to smaller communities.

The party is staying at the hotel Astor on Broadway near Times Square and in the heart of the theatrical district. They will visit Rockefeller Center, Fifth Avenue shops, the Wall Street financial district and other famed attractions of the great metropolis.

The delegation left Albany, New York State's capital, on February 10 for New York City after consultations with Governor Thomas E. Dewey, senators and assemblymen. They were received at numerous civic luncheons, by the Commerce Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Albany Chamber of Commerce.

Everywhere in Albany and surrounding metropolitan area the Japanese visitors found sympathy and understanding in their search for facts about American political and social democracy which they hope to use in rebuilding Japan along similar lines.

They also visited private citizens in their homes where dinners were served in the spirit of true friendship and in an attempt to promote mutual understanding between the people of Japan and those of the United States for the promotion of democracy and world peace. Aside from these distinguished aims, the receptions by private United States citizens were also an expression of ordinary American hospitality.

While in Albany the 14 Japanese Parliament members visited all the important New York State government buildings and attended sessions of the New York State Senate and General Assembly. They also talked to the New York State Commissioners of Education and Agriculture and received a good deal of valuable information which the Diet members says can be used in Japan.

During the Albany visit the Japanese statesmen encountered a brief touch of the older type of United States winter with snow and low temperatures.

# # # # #

U. S. ECONOMY FLOURISHING, WITH PEOPLE CONFIDENT OF FUTURE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The economy of the United States is "on a more even keel than at any time since the end of the war, with bright prospects for the future," the Secretary of the Treasury reports.

In his annual report to the Congress, Secretary John Snyder affirms that the United States has completed "a change-over from an economy of shortages to an economy characterized by ample supplies and competitive business activity, without serious dislocations in industry and trade."

This achievement which "many had thought impossible at the end of the war," furnishes renewed evidence of "the solid foundations on which our economy is built," Mr. Snyder says.

MORE

The slowdown in factory output and the reduction of employment in the early months of 1949 occurred because manufacturers and sellers expected sales to drop as "normal" conditions returned. "As the year progressed, however, it became more and more evident that the ultimate consumers of the nation did not take a pessimistic view of the economic outlook," he says.

The high volume of retail sales during 1949 was unmistakable evidence of peoples' confidence in the economic situation and in their own future."

Businessmen soon began rebuilding depleted stocks, industrial output was stimulated, and "by the end of the calendar year 1949, it was generally agreed that business in the nation as a whole had safely gone through a readjustment to buyers' markets and had resumed its long-term economic progress."

Mr. Snyder concludes his review of the past 18 months with this assertion: "The confidence which the people of this country have continued to show in their economic future and in that of their nations is significant because it is based on a realistic appraisal of the elements of strength in our present situation."

# # # # #

TELEVISION HAVING PROFOUND EFFECT ON AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE, SURVEY SHOWS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---According to a survey recently completed by Charles Alldredge, well-known Washington analyst, the growing popularity of television is having a profound influence on American family life.

Sponsored by representatives of the motion picture, publishing and radio industries who wished to find out just what effect television is likely to have on their businesses, interviewers questioned more than 400 families in the Capitol area with some rather significant results: For example, grownups who owned or had access to television sets went to the movies 72 percent less than they did before their introduction to television. Their children went 46 percent less.

Adult televiewers on the average said they spent 22.6 percent less time reading magazines than formerly, 29.1 percent less on books, 4.7 percent less on newspapers. (The surveyors caution that these figures should be regarded as conservative, especially as applying to books, since "questions as to reading are generally regarded as involving prestige.")

Children's reading habits have been affected less--a drop of 11 percent in magazine reading, 15.7 percent in studying the comics, and 9.2 percent in reading books.

Before television, the families averaged 3 hours and 36 minutes of day radio-listening and 3 hours and 42 minutes of night listening. They now use their radios an average of only 2 hours and 54 minutes in the day, and a mere 24 minutes at night.

Members of television set-owning families now go to football games only 60 percent as much as formerly, to baseball games 63.3 percent as much, to wrestling and boxing matches only 55.3 percent as much.

And the note of hope? As can be seen, everyone stays home more with other members of the family--even if only with eyes glued to the television set. Wives spent 39.7 percent more of their free time at home; husbands 42.8 percent more; children 41.3 percent more.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 13 February 1950

JAPANESE ENABLED TO PURCHASE $200,000 OF U. S. BOOKS WITHIN FOUR MONTHS, SCAP'S CIE SECTION ANNOUNCES

The Japanese people over the next four months will be able to buy more than $200,000 of American books in such fields as political science, education, religion, history, and literature, SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section announced today.

Individuals and such institutions as public libraries and schools can place orders and make payments for the books as soon as retailers will agree to accept them, possibly within a day or two, Lt. Col. D.R. Nugent, CIE Chief, said.

Forwarding of the orders to American publishers must await the designation of a handling firm, but the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, at the request of SCAP, this week is inviting bids from qualified firms on providing the services which the project requires.

Colonel Nugent thought it probable that the firm could be designated by February 23 and would begin immediately to handle orders from retailers. Orders which it receives by March 4 will enjoy special priority. Arrival of the books from the United States and their delivery to customers should start in April.

Each book to be bought under the project will be a book wanted by a customer who has paid for it in yen on placing the order with a retailer. Retailers will make no speculative purchases of books to place on open sale.

Because of the way in which they are to be handled, it is possible, Colonel Nugent said, to eliminate the usual overseas mark-up and to sell the books at the American list prices -- the prices at which they are sold in American book stores -- converted into yen at the official rate of ¥360 to $1.

For example, The Community of Man, by Hugh Miller, which sells in the United States at $3, can be bought through a book store in Japan for ¥1,080. Or the Primer of Intellectual Freedom, edited by Howard M. Jones, selling in the United States for $2.75, can be obtained for ¥990.

Thus if the American price is known, Colonel Nugent pointed out, it is easy for customers and retailers to calculate the yen selling price of any book. Retailers attempting to charge more or to add handling fees will be barred from placing orders.

Public libraries, schools, and similar institutions will be allowed a 10 percent discount from the list prices for all books they purchase under the project. Such a discount is standard practice in the United States, said Colonel Nugent, but is new in Japan.

If retailers decline to give this discount, arrangements will be made for placing library and school orders through other channels.

Except for $50,000 of scientific and technical books ordered last year, the project provides for the first large-scale importation of American books on a commercial basis since 1941. Made possible by United States Government funds, Colonel Nugent pointed out, it will bring to Japan over the next four months books approximating in value those imported from the United States in any one year immediately preceding the war.

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Such imports totaled $209,886 (¥729,226) in 1937 and $196,791 (¥839,699) in the next highest year, 1940.

The CIE Chief said that the project would provide only a part of the American books needed and in demand in Japan. It will supplement those which the Japanese Government is understood to be scheduling for importation this year, the bulk of which are to be scientific and technical, and those being sold by licensed American firms without immediate dollar reimbursement.

When the value of books being purchased for Japanese use through the SCAP CIE Information Centers and of books donated by Americans to institutions and individuals are added, he estimated that at least $700,000 of American books will be added to Japanese cultural resources in 1950.

Colonel Nugent expressed hope that purchasers of books under the special project will use discrimination in the placing of orders so that the funds will not be dissipated on books which are inferior or of marginal value. To help in determining what books are available and evaluating them, he suggested that they use the facilities of the SCAP CIE Information Centers in Tokyo and 16 other major cities, especially until retailers receive more catalogs and other aids for customers.

On the open shelves of the Centers are the most extensive displays of contemporary American books in Japan. Among them can be found for examination many of the books which scholars, librarians and general readers will want to order.

In each Information Center, the 1949 catalogs of all but a few American publishers are brought together in the two volumes of the Publishers' Trade List Annual. These are indexed alphabetically by author and title in a supplementary volume, Books in Print, 1949. Books published since these reference books were issued are listed in the Cumulative Book Index and Publishers' Weekly.

Brief descriptions of all major books published in the United States in recent years and evaluative excerpts of reviews of them are found in the annual volumes of the Book Review Digest. In many cases, the reviews cited in these volumes can be read in full in periodicals in the Centers, such as the Saturday Review of Literature and the New York Times Book Review.

The would-be purchaser can use these reference tools to learn considerable about any contemporary American book of which he knows the title or author. If he desires a book on any subject but does not know what books are available or how they compare with one another, the staff of any of the Information Centers will help him to prepare a list of titles, find descriptions and evaluations of them, and ascertain whether they still are in print and their prices.

As the United States Government has provided the funds for the project as part of the program for reorientation of the Japanese people, retailers are being instructed to accept orders from only Japanese nationals.

Advantage can be taken of the project for purchase of books in only the following general fields: education, library science, bibliography, philosophy and religion, history, biography, geography, anthropology, sociology, economics, political science, law, music, the fine arts, language, and literature.

Because priority is being given to them under the import program which the Japanese Government is understood to be announcing shortly, books in the fields of science and technology cannot be ordered.

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Japanese Enabled To Purchase $200,000 Of U. S. Books Within Four Months, SCAP's CIE Section Announces (continued)

Also excluded from the project are books predominantly of entertainment value, including fiction, unless clearly of literary importance, expensive editions of books available in cheaper editions, and books of non-American authorship unless not available from other countries.

To minimize disappointments and refunds, orders will be accepted only for books listed in Books in Print, 1949, or known to have been published since that reference book was issued. Customers can help book stores by making certain at a SCAP CIE Information Center that the books they are ordering are not out of print. The central handling firm will turn back all orders for books which publishers cannot supply, and the payments made by customers will be refunded.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: Press File

(Speech to be delivered by Major Daniel C. Imboden, Officer in Charge, Press and Publications Branch, Information Division, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander For The Allied Powers, at Urawa, Saitama Ken, (Lecture Hall of the Saitama University) 1000 hours, 23 Feb 1950. Release hour 1000 hours 23 Feb 1950.)

Surely some of the Japanese magazine publishers either must be hard up for copy in these days of vital international events or they have a low estimation of the moral decency of their readers. I refer to those magazine publishers who print and distribute salacious literature. Freedom to print most certainly does not include freedom to publish matter----lascivious wanton matter, lustful matter, lewd matter that is calculated to produce lewd emotions----matter that breaks down the cultural environment of the Japanese people. It is no advantage to anyone to publish such details of venery. In my opinion, these publishers of salacious literature are "Vulture Publishers" and they deserve to and should receive the overwhelming condemnation of the right-thinking people of Japan.

The "Roman Circus" these "Vulture Publishers" are attempting to create in Japan is on a parity with and comparable to the "Extortion Circus" the "gorotsuki shimbun publishers" are attempting to revive.

Both the "Roman Circus" and the "Extortion Circus" are apparently the outgrowths of limited understanding of freedom of press on the part of the public, the public's servants----procurators and police----, and the responsible newspaper and magazine press.

Let us consider now what is meant by freedom of press as guaranteed to the Japanese people by the Japanese Constitution.

Freedom of press means the right to publish, without previous license, subject to the laws of libel and salaciousness, coupled with the social responsibility to be truthful. This social responsibility requires, under a democratic society, that the editors believe in and exhort for rationality, political order and responsibility, humanitarian brotherhood, personal initiative, and free

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enterprise. The right-thinking people of Japan expect, and have a right to expect the newspaper press to publish a truthful, comprehensive, and intelligent account of the day's events; expect the newspaper and magazine press to present and to clarify the goals and values of society; to project a representative picture of the contituent groups in society, and to present a forum (letters to editor column) for the exchange of comment and criticism.

Japan's free press has the right to comment upon any person, group, or institution that comes before the public with a matter of general interest. Its criticism of speeches, art works, dramatic presentations, athletic performances, candidates for office, political parties, political parties' platforms, books and other publications and similar matter, may be harsh, sarcastic, and extreme, but so long as this criticism is not inspired by malice and keeps well within the bounds of public interest, it is permissible.

The bounds of public interest would be exceeded if the comment passed to a point where it is libelous. But ordinarily private individuals who appear before the public become charged with public interest and in this public capacity they throw themselves open to criticism which transcends that allowable in respect to ordinary folk.

Japan's free press has an obligation as guardian of the public taste and as an exposer of shams, rackets, corruption, and malfeasance in office.

In allegations by persons that they have been libeled by publications, determinations of the facts are, of course, the duties of courts----and not the police. It is the court of law that decides if a libel has been published.

In the cases of salacious publications, determinations as to their salaciousness are made by courts----and not by the police. It is that court of law that decides the lewdness of the article or illustration.

There is no police suppression in a democratic state. But, of course, there must be an alert police to bring to the attention of

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the procurators salacious literature, and, in the matter of intimidation and attempted blackmail by Horotsuki shimbun operators, the incidents surrounding those evil activities.

Right-thinking readers of newspapers measure their worth by answering the following questions:

1) Does the newspaper keep me informed about all matters which affect my daily life? 2) Can I believe what it prints, and is it so truthful that from time to time it prints corrections of mistakes it has made? 3) Does it report both sides of controversial issues, letting me know what individuals have to say about accusations against them? 4) Is it constructive in its editorial policy, striving to work out solutions for local and national problems instead of merely opposing the efforts of others to solve them? 5) Is it fighting to democratice Japan and prevent all forms of totalitarianism? 6) Is it fearless in pointing out all evils which may afflict my community, including gangsterism, graft and privilege? 7) Is it written in a language I can understand easily? 8) Does it include something for everyone in the family, including my wife and children? 9) DOES IT SHOW GOOD TASTE BY AVOIDING LASCIVIOUS DETAILS WHICH I PREFER NOT TO HAVE COME TO THE ATTENTION OF MY CHILDREN? 10) Does it have a bright rather than dull character?

If the reader has been able to answer "YES" to all ten questions the newspaper is superior. If to eight or nine, the newspaper is fairly good. If the reader has put "NO" after four or five, the newspaper is not very good. If after six or more, the reader needs to look for a better newspaper.

Free press does not contemplate deliberate misrepresentations and lies and reckless misstatements of fact. A free newspaper or a free magazine must speak plainly with a voice that the people can hear.

A free newspaper and magazine press lives by disclosures, and it is because a free press exposes dishonesty and ineptness and thwarts those who would foist injustice and political enslavement upon the people that it is necessary for all the people, all the people's servants----the procurators, judges, and police----to understand thoroughly the role of the responsible newspaper and magazine press in a democratic society.

There is a great difference between a newspaper that interprets the right and exposes the wrong, and a newspaper that intimidates and blackmails citizens. As an example: The editor of the TANAKA SHIMBUN, discovering that a tax collector, instead of turning in the tax money he has collected from the taxpayers to the treasury uses

the money for his own personal ends, exposes the collector's thievery. The editor, after carefully checking the intelligence he has received from his reporters, does his duty against the false and perverted ideas of the tax collector. This editor of the TANAKA SHIMBUN knows that publicity is the great security for democracy, knows that publicity is the best weapon against political, social, or industrial wrong doing, and that right and true publicity makes for social progress.

But compare the editor of the TANAKA SHIMBUN with the actions of a "gorotsuki shimbun editor." As an example: The Editor of the YAMAMOTO SHIMBUN, knowing that Ito, Taroo San, a hard working merchant, is not particularly a courageous man, goes to Ito San with a galley proof. The "Gorotsuki Editor" has set up in type a story involving Mr. Ito's wife with a person in the community and will piously explain to Mr. Ito: "I do not want to publish this article about your wife. I know it will embarrass you and your family. Our dead-line is at 1500 hours. Pay me ¥20,000.00 and there will be no article published." Now Mr. Ito knows there is not a word of truth about his wife's infidelities. He knows she is as pure as the snow on Mount Fujii and as white as the Lily of the Valley. But Poor Ito, not knowing there is a law against intimidation and blackmail, pays the "gorotsuki editor."

Now that is one pattern of "gorotsuki shimbun editor" conduct. Another example is: The editor of the YAMAMOTO SHIMBUN calls on Mr. Ito, the hard working merchant, and asks for money for an advertisement. Mr. Ito explains he does not care to place an advertisement in the YAMAMOTO SHIMBUN. The "gorotsuki editor," bringing in his gang of gorotsuki, explains: "You either pay for an advertisement or else my gorotsuki will beat you up." Poor Ito pays. He knows nothing of the law against intimidation and blackmail, and makes no complaint to the police and procurator.

Now, many of you ask, how can the responsible newspaper and magazine press bring about an end to the operations of the "Gorotsuki Shimbun Publishers" and "Vulture Publishers?" That is not a difficult question to answer, and here is the answer:

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1) Publish in your newspaper or in your magazine, the laws pertaining to blackmail and intimidation, libel, and salaciousness; 2) Explain in your editorials it is the duty of the citizen to report to the police and to the procurator all attempts of blackmail, all libels that are printed and all salacious magazines sold in the community; 3) Secure statements from the Governor of the Ken, the Mayor of the City, the Chief Procurator, and the Chiefs of Police (Municipal and Rural), in which they urge the people to report these crimes; 4) Point out in your editorials that the procurator and police cannot be everywhere, and that, unless the crimes are reported to them, they cannot act.

I am confident if the responsible newspaper and magazine press will give the Japanese people the facts and the arguments, they will react as all free, democratic people react. Public opinion as a moral and political force finds its inspiration and its expression in the responsible, free, democratic newspaper and magazine press. Therefore, I admonish the publishers of the responsible newspapers and responsible magazines to make your newspapers and magazines independent guides for the Japanese people.

Every person in Japan must come to realize that the free, responsible and democratic Japanese newspaper and magazine press is free to report the news as the editors see it, and comment upon it as the editors' judgment dictates; that this freedom of press involves duties to seek the truth; that social responsibility is the price of survival for the free, responsible and democratic Japanese newspaper and magazine press; and that this social responsibility compels the editors, sub-editors, writers, and reporters to exercise more care, more enterprise, and more responsibility.

Public opinion is the most powerful force on earth. A popular government depends on a dominant sentiment representing what I term "public opinion." The editors of the responsible, free and democratic newspaper and magazine press have in their custodianships instruments that influence public opinion. Accept your responsibility to report the news truthfully, devoid of reporter-editor

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opinion, and to publish well-thought out sobering editorials. By so doing, you serve a useful purpose and you will show that responsibility that will entitle the Japanese newspaper and magazine press to become really free, and, moreover, will show that responsibility that will entitle the Japanese people to have confidence in the Japanese Press. There is no room in Japan's Press for "Gorotsuki Shimbun Publishers" and "Vulture Publishers."

At this time there appears to be marked evidence by the Japanese people of a public demand for correct news reporting and for more serious and informative reading.

Allow me to ask you a question: Do Japanese readers of your newspaper and magazine press understand what is libel? Do your procurators understand it? Do you understand it? Libel is anything that unjustly defames the character of an individual or hurts his business. In all prosecutions for libel, the TRUTH, in my opinion, WHEN PUBLISHED WITH GOOD MOTIVES AND JUSTIFIABLE ENDS, SHOULD BE A SUFFICIENT DEFENSE.

The essence of good journalistic ethics is in the pattern of liberal democratic procedure which puts the preservation of individual freedom and the preservation of individual decency above any economic reform or economic consideration which sacrifices the principle of individual freedom and individual decency.

The essence of good journalistic ethics deplores and condemns the publication of libels, blasphemous, or other indecent articles or other publications injurious to morals or private reputations.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 24 February 1950

COMPLETENESS, EXCELLENCE OF U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FASCINATES JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS IN NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---One of the more important United States government departments which the touring Japanese Diet members found extremely interesting and seemed most concern about was the United States Library of Congress. So enthused were the fourteen Japanese visitors with what they learned that they are contemplating another trip there before their departure for Japan.

The Library of Congress in Washington, is a part of the legislative establishment of the United States government, and is one of the largest libraries in the world.

Originally established April 24, 1800, to provide "such books as necessary for the use of Congress," it has grown up with the Nation, extending its services and vast stores of knowledge to the public at large.

The two buildings housing the Library contain nearly 36 acres of floor space, 414 miles of bookshelves and 20 reading rooms; 166 study rooms and 225 reserved desks for scholars and research workers. The main reading room bears the heaviest traffic.

In November, 1946, for instance, more than 46,000 persons called there for 85,995 books. Each year this room alone serves approximately 550,000 readers who request more than 1,000,000 books.

Readers of every type visit the reading room: diplomats, statesmen, judges, members of Congress, historians, students, chemists and technical research workers; readers who delve into fiction, and the visitor who looks for a copy of his home-town newspaper.

Musicians call to copy scores which are out of print, and art lovers to arrange for copies of a favorite etching or an old-time lithograph. Visitors are permitted, under certain conditions, to read or view any item in the vast collections.

For exclusive pieces, identification and registration by the visitor is necessary. In some cases, rare works, if not under glass must be viewed in the presence of an attendant. Many microfilm copies of rare material are available. Readers are not permitted to take books away from the library except by special dispensation.

Books for readers in the main reading room are ordered and delivered through a network of pneumatic tubes which reach to the various floors or "decks" of bookshelves. A reader locates the number of a book he wants from the central catalog file. He then fills out a request slip, including the number of the desk where he intends to sit, and turns it in to the central desk. A clerk records the slip with a time-stamp and sends it via pneumatic tube to one of the 23 decks where the books are shelved. An attendant on the deck locates the book and places it on a carrier which takes it to the central desk in the reading room. The book is delivered to the reader by a messenger.

The library contains more than 6,253,000 books and pamphlets. Its vast collections cover every branch of human knowledge and culture. Among them is the largest and most important body of manuscript materials on American history in existence.

The Law Library of Congress, only general legal research library maintained by the federal government, contains more than 500,000 volumes. Other files contain 1,500,000 maps and charts, 500,000 prints, etchings, engravings, woodcuts, lithographs and

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several hundred thousand photographs which illustrate the American past. In addition, there are 100,000 bound volumes of American and foreign newspapers; also government documents, maps and atlases.

The aeronautical collection of literature in the Library's division of aeronautics is the largest in its field.

The music division, with about 1,400,000 items, administers the archives of American folk-song. Here are found thousands of phonograph records of American songs. Recitals of chamber music are given every week for the general public during the winter season. Also, phonograph albums of contemporary American poets reading their own poems are being compiled and will soon be ready for public distribution.

In the division of manuscripts are kept the original writings of the Continental Congress, legislative gathering of representatives of the American colonies (1774-1789) and forerunner of the present U. S. Congress; many priceless documents of the American colonial period and of the era of America's struggle for independence from Great Britain; papers of nearly all the Presidents of the United States, as well as those of political, industrial and cultural leaders in the nation's history. Collections from the days of Nathaniel Greene (American general, 1742-86) and John Paul Jones (American naval commander, 1747-92) up to the present record the military and naval history of the United States. Photographic reproductions of more than 2,000,000 pages of manuscripts in European libraries and archives are in the collection.

The rare book collection includes about 132,309 items, among them 5,000 originals, 15,000 early Americans, many rare editions and one of the three or four perfect vellum copies of the Gutenburg Bible.

The oldest individual print in the Library of Congress is a Buddhist scroll of 975 A.D.

The collection of Chinese and Japanese books is unequalled outside of China and Japan. Among them are the oldest examples of printing in the world including a literary collection that was originally struck off in 930 A.D., and other works that were printed 1279 A.D. up to the end of the Ming Dynasty, 1644 A.D. Both Chinese and Japanese collections contain histories, novels, books on philosophy, art and industry. Among the manuscripts are some 60 volumes of the largest encyclopedia ever compiled by man transcribed in 11,095 volumes by order of Emperor Yunggalo in the years 1403-1408 A. D. Included are 309 handwritten volumes comprising the official day-by-day chronicles of the Ming emperors who ruled China from 1368 to 1644 A. D. All of these works are being recorded on microfilm and duplicated for many libraries of the world.

The collection of Russian books outnumbers those in any other library outside Russia.

The Semitic division contains more than 40,000 books in Hebrew, Yiddish and cognate languages. About 100 titles deal with Jewish education from Biblical and Talmudic eras and the middle ages up to modern times.

The Library of Congress is the home of the Hispanic Foundation, a center for the study of Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American culture, established in cooperation with the Hispanic Society of America, a privately endowed organization.

The Library's service for the blind includes about 30,000 books, more than 60 periodicals, 1,000 music scores and volumes of music instruction printed in the three main systems of raised type--moon

Completeness, Excellence of U. S. Library of Congress Fascinates Japanese Diet Members in Nation's Capital (Continued)

type, New York point and Braille. Congress appropriates $90,000 a year for books for the adult blind, which are distributed over the country through the Library of Congress.

The fine arts division collection comprises, in addition to books, more than 500,000 classic and modern prints, including etchings by Whistler and the works of Joseph Pennell. The pictorial archives of early American architecture contains 18,000 photographs, 20,000 measured drawings, and a collection of originals of published drawings by American artists.

The original Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are displayed in a shrine that is visited daily by thousands of sightseers who also view there the first and second drafts of President Abraham Lincoln's renowned Gettysburg Address.

The first Library of Congress was housed in the United States capitol. It was destroyed by fire August 24, 1814 (War of 1812) and its collections were a total loss. Congress promptly began replacing the library by purchasing the private library of Thomas Jefferson. In 1851, another fire destroyed more than half the collections. In 1866, Congress authorized transfer of the Library of the Smithsonian Institution to the Library of Congress.

A year later the collection of Americana by Peter Force, American historian (1790-1868) was purchased with a special appropriation of $100,000. At the same time, a system of obtaining material for the Library through exchange with other nations was organized.

United States copyrights were brought under the direction of the Librarian of Congress in 1870. The law requires that copies of all publications and books offered for copyright be deposited with the Library prior to registration. From this source the Library receives annually more than 250,000 historical, technical, fiction and non-fiction books, pamphlets, prints, maps and manuscripts.

In 1886, funds were provided for a mounmental stone structure for the Library of Congress. The building was erected on a square east of the United States Capitol plaza, and was opened November 1, 1897. The additional space permitted for the first time the development of adequate bibliographical apparatus and the establishment of departments.

A second building known as the Library of Congress annex, a classic marble structure, was opened in 1939. It is situated on a square east of the main Library, and connected with the latter by an underground tunnel. The two buildings cost $18,470,000.

Material to be purchased for collections in the Library is selected by the order division upon recommendation of an acquisition committee. In 1946, the division accepted, exclusive of serial and other material, 188,476 pieces.

The exchange and gift division also handles a tremendous volume of material. Its accession and searching section weeds out duplicates of books and other pieces that arrive as gifts or exchange items from other libraries. Out of 122,943 title searches in the past year, less than one-third proved to be duplicates. The exchange section channeled into the library 2,065,723 pieces of all sorts. The duplicate copies were sent to devastated libraries overseas. In 1946, these shipments totaled approximately 83,000 pieces; 470 cases were sent to China, and a single shipment to the Philippines contained about 50,000 books.

With its huge resources, complex organization, and services to America and countries throughout the world, the Library of Congress is truly the national library of the United States.

Besides its research and other services for members of Congress and government departments, the reference staff and facilities are available to the public, universities and educational societies. It extends bibliographic and other services to all the libraries of the country. It stands at the head of a recognized inter-library loan system to provide all American public libraries with books which they do not possess and cannot obtain elsewhere.

Aside from all this, the Library of Jongress is a national show place. Thousands of tourists view its buildings and exhibits of art and culture. The main Library, a massive structure of Italian Renaissance design, is constructed around a huge circular well that contains the main reading room and four rings of balconies that reach to its lofty dome.

The main foyer is graced with broad staircases of carved marble which lead to the mezzanine, and is replete with colorful inlays, gorgeous frescoes and mosaics. In this classic setting rest the original Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The main foyers and the central mezzanine are flanked by spacious exhibit halls displaying precious old volumes, prints, and works of art. Most of the exhibits are changed regularly.

The Annex, a magnificent building, is of modern style and more functional than its predecessor. It has storage capacity for 10,000,000 books, but increased activities of the Library have created a need for even more room.

At present, about 2,000 persons serve on the Library staff.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

Press Release
Welfare Division
25 February 1950

Brigadier General Crawford F. Sams, Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, today announced that Miss Alice Carroll, Child Welfare Services Consultant, United Nations Division of Social Activities, had completed a preliminary survey of Child Welfare Centers in fourteen prefectures and was now prepared to concentrate her efforts on a selected few Centers with a view toward establishing them as model demonstrations for other prefectures in the area.

The Child Welfare Centers, established by the Child Welfare Law, are a very important aspect of the children's program in Japan, said General Sams. The 92 Centers now in operation are furnishing consultation and advice on children's problems and are concerned with the placement of children in institutions and in foster homes. The staff, generally composed of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers are prepared to offer services to parents, schools, courts, and other agencies working with children. Miss Carroll, through her clinical experience in England, Canada and the United States, is highly qualified to assist the Japanese in perfecting a high standard of services in this important field.

Miss Carroll, through arrangements with the Ministry of Welfare and the governor of Osaka prefecture, will spend several weeks at the Osaka Center and will concentrate her efforts on training the staff in clinical functions, procedures and services; an understanding of the principles of child growth and development; the importance of family relationships to the development of a happy, healthy child; and the development of community participation and understanding in the field of child welfare services.

It is hoped, concluded General Sams, that through the efforts of such specialists and through securing training for Japanese experts abroad the Japanese child welfare services program will be of real assistance in the difficult transition period through which the youth of Japan are now progressing as a result of the long war period and the change from a feudalistic to a democratic atmosphere.

Miss Carroll, a Canadian citizen, is accredited to SCAP and to the Japanese Government through United Nations Division of Social Activities and is the first such specialist to work in Japan. Her work is jointly sponsored by the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, and Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

27 February 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

MRS. F. D. R. HOST TO JAPANESE WOMEN AT LUNCHEON; INVITES THEM TO HYDE PARK HOME, U. N. COMMITTEE MEETING, TELEVISION PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, on February 23 was host at a luncheon for the ten Japanese women leaders who are in New York City on the first part of the three months study tour of the United States.

The luncheon was held at the Park Sheraton Hotel, in midtown Manhattan, where Mrs. Roosevelt has her city apartment.

The Japanese women leaders, who have a great admiration for Mrs. Roosevelt, were thrilled at being her guests, and expressed the hope that Mrs. Roosevelt might be able to visit Japan.

Mrs. Roosevelt, as usual, was a most gracious host and she personally greeted each of the visitors. Shaking hands with them she told the Japanese women that she was delighted to meet them and be their host and asked that each women be given an opportunity during the luncheon to speak on whatever subject was most interesting to her or to ask questions.

Mrs. Roosevelt extended a cordial invitation to the Japanese women to visit her at the Roosevelt family home at Hyde Park, New York upon their return to New York following their stay in Washington, the Nation's capital, which will begin March 1.

Speaking in behalf of her colleagues, Miss Tsuneko Akamatsu, a member of the House of Councillors, expressed the profound gratitude of the visitors for the invitation. "Try to make your visit on a Saturday afternoon when I have some free time," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "You know, like yourselves, I'm a pretty busy woman."

The Japanese women laughed at this remark. Like the American people, the visiting women leaders, have found out that Mrs. Roosevelt is one of the busiest women in the world.

Miss Akamatsu said to Mrs. Roosevelt, through Mrs. Kazuko Ito, the interpreter, that the Japanese women "deeply appreciate the opportunity of seeing you, and we fervently wish that all the Japanese women could have an opportunity of meeting you. As an international figure you represent women all over the world," she added.

Mrs. Nobuko Tomita, publications editor of the Women's Section of the Japanese Women's and Minors' Bureau, told Mrs. Roosevelt that the women in Japan were vitally interested in peace and asked whether Mrs. Roosevelt would comment on the subject.

Mrs. Roosevelt said: "I believe that the women all over the world want peace. I believe the women in Russia want peace, and I believe that the women of Japan never wanted war."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she hoped with all her being that the women all over the world would work together, effectively enough and fast enough, so that there will not be another war.

The luncheon was held in the beautiful first floor Sheraton lounge. The tables, which were set for sixteen, were placed alongside each other in the form of the letter T.

The lounge was especially decorated for the occasion and on the tables were American Beauty rose petals. As the Japanese women entered the lounge they were greatly impressed, and they noticed that the grapefruit which had already been placed on the tables were decorated with rosettes of pink and yellow satin. They asked permission to keep the rosettes for souvenirs and the permission was readily granted.

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Besides Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Akamatsu, Mrs. Tomita and Mrs. Ito, those attending the luncheon were Miss Ethel B. Weed, head of Women's Affairs, Civil Information and Education Section; Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, prominent New York social leader and club-woman; Miss Alice Adanalian, an official of the International Institute of Education, Miss Malvina Thompson, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, and the other Japanese women leaders who include: Miss Fuji Egami, chief, Women's Division, Japan Broadcasting Corporation; Miss Shun Goto, vice chief, Women's Section, Democratic Liberal Party; Mrs. Ai Kume, practicing attorney in one of Japan's most outstanding law firms; Miss Michiyo Marusawa, member of the Central Executive Committee, National Railway Worker's Union; Mrs. Katsuko Nomura, member, Central Committee, Japan Consumers' Cooperative Union League; Mrs. Matsuyo Omori Yamamoto, chief, Home Demonstration Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Mrs. Setsuro Tanino, chief, Women in Industry Section, Women's and Minors' Bureau, Labor Ministry, and Mrs. Satoko Togano, member of House of Representatives.

At the outset of the luncheon Mrs. Roosevelt had something of a friendly nature to say to each of the Japanese women. To Miss Akamatsu she said, "I believe I saw your picture in the paper." To one of the others she remarked that she remembered her name from the newspaper articles. She made similar remarks to all the others quickly putting them at their ease.

Accepting Mrs. Roosevelt's kind invitation each of the Japanese women spoke during the luncheon on her type of work in Japan and what she expected to get out of her visit to the United States.

Mrs. Togano told of her campaigning for election in Japan during which she told the voters how Mrs. Roosevelt went about the United States getting information for her husband after he had been elected President. She said she pointed out Mrs. Roosevelt as an example, to the Japanese women, of how a woman, even if she is not directly in politics, should accept the civic duty of contributing to her husband's political career.

Miss Akamatsu spoke on social security in Japan and explained that there was much development to be done in this field.

Mrs. Roosevelt asked Mrs. Togano whether the elected Japanese women legislators felt that they represented only the women. Mrs. Togano replied that they felt that they were elected to represent all the people, men and women alike.

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed much interest in Miss Egami's radio career and invited her to watch her television program on February 26.

Mrs. Kume told Mrs. Roosevelt that she was very much interested in the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations. Mrs. Roosevelt said she was glad to hear her say that since she was a member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

At this point Mrs. Sporborg spoke. She said that Mrs. Roosevelt was being too modest, pointing out that Mrs. Roosevelt is the chairman of the Commission. She also pointed out that she was elected to the chairmanship by men since Mrs. Roosevelt and the member from India are the only two women on the Commission.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that the Declaration had no implementing features but was simply a standard that had been set up. She said the Commission was working on a convenant, which is similar to a treaty, which when signed by the various countries would require them to review their laws on this subject and bring them up to the standard set by the convenant.

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Mrs. F. D. R. Host to Japanese Women at Luncheon; Invites Them to Hyde Park Home, U. N. Committee Meeting, Television Program

Mrs. Roosevelt invited the Japanese women to attend a session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission on March 27.

She said that as chairman of the Commission she felt obliged to talk on human rights as often as possible and she thanked Mrs. Kume "for giving me the opportunity of talking about it at the luncheon."

Mrs. Roosevelt commented briefly on the American League of Women Voters, and the Japanese women told their host that the women of Japan knew quite a bit about the League and were greatly interested in its activities.

Mrs. Tanino talked on equal pay for women for equal work in Japan and asked what could be done to make the laws effective. Mrs. Roosevelt replied that all violations should be brought before the courts by both the government and the people and publicly prosecuted to let the people know what is going on.

Miss Marusawa spoke on unemployment in Japan and told how difficult it was to improve working conditions and raise labor standards under such circumstances. Mrs. Roosevelt told her that the Japanese working peoples should be alert to watch for an upsurge in employment and take advantage of such a condition to work for improvement.

Mrs. Roosevelt asked whether any of the Japanese women knew the widow of the late Ambassador Saito. She said she had know the Ambassador's widow, and that the latter's children had often played with Mrs. Roosevelt's grandchildren at the White House when her husband was President. She told the visitors she would like to have the Ambassador's widow write to her.

In answer to a question Mrs. Roosevelt told her guests that she had to have an apartment in New York City because "I have work to do." She explained that the duties of her United Nations position begin at seven o'clock in the morning and continue until seven at night. She also explained that long before her working day started she went over her daily correspondence.

To this one of the Japanese women remarked: "Asa kara ban made!" ("From morning until night!")

Mrs. Roosevelt took her guests to her apartment on the twenty-fifth floor of the hotel after the luncheon. She told them that this was her home in New York City. The family home is in the town of Hyde Park, farther up the Hudson River.

She told the Japanese women that shortly before he died President requested that the family move from the Hyde Park home in order that he might give it to the American public.

Mrs. Roosevelt said there was a small house on the Hyde Park estate which she now made her home and it was to this place that she had invited the Japanese women leaders. She said that at this new home she had many of the things she loved, including her dog Falla.

The Japanese women immediately asked about Falla, the famous Scottie dog that was a particular pet of the President. Mrs. Roosevelt said that Falla was now nine years old and a grandfather.

Mrs. Roosevelt showed the visitors through her apartment. She showed them her tiny kitchen, her bedroom and her secretary's workroom. On the center wall of the living room is a wall hanging of Fujiyama with the rising sun.

Mrs. Roosevelt told her guests that she had many other things in her apartment which had come from Japan.

The Japanese women departed from Mrs. Roosevelt's apartment with the feeling that this day would undoubtedly be one of the biggest highlights of their stay in the United States.

# # # # #

COMMUNIST "JUSTICE" CENSURED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Baltimore Sun editorial of February 22 titled, "Grim News From Two Satellite Countries" discussed the Vogeler case in Hungary and U. S. action in severing diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. The editorial said:

The Hungarian court has done its work, and sentences in the latest of the satellite-country "plot" trials have been read. Two of the native defendants were sentenced to death. The American, Mr. Robert A. Vogeler, got fifteen years, to be followed--this is a grim irony--by expulsion from Hungary. The English defendant, Mr. Edgar Sanders, got thirteon years.

It is practically impossible to discuss the merits of this case, because there is no real evidence. Both Vogeler and Sanders were subjected to long preliminary confinement. Neither was granted counsel of his choice.

Neither the British nor the American diplomatic representatives were allowed any communication whatsoever with the defendants.

Their so-called confessions, while contradicting everything that we know about the work and personalities of these men, could not have fitted the requirements of the prosecution more perfectly if the prosecution itself had devised them. Knowing what we do of Communist justice, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the prosecution did devise them.

The net effect of this trial is one of helpless frustration, and that same feeling of helplessness is induced likewise by the announcement on February 21 of this country's decision to break diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, another Russian satellite.

This rupture was brought on by the literal impossibility of continuing normal diplomatic relations. Our Minister, Donald R. Heath, has been subjected to continuous attacks recently by the Communist press and by the Communist government of Bulgaria. His status, and that of his staff, has been hardly better than that of prisoners.

And the case of Heath is different only in degree from that of all our diplomatic missions in the nations dominated by Soviet Russia. We all know what happened in Communist China.

Elsewhere--in Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland--there has been a more or less continuous disintegration characterized by the deliberate misrepresentation and restriction of every legitimate activity of our representatives.

In the case of Bulgaria, we have now called it all off. We have called it off because the Bulgarian government has left our diplomatic mission with nothing whatever to do, and because no purpose whatever has served by continuing to subject Heath and his colleagues to such indignities as they have had to put up with. With their departure, another door slams shut.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 1 March 1950

JAPANESE LAWYERS, JUDGES AND PROCURATORS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK ON U. S. STUDY TOUR: BUSY PROGRAM SCHEDULED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A group of leading Japanese judges, lawyers and public procurators now visiting the United States to study legal and administrative problems, have reached New York where they have been received by leading lawyers and jurists.

Members of the Japanese judicial party include Justice Shigeru Kuriyama, Supreme Court judge; Justice Yorihiro Naito, High Court judge and member of the Supreme Court Secretariat, Justice Koichi Inamata, High Court judge; Rinji Kondo, representative of the Japanese Federation of Bar Associations; Kingo Osabe, of the Supreme Public Procurators Office; Fumio Ozawa of the Attorney General's Office, and Yoshio Idei of the Supreme Public Procurator's Office.

They are accompanied by A. J. McCormick of the Legal Section of SCAP who has made the arrangements for the Japanese legal experts to meet leading United States groups and individuals in their field.

The Japanese visitors are in the United States for two months as part of the National Leaders Travel Program of the United States Department of the Army.

The Japanese group had a pleasant sea voyage from Japan and arrived in San Francisco on February 16 aboard the Army transport "General Walker." From San Francisco the party travelled eastward by train. While enroute they visited St. Louis, Missouri, where they spent five interesting hours visiting the courts of the city.

The Japanese visitors arrived in New York on February 19 and have been busy since that time, visiting law schools, courts, jails, bar associations and many important public officials. They have also visited the local offices of the Institute of International Education which is cooperating with the Department of the Army in arranging this tour. In the course of their week in New York the group has split up into different parts, each visiting places of particular interest.

On February 21 most of the group visited the Columbia University Law School where they met Professor J. Jones and discussed with him problems of legal education. The purpose of this meeting is to enable the Japanese legal profession to introduce some American methods of legal education into Japan. It has been the experience of the United States lawyers and judges that any lasting reform in legal procedures and attitudes must begin in the law schools. The Japanese visitors saw classes in law being conducted by teachers at Columbia University. Later, the Japanese party were guests of the New York Chapter of the American Bar Association.

On the 25th, Justice Kuriyama and A. J. McCormick made a special trip to Chicago for the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. At Chicago both Justice Kuriyama and McCormick appealed to lawyers for law books for Japanese law libraries. The reform of Japanese legal procedures and techniques is dependent on this type of basic assistance.

On the 24th, Renji Kondo, representing the Japanese Federation of Bar Associations, called upon former Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, now in private law practice in New York. Judge Patterson is a former president of the American Bar Association. Kondo presented Judge Patterson with greetings from the Japanese Bar to the lawyers of the United States.

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During their stay in New York the Japanese legal experts have enjoyed the hospitality of city and state officials as well as private lawyers as they have visited New York courts and law offices.

# # # # #

CALL FOR REVIVAL OF PACIFIC PACT AGAINST COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Portland Oregon Journal in a recent editorial, titled "Revive Pacific Pact Against Communism" called for that remedy against the rise of Soviet influence in Asia. The editorial asks that the United States take the lead in this project. The editorial said:

It took Josef Stalin two months to wear down China's new Communist dictator, Mao Tze-tung (he's a stubborn fellow), but apparently he did it.

While the 30-year treaty of friendship and alliance is widely hailed by the Soviet press as mutually advantageous, these facts remain: The Soviets retain Outer Mongolia by the simple device of recognizing its "independence."

Darien is recognized as a "free port"---but with a Russian harbor master.

Port Arthur becomes a joint naval base, which means a Soviet base as Communist China has no navy.

A deal for "joint ownership and administration" of the Changchun railway from Inner Mongolia to Vladivostok is consummated.

What becomes of Manchuria and Singkiang which, together with Outer and Inner Mongolia, were the objects of Soviet "detachment" procedures, isn't even mentioned by the Soviet press. But we can guess.

Thus, for all practical purposes, Mao is losing control of about one-third of the kingdom he wrested from the Chinese Nationalists. In return he is promised approximately $300 million worth of commercial and economic aid over the next five years (he sought $2 billion worth) and becomes a partner in a defensive alliance against Japan and the United States.

Mao, sometimes cited as another possible Tito, apparently did the best he could in Moscow. He was supposed to see Stalin, receive a pat on the back, get his orders and return to China. Instead, he held out as long as he could against loss of territory, Soviet demands for Chinese manpower and against heavy Soviet drains upon the food supplies of Manchuria.

He made his pitch for financial aid, ships and technical assistance. He figured the Soviets needed his tungsten and uranium and could not afford to use armed force to obtain their objectives in China. But they out-generaled and out-pressured him.

Thus Russian imperialism attains another victory.

Thus the need for a Pacific Pact against Communism in southeast Asia.....becomes imperative.

It remains to be seen, however, whether or not the southeast Asians will see, as Mao Tze-tung now sees, that you can't deal with Communist Russian imperialism, except on Soviet terms, and will thus find the will to resist. If they don't, a Communist sweep of Asia is merely a matter of time. America can't do the job alone.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 23 February 1950

DIET MEMBERS WELL RECEIVED BY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, FOLLOWING TRIP TO OTTAWA IN ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PLANE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The fourteen members of the Japanese Diet, completing another leg of their North American tour, arrived by Royal Canadian Air Force plane at Ottawa, capital city of Canada, on February 23, where they had flown from Washington to make a study of the Canadian Parliamentary system.

The Japanese legislators were greeted at the airport in weather eighteen degrees above zero by A. R. Menzies, head of the American and Far Eastern Division of the Department of External Affairs, and by J. J. McCardle, who recently returned from the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers in Tokyo.

The Japanese visitors had been delayed by inclement weather in Washington. They felt severly the Canadian brand of winter as they drove from the airport in a light snowstorm to the Hotel Chateau Laurier.

They were luncheon guests of the Honorable L. B. Pearson, a member of the Canadian Parliament and Secretary of State for External Affairs. They were warmly welcomed by their host and other notables.

Pearson said, "I bid you welcome to Canada. It is a real pleasure to have you here and all the more so because I and my colleagues have recently returned from Japan where we were welcomed warmly and sincerely." He then expressed hopes that further good relations would prevail between the two countries.

Takeshi Yamazaki, replying for the Diet members said, "I thank you on behalf of all the delegates and the people of Japan for your royal welcome here in Ottawa." In his informal address he expressed hopes that soon a Japanese ambassador would come to Canada to reopen the Embassy. He also mentioned the cooperation of the people of Canada and the United States with General MacArthur in his effort to perform good works in Japan.

Concluding his reply to Pearson's welcome speech, Yamazaki said: "I realize that you must be very busy with your taks of goverment, and so we even more appreciate your welcome and the time your are giving us at this luncheon and your welcome of us to this fair country."

Following luncheon, the Japanese legislators visited the Parliament Building and the House of Commons Chamber where they listened to the legislative body from reserved seats in the gallery.

As they have done in Washington and other American cities, the delegation watched the process by which legislation is carried on under a democratic form of government, and which they may apply in the Japanese Diet on their return.

Under its postwar constitution the Japanese government bears a strong resemblance to those of North America and, the visiting legislators are keenly interested in the workings of party government how political parties are formed, and other information on the methods of democratic government.

Following a visit to the Canadian Senate the Diet members were honor guests at a reception given by the Honorable L. Ross MacDonald, Speaker of the House, and later at a dinner at which their host war the Honorable R. W. Mayhew, member of Parliament and Minister of

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Fisheries. The Japanese legislators were scheduled to attend a night session of the House of Commons.

# # # # #

BLACKNESS OF BARBARISM HAS DESCENDED OVER RUSSIA,
N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE DECLARES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Discussing the methods of secrecy used by Communists in Russia and China in holding various political trials, a New York Times editorial of February 24 titled, "A New Dark Continent" said:

Angus Ward, former United States consul general in Mukden, made an appalling statement in a speech in this city (New York) on February 22.

Mr. Ward with his family and staff were held by the Chinese Communists for thirteen months. He himself was confined in a solitary cell for one month of this time. Mr. Ward's captors extorted no "confession" from him or his associates, but, he added, they could have gotten anything they wanted out of us if they hadn't handled us so clumsily."

Mr. Ward has proven himself a brave man. He was saying that there are limits to what even brave men can endure. There are, as he said, "subtler methods" that "break down the human mind." These "subtler methods" may have been used on Robert A. Vogeler, who "confessed" in Budapest to espionage against the Hungarian government.

Something more is involved than injustice against individuals. What is involved is the security of travelers on their legitimate errands. An American citizen in a foreign country would ordinarily rely on his government for protection. Usually he would forfeit this protection if proven guilty of a crime, and usually a confession would be held to prove guilt.

We now know that confessions in Communist countries prove nothing. Nevertheless, the situation now is that any American entering a Communist-dominated country does so at his peril. If the government of that country has any interest in harming him, he can be arrested, tortured physically or mentally, forced to confess something he has not done, and punished.

The Communist world has become, in short, what the world of mid-Africa used to be. It is a new dark continent, where civilized man penetrates at the risk of being captured, abused and perhaps killed by savages. The adventurous may chance it; the prudent man of affairs will not. No longer can there be trade or normal diplomatic relations or any fruitful exchange in the arts and sciences.

There are two worlds, and over one of them the blackness of barbarism has descended. That world more and more is becoming what the old geographers called terra incognita, a territory unknown and unexplored.

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INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 28 February 1950

JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS SAID TO HANDLE THEMSELVES WELL IN THEIR U. S. AND CANADIAN PRESS CONFERENCES

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---During their recent short visit to the Dominion of Canada, the Japanese Parliamentary delegation touring the United States and Canada to learn the manner in which democracy operates in North America, had another press interview. This interview on February 24 was with top reporters of the Canadian press.

As a result of the many press interviews which the Japanese Diet members have had in the course of their two-months visit in North America, they have become real experts in the difficult art of holding a press conference. While their first press conference in San Francisco held on January 16, the first day of their arrival from Japan, was extremely difficult, the press conference in Ottawa on February 24 found the legislators in a happy mood and not at all frightened by the press conference method of discussion.

A number of the questions put to the Diet members by the Canadian newsmen concerned the policies and practices of the prewar Japanese governments and of the wartime dictatorship of General Tojo.

Speaking on behalf of the entire Japanese group, irrespective of political party, Takeshi Yamazaki, the chairman of the delegation, emphasized that the Diet members now visiting North America and the present government in Japan are not responsible for the "old bunch."

He pointed out that the present Parliamentary leaders were for the most part opposed to the actions of the former governments. Yamazaki declared that "Japan today is a new country with a new constitution, and the Japanese people are working hard at being accepted by the democratic world."

In their effort to achieve this international recognition, Japan is obeying all international usages and practices, Yamazaki pointed out.

One journalist asked, "Did General MacArthur tell you, as he is said to have done, that you were not to criticize?

Replying to this question, Takizo Matsumoto of the House of Representatives said vigorously, "General MacArthur told us many things among which were that we Diet members would see United States and Canadian democracy in action, and we would see both good and bad, but we could see and hear freely without obstacles and we would speak with whomever we wanted and ask whatever question we wished to. From these facts which we gathered we could draw our own conclusions.

"As for General MacArthur telling us what not to do," Matsumoto continued, "The opposite is true. General MacArthur never told us but always advised us, and we are thankful for his wise guidance."

Another newspaperman asked, "What complaints do you have against General MacArthur?"

A Diet member replied, "We would be hard put to find any complaints; there just are none. We asked him if we could see the United States and he made our trip possible. We even chose for ourselves as to who was to come on the trip. Only the Communists refused to come along."

Kanae Hatano of the House of Councillors answered the next question: "Do the Russians interfere with General MacArthur in the

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governing of Japan under the occupation?"

Hatano replied, "You read the newspapers, and we read the newspapers and that is all we know. We are occupied by an international body under the Supreme Commander, and as to Russian obstructions your guess is as good as ours."

Another press representative asked the question: "What about Communism among the war prisoners returned by the Soviets from Siberia?" A Diet member replied, "Most of the war prisoners had to say that they were Communists in order to be returned to Japan, but once they got home they shed all vestiges of Communism. A few who had believed some of the Soviet propaganda soon found out otherwise in Japan, and as a result, few die-hards remained Communists."

The Canadian newspapermen shifted some of their questions from the political to the economic field. One of them stated, "Canadian merchants say that they cannot compete against Japanese textiles and dumping, Can you explain?"

A Diet member replied, "There is no dumping of Japanese goods anywhere because Japan does not produce enough, first of all, and prices and manufacturing are controlled by occupation powers who have set prices and qualities of goods allowing the textile industry, for instance, to manufacture up to forty per cent of the prewar volume.

Japan's standard of living is lower than that of the Dominion of Canada, to be sure, but in international competition one must realize that Japanese techniques and machinery are up to date. The Japanese worker is highly skilled."

Answering the same question, Konae Hatano said: "We have not been able as yet to study Canadian wage standards, but they are higher than in Japan. However, Japanese wage standards are now much higher than they were in the prewar and even immediate post-war periods."

Inejiro Asanuma added: "Before the war there was dumping at times, but Japanese labor realizes that to become part of the family of nations, dumping is out. We cannot speak for prewar times, but our new trade charter was made in the spirit of having Japan enter international trade, and we live up to those rules and regulations."

Another questioner asked: "how do you account for Japan marking goods with USA before the war and marketing them under that label?" Matsumoto replied, "In Japan there is a town named Usa which is several centuries old, and it produces certain goods which were thus marked and that accounts for the story of the falsification.

"Then how about marking goods with the slogan "Made in Canada?"

Matsumoto replied, "I personally was never aware of that. The story was told to me while I was studying at the Harvard University Business School, and I myself investigated it and never found any evidence. However, that was the old Japan, and we will not deny anything they might have done.

Some business practices which are practiced worldwide at times are questionable, and anywhere individual manufacturers might falsify their products. That is why we have and need better business bureaus We represent the new Japan and we will do all in our power to adhere to ethics and good business practices."

In reply to further questions pertaining to the textile industry the Diet members said that Japan's South Pacific market had been cut off and that China had been also cut off, and, as a result, other countries must be found who are willing to buy Japanese textiles. Japan, however does not know as yet how much it will be allowed to manufacture. This is up to allied policy.

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CIV INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 13 March 1950

COMMUNISTS ADD U. N. INTERNATIONAL CHILDRENS EMERGENCY FUND TO BOYCOTT, TREATING WORTHY CHARITY AS POLITICAL ISSUE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Soviet Union's "strike" against Nationalist China's membership in the United Nations spread to the Children's International Emergency Fund when the Soviets walked out of meetings of that body on March 6.

Poland and Czechoslovakia trailed behind Russian delegate Valentin I. Kobuskko when the Fund's Executive Board decided it could not act on the Soviet proposal to expel the Chinese delegate.

The departure of Poland's representative left the chairman's seat vacant, and the gavel was promptly taken over by Dr. W. B. Sutch of New Zealand.

Katherine Lenroot, the U. S. delegate said she was sorry the reds saw fit to walk out, because the Children's Fund had always been a body for international cooperation where there were no political conflicts.

Describing the Fund as "dear to needy mothers and children all over the world," Dr. P. T. Tsao of China, declared it "a pity" that the work "should now be tinged by political consideration."

The Soviet delegates announced they would not return until Chiang Kai-shek's representatives had been removed. After the walk-out, the meeting continued without them.

This International Childrens Fund has been sending food and clothing into Japan as well as to many other war-devastated countries throughout the world. Soviet withdrawal will not put an end to the work of the Fund, but it may hamper its operation in Soviet and pro-Soviet countries.

On March 3 the Japanese women leaders now touring the United States met Katherine Lenroot, the United States representative on the Fund. Miss Lenroot is also chief of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency.

She told the Japanese women visitors that the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is now working out a child welfare program for Japan.

UNICEF is already sending milk and clothing to Japan for the Japanese children. Other materials will be sent soon. She called the program "a milestone in relations between the nations of the world and Japan."

# # # # #

JAPANESE AND U. S. WOMEN LEADERS MEET IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---During their visit to Washington D. C., ten Japanese women leaders met the women members of both legislative houses of the United States in the rooms of the House Administration Committee, the chairman of which is Representative Mary T. Norton, the "dean" of congresswomen, who celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday on March 7 and is in her twenty-fifth year as a member of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Norton holds the all-time record for a woman member of the House of Representatives, having been elected as a Democrat from the State of New Jersey in 1924. She has served continuously ever since. She was the first woman to be elected from the Democratic Party and

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the first woman from the Eastern part of the United States to win an elective office.

In 1930 she became the first woman ever to head a Congressional committee, the House of Representatives Committee on the District of Columbia which is the seat of Washington, the Nation's capital. She presided over this Committee for seven years.

Mrs. Norton is best known for her work with the House Labor Committee which she headed for ten years. She helped steer through Congress several major labor laws, including the Fair Labor Standards Act, which established a minimum wage rate for employes of firms engaged in inter-state commerce.

At the present time she is chairman of the Committee on House Administration. She is the only member of Congress who has served as chairman of three committees of Congress.

Representative Norton was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, a large Eastern manufacturing city, and attended public schools there. She worked as a secretary in nearby New York City until her marriage in 1909 to Robert Francis Norton.

Following the death of her only son in 1912 she became active in child welfare and Red Cross work, serving as chairman of one of the largest Red Cross units in the state of New Jersey during the First World War.

She became head of the Democratic Womens Committee of Hudson County, then entered state and national politics and was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention from 1924 until 1948.

Mrs. Norton has been awarded several honorary decrees and, in 1946, the Women's National Press Club selected her as one of the ten outstanding women of the Nation and the outstanding woman of the United States Government for that year.

# # # # #

N. Y. BANKER URGES ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND FROM WHICH EXCEPTIONAL STUDENTS MAY DRAW

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A Seattle Times editorial of March 2 titled "For Deserving Students," commented on the contribution of American business and industry to education of United States' youth, and said in part:

American industry has been called upon to "draw upon the vast amount of wasted brain-power now being kept out of the colleges by lack of funds." At an alumni dinner of the Stevens Institute of Technology, a New York banker urged establishment of a national scholarship fund to provide loans to American high school students meeting scholastic requirements for college entrance. The loans would be available to students of exceptional scholastic attainments.

Business and industry, of course, already are contributing generously to scholarships in colleges and universities. This proposal would call for a fund of considerable magnitude if the plan were to be carried out in full spirit.

But it might be worth thinking about seriously before someone proposes free college education for every American boy and girl, at the expense of the federal government.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 11 March 1950

TRADING COMPANY NAMED TO HANDLE AMERICAN BOOK IMPORTS

To handle the importation of $200,000 of American books by July, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has designated the Far Eastern Trading Company, of Tokyo, SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section announced today.

The company, which made the lowest of five bids for handling the import program, will accept immediately the orders which book retailers have been accumulating from customers since the program was made public last month. It hopes to mail consolidated orders to suppliers in the United States within a week.

Under the program, made possible by a United States Government appropriation, American books in the social sciences and humanities may be bought by the Japanese public through retail stores at their American list prices converted into yen at the rate of ¥360 to $1.

From these list prices, schools and libraries are being allowed a 10 percent discount. Schools and libraries unable to obtain this discount from retailers may place their orders directly with the Far Eastern Trading Company.

The customary overseas mark-up of from 10 to 20 percent above list prices to cover transportation and other extra costs is being avoided by consolidation of orders ... pooling of discounts.

The Far Eastern Trading Company, established in 1947, is new in the book importing business. It has handled successfully the distribution of American scientific and technical periodicals imported last year under the United States Economic Rehabilitation of Occupied Areas program, and in recent months it has been importing books, largely for industrial companies, within the limits of available dollar credits. In this connection, it has done business with and is known to a number of American publishers.

The company has no retail outlets and will not compete with retailers in selling books imported under the $200,000 program. Its foreign publications department is in Mitsubishi Naka No. 3 Building, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Retailers in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto have reported interest in the program among their customers, some of whom already have placed orders and paid for the books in full. Requests for help in the selection of books for ordering have been met in the SCAP CIE Information Centers in Tokyo and 16 other cities.

# # # # #

TELEVISION SEEN AS INFLUENTIAL SOCIAL FORCE
IN LAST-HALF OF 20TH CENTURY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Television is a vital economic factor in the United States and is expected to be one of the most influential social forces in the second half of the century, according to Joseph H. McConnell, president of the National Broadcasting Company.

McConnell stated that television's direct effect on the living habits of Americans is destined to make the new industry one of the most influential social forces in the second half of this century.

"The radius of experience which television can encompass is far wider than we could cover by automobile, more meaningful than we can get from the written word, more comprehensive than the spoken word of radio," McConnell said.

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"Television is seeing at a distance, and we learn more from the sense of sight than from all the other senses put together. Perhaps this is why television has such vast powers to condition our attitudes, influence our opinions and affect our standards.

"Along with this power to influence goes television's quality as the most factual and truthful of all communications media as a reporter; it tells the people what is happening, not by interpretation or explanation, but by taking them to where it is happening and showing it to them.

"Nothing stands between the people and the facts. They see their political candidates in action. They witness issues in debate. They go to the ball park and the football stadium. They put to sea on a carrier like the Leyte and they fly missions with the air force. They visit each other's cities. They get experience directly, through their own senses, and they are better equipped to act as informed citizens in a democracy.

Charting television's amazing growth, McConnell pointed out that in the past three years the area served by television has broadened to include 60 per cent of the nation's population. Television families have increased from 16,500 to almost 4,000,000,and the number of television advertisers has jumped from 42 to over 2,300. There are now 98 television stations in operation, compared with six at the beginning of 1947, he pointed out.

In discussing television as a selling medium, McConnell said: "With sight and motion, television attracts and holds attention. It dramatizes services. It not only shows products, but shows them in use, and makes you want to get your hands on them. It brings these demonstrations into the homes of consumers when they are gathered together in the family purchasing unit, giving the advertiser's message their undivided attention."

He described as miraculous the programming achievements of the creative talent in television. Television has become part of the Nation's social fabric because it contributed so much to a fuller enjoyment of life, he said.

"The people like what television is giving them," McConnell declared. "And no wonder! For it provides eye-witness entertainment and information which kings could not command, night after night week after week, assembled and delivered into the home, a variety of riches from which to choose.

"This audience has varied tastes, and television is varied, too. It is exposing large masses of people to the finest in drama, ballet and music--often for the first time in their lives. The people will judge, and the people will decide what they want.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

10 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

JAPANESE DIET PARTY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT HANEDA AIRPORT AT 11:55 P.M., SUNDAY, FOLLOWING SUCCESSFUL TOUR OF U. S.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The 14 members of the Japanese Diet party, who have completed a highly successful tour in the United States for the purpose of studying legislative procedures on civic, state and national levels, are expected to arrive at Haneda airport at 11:55 o'clock Sunday night. Arrangements have been made for their families to meet them. Press, radio and newsreel firms will cover their arrival.

The Diet members, who toured the United States under the sponsorship of the United States Army, have observed legislative procedures in many state capitals, including Columbia, South Carolina; Boston, Massachusetts, and Albany, New York where the legislatures of these states were in session. In addition, their itinerary included visits to the city government sessions of such representative American cities as San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans and New York. Before their arrival in Washington, D. C., where the last two weeks of their tour was spent, the parliamentarians observed the operations of the United Nations at Lake Success, New York.

Throughout their tour, the visitors were entertained by many outstanding American organizations and high-ranking individuals in United States public life.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, on March 6, the last American city visited before their take-off for Seattle, Takeshi Yamazaki, a former speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives and spokesman for the Diet delegation during its United States tour, told newsmen that "we have been well received in the States. We are very happy to be treated as friends."

At practically every press interview held by the visitors, they were asked their reaction to an incident which occurred in Boston, Massachusetts when the Japanese were barred from a city council meeting.

In Minneapolis, Yamazaki was quick with his answer--"We came here to observe the United States as it is--good or bad. The happening in Boston helped us to understand the country as it is." He aided that he and his colleagues were impressed with the way newspapers throughout the country criticized the Boston City Council. "That is real free speech," he said. He continued by explaining that the Japanese are now experimenting with their new democracy and that their visit to the United States where they had such a unique opportunity to "watch a genuine democracy at work," had given them many valuable ideas to take back to Japan.

During their visit to the United States, the visiting legislators filled their notebooks with personal impressions of their trip, and their brief cases were observed to be bulging with pamphlets, brochures and illustrated catalogues collected along their tour. At Albany, New York, Governor Dewey personally presented each of the Diet members with a large portfolio containing miscellaneous material and literature covering state law, government, trade, statistics and education, and due to the bulk of the package Governor Dewey offered to ship the material anywhere they desired unless they wished to "lug" the material through the United States. After a long laugh at the governor's use of the American slang word "lug," which the Nippon visitors appeared to understand very well, they decided to lug the folders.

The stopoff at Minneapolis was made to break the long hop from Washington to Seattle and to give the Diet members a short rest

MORE

period after a heavy schedule of events during the past two weeks in the Nation's capital where among other famous American institutions and government departments, they visited the United States House of Representatives and the Senate and were received by many congressmen and government officials, including Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Of particularly timely interest to the Japanese visitors, who anticipate a stop-off in Hawaii ,en route to Tokyo was the bill which was passed by the United States House of Representatives approving statehood for Hawaii during their stay in Washington. If approved by the United States Senate, Hawaii will probably become the forty-ninth state of the United States, unless of course, a similar bill involving statehood for Alaska is first approved.

The Diet members have been accompanied on the entire tour by Dr. Justin Williams as representative of General Douglas MacArthur. Dr. Williams will return to Japan with the delegation.

# # # # #

PLEA FOR CONTINUANCE OF U. N. CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Times editorial on March 7 titled "The Children's Fund," said:

Why does one argument go that the "emergency" is over? Do not 50,000,000 children who have never been reached for lack of government contributions still constitute an emergency? Are they to be written off as a statistical casualty?

It is unthinkable that the fund should be forced into bankruptcy. With very little resources to its name, it is nevertheless shifting its emphasis to areas that are in at least as great emergent help as devastated Europe after the war--the Middle East, South and Central America, and the vast area from northernmost China south to the Indian peninsula.

To continue its programs for at least another year, a bill is before Congress to extend to 1951 a $25,000,000 authorization; the Fund will use the time extension to persuade other countries to contribute under its matching formula. We urge the Senate committee considering this measure to evaluate the formidable tasks still before the Children's Fund and to express this country's gratitude to a great humanitarian work by approving the Taft Bill.

Now, more than ever, the United Nations Children's Fund needs the widest and maturest understanding of its achievements. For the world is in its debt as an educative as well as a humanitarian force, yet the Fund faces a crisis that threatens it with extinction.

Crises are old articles to this agency that the General Assembly created in 1946 to carry on the special child-health phase of UNRRA. It has always had to fight for money from governments and from peoples to buy the life-giving foods, milk, cod liver oil, to feed and nourish the sick and hungry children of the world.

As a result, for lack of funds it has only reached 10 per cent of the needy. But reach them it did--not with pamphlets and brochures and intelligence studies, but with food that in thousands of cases literally saved lives. Why then, should an agency of this caliber be faced with periodic crises?

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 10 March 1950

HEAVY ROUND OF ACTIVITIES CONTINUES FOR JAPANESE WOMEN STUDYING DEMOCRACY IN ACTION IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The group of ten Japanese women who are visiting the United States to obtain firsthand knowledge of the procedures used by government agencies and private citizens' organizations in raising the social, economic and political status of women are continuing the heavy schedule of events planned for them during their second week in Washington.

Under the sponsorship of the Institute of International Education with the cooperation of the Reorientation Division of the United States Army, they have been entertained by many womens' organizations since their arrival in the Nation's capital.

Indicative of their heavy schedule in Washington is the round of activities participated in on March 7. Early in the morning they went to the Washington headquarters of the American Association of University Women to participate in a panel discussion on reorientation. At this discussion they learned a great deal about the role of American womens organizations in community action.

The leading American women leaders who took part in explaining the work of women in American communities included Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Anna Lord Straus, president of the U. S. League of Women voters, and Mrs. Althea Hottel, Dean of Women at Pennsylvania University.

The moderator at this reorientation session was the noted Washington newspaperwoman and syndicated columnist, Miss Doris Fleeson.

The ten Japanese social and civil leaders were given an auspiciously warm welcome by the American women, after being introduced one by one. In a few words of welcome Miss Fleeson told the Japanese women that she was "most happy to welcome you to the United States and the Nation's capital. I hope that we will be of great service to you personally and in your studies."

The noted American woman columnist told the group that she had been in Japan only last fall and from her experience she felt wholeheartedly in accord with the tour the Japanese women were making in America.

Said Miss Fleeson: "General MacArthur and Admiral Decker told me when I was in Japan that they placed a great deal of reliance on the Japanese women who are capable and concientious. Both these great men have a great deal of faith in the Japanese women who will accomplish very much. They also said the women were eager to do a great deal for their families--and we can go forward with them."

Miss Fleeson then pointed out to the Japanese women that the object of the American women leaders was to help and guide them. She declared: "When people sit and talk things over, it does a lot of good."

The attitude of the American women towards the Japanese women, Miss Fleeson explained, was very much symbolized by the thinking of one of America's greatest humorists, Will Rogers, who once said: "I never met a man whom I did not like."

Following the welcoming ceremony the ten Japanese woman viewed a film which depicted how the American Association of University Women worked to improve school conditions in a typical American city.

MORE

At various intervals during the film's narration, Miss Kazuko Ito, the official Japanese interpreter, broke in at intervals to give the Japanese translation.

On the evening of March 6 they were guests at a reception given for officials of the American Association of University Women, and delighted their fellow guests when they appeared dressed in their native colorful kimonos. Each of the visiting Japanese was introduced to the gathering, and each told of her impressions gained thus far of the United States since arrival in San Francisco last month.

Earlier in the day, members of the Washington chapter of the League of Women Voters had escorted the various members of the Japanese delegation to government agencies in Washington where they would have opportunity of observing that phase of the educational tour most suitable for their individual specialties. Those interested in children and child welfare returned to the offices of the Federal Security Agency which administers the Children's Bureau. Last week, the visitors were received by Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Bureau, who welcomed them on behalf of that organization.

During the afternoon, the ladies were free to choose their own itinerary, and many expressed a desire to return to various government department buildings--agriculture, labor, justice, and so forth where exhibits, lectures, discussion groups are always available to the general public and where the latest information concerning specialized fields of government operation is collected and disseminated.

The Japanese visitors have been welcomed wholeheartedly by the women of Washington. A prominent woman newspaper columnist writing in The Washington Times-Herald on March 7 describes their visit as "epochal." Her column, which is largely devoted to the activity of prominent women in Washington, commented on the charm and personality of the Japanese women when they were guests of the Soroptomists Club last week. "The most striking thing to me," she said, "was the variation in features, in animation--characteristics which make up personality as far as it is revealed to observers--fully as diversified as that of their American hostesses, or any other group of women in the Unite States.

The Washington columnist continued: "Notable for its delineation of intelligence was the delicately-featured face of Miss Tsuneko Akamatsu, member of the Japanese House of Councillors...Miss Kazuko Ito, the official Japanese interpreter travelling with the group, is hardly more than a girl; her wide face is lit up by laughing brown eyes, her mobile mouth ever ready to bubble into laughter. She is very useful to General MacArthur's headquarters, I was told."

The Washington columnist praised Miss Ethel Weed, who is accompanying the group on the study tour, as a sturdy product of Midwest America. The woman columnist said: "It is evident that Miss Weed's friendly personality had won affectionate response of her widely divergent group of Japanese women leaders. Miss Weed is enthusiastic in her faith in General MacArthur's program for giving women coequal responsibility for extending the privileges and the responsibilities of democracy to the Japanese people."

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

9 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

COMMUNIST VICTORY IN CHINA SIGNALS END OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR THE CHINESE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A recent Louisville Courier editorial titled, "A Curtain Goes Down on the Chinese Missions," said:

Nearly 400 years ago the West began sending Christian missionaries to China. In numerical terms they never achieved great success; today it is estimated that of China's nearly 500,000,000 people, not more than 5,000,000 at the outside are Christians.

But along with their preaching they built schools, colleges, universities, and hospitals, and particularly in the last half-century their contributions to Chinese education and health have been enormous.

They could still be of incalculable value to China, granted a minimum of interference, and thousands of them have remained at their posts in hope that China's new Communist government would see the light of reason.

Last fall there were still some 3,500 Protestant missionaries in China, and even more Catholics, representing nearly every country of the Western world. All of them were hoping against hope and against the lessons of Communist history elsewhere that a state based on worship of itself would still allow freedom to the proponents of another faith.

The Communists in China have been a little slower than their comrades elsewhere in similar situations, but they have now shown up the hollowness of that hope. Without waiting for the top-level word of their government (after all, Mao Tse-tung was taking lessons in Moscow for nearly two months after his accession to full power), the village and provincial reds have done an efficient job of applying the squeeze-out technique--no mass expulsion, but enough wanton interference and rigid restrictions to convince even a saint that all hope of maintaining Christian outposts in red China is vain.

Murder and torture have been used to some extent--months ago the Catholic report alone from Communist-held areas listed 96 missionary casualties, including 12 nuns, with some 48 shot outright, some having died in prison, others dying after their release, still others missing for more than 24 months.

But these old weapons, familiar enough in missionary history, were not nearly as effective as others. Churches have been taken over for Communist Party purposes. Communist officials attend religious services, take copious notes on what is said, then grill the pastors on "the real meaning" of their preaching.

The teaching of English is banned, some foreign school directors are forbidden to teach but "encouraged" to add Communists to their staff.

Hospitals are taxed into bankruptcy, and some, surviving, are forbidden to charge any fees.

Americans, in particular, are singled out for convincing evidence of the disapproval of the new state. Roused out of bed at impossible hours by lecturing Communist soldiery, they are required to spend hours on assigned chores as laborers before doing their own work, and are led with little difficulty to believe that their continued stay might be politically unhealthful for their Chinese converts.

MORE

Under these conditions it is not surprising that many of the missionaries are leaving. A report from Tokyo says that more than 75 percent of the Protestants have already gone, perhaps a third of the Catholics, and that others are planning to leave, convinced at last that "we can do no real missionary work."

Their departure will hurt China, but not China's Communists; their bible is Marx's Manifesto, and, like Communists elsewhere, they know it cannot face free competition and survive.

# # # # #

U. N. ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN IS PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO ATOMIC QUESTION, WITH TRIPS TO MOSCOW REGARDED AS FUTILE GESTURE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Herald Tribune editorial on March 6 titled "No Voice to Moscow" said:

The President's announcement to his press conference that he will never go to Moscow so long as he is President may have been unduly blunt, but it was scarcely offhand. There is little doubt that the administration is feeling the pressures which have been generated by the sudden outburst of fear over the possibility of a hydrogen bomb.

Proposals for a "fresh start" in atomic policy, Mr. Churchill's election hint of "another talk with Soviet Russia on the highest level," suggestions like Mr. Stassen's for a great "mid-century conference" have filled the air. When Secretary Acheson sought to recall the argument to a harder basis of reality---when he intimated that new negotiations would be useless except as force and policy might establish the conditions for success, and that "steady nerves" were more necessary at the moment than fresh starts---his effort was not too well received.

The President himself reiterated his position on Washington's birthday. He emphasized his readiness to seek peace or atomic disarmament by any and every practicable means, but he stood on the United Nations Atomic Control Plan, while his remarks on Communism---an "armed imperialism" whose "threat of force is a challenge to all people who are free"---inferentially barred any present idea of knocking once more at the Kremlin's door with nothing more than vague hopes that thereby peace would somehow be vouchsafed.

Still, he said it only by inference. The hopes and "heart-searchings" have continued. The notion, as Senator McMahon puts it, of "a moral crusade for peace "has picked up mementum at a startling rate."

So, on Thursday the President said it again bluntly and in terms. While he remains in office, he has no thought of going to Moscow. He will co-operate in every practicable method which may lead to peace, but that is not one of them.

In this the President is unquestionably right; and his bluntness may help to bring the discussion back to a more realistic place. A mere conference, no matter on how high a level, in itself offers no contribution to the problem, as the President's scarcely happy memories of Potsdam must sufficiently remind him. The important questions are: What we could take to a conference, what we could expect of it, what we could offer toward its success, and what we would do if it failed---and on all of these there has been singularly little enlightenment from present discussion.

The President and the State Department might show a somewhat greater activity in their study of them, and Senator MaMahon is at least on the right track when he plans to begin the crusade for peace by first getting Congressional agreement upon the vital issue of what changes (if any) might actually be accepted in the United Nations Atomic Control Plan. To voyage to Moscow, or any imtermediate point, before we had established at least that much would be sheerest folly.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

3 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

COMMUNISTS "HURT" WHEN DOLLARS AND DOLLAR GOODS ARE CUT OFF AS REPRISAL FOR INDIGNITIES HEAPED ON AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, (USIS) --- A New York Herald Tribune editorial on February 28 commented on the recently announced intention of the Soviet Union to cut down on all means of communication between her satellites and the West. The editorial titled, "Reprisals That Hurt" said in part:

The intention of the Soviet Union to cut down on all means of communication between her satellites and the West is one of the most obvious facets of the Cold War within recent months. The Angus Ward case, the Polish attacks upon French representatives, the flat statement of the Hungarian government, following the Vogeler "trial," that the United States would have to reduce its diplomatic staff in Hungary, the charges against the American minister in Sofia which caused the United States to break diplomatic relations with Bulgaria --- all of these developments form a pattern.

And it is one which is difficult to counteract. For when American consular officials are withdrawn from red China, and all diplomats from Bulgaria, it serves Russia's purpose.

The Kremlin is not concerned when the West ousts Bulgarian representatives or ships a few dozen Poles back to their homeland; on the contrary, even though "Pravda" may pretend to grumble at the "aggressiveness" of the democratic states, the masters of Russia have succeeded in fraying the already tenuous bonds between their puppets and the free world.

This does not mean that it is always possible to avoid following the Russian lead to some extent. The West cannot sacrifice its nationals to rigged courts and cruel police methods, nor permit its prestige to be made the sport of the perverted notions of international relations which prevail throughout the Russian sphere.

But it is better when a method of retaliation is available outside the Soviet pattern --- one which does not advance Russian plans. The freezing of Hungarian, Bulgarian and Romanian funds in this country is a case in point.

Those three nations would probably care little if their representatives in the United States were locked up indefinitely, but dollars are a different matter. The "people's republics" are notoriously indifferent to people, but they have a deep respect for material things.

Diplomatic reprisals may be scorned in the Soviet orbit, but economic reprisals --- where such are possible --- are feared. Russia is perfectly willing to send any number of missions to her satellites to make up for those which the West might withdraw --- the Kremlin will even dispatch marshals complete with shoulder-boards, medals and staff, who will explain how militaristic, aggressive and imperialistic are the intentions of the West.

Dollars, however, and the goods that dollars will buy, are much scarcer than marshals in the Communized East.

# # # # #

U. S. WILL TRAIN 250 AGRICULTURAL LEADERS FROM 28 NATIONS THIS YEAR AS A FEATURE OF PRESIDENT'S "POINT FOUR" PLAN

WASHINGTON, (USIS) --- In a continuing program of sharing technical knowledge with the people of other countries, the United

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States will provide training in this country for 250 agricultural leaders from at least 28 other nations this year.

The training, under supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will include specialized work in the Department's laboratories, field stations and other farm and forestry projects.

The Department listed the following countries as among those expected to send trainees: Denmark, Germany, Japan, France, Turkey, Austria, the Netherlands, Scotland, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Uraguay, Brazil, Haiti, and Cuba.

Some of the new trainees recently arrived from Germany, Austria, and Japan and will be followed shortly by a group from France. A total of 51 specialists from other countries already are taking part in the "in service" training.

Last year, 115 agricultural leaders from 21 countries participated in the training activities which have been carried on for a number of years. Such sharing of knowledge is a basic feature of President Truman's proposed "Point Four" plan for assistance to economically underdeveloped areas of the world.

Stanley Andrews, director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, who recently returned from Europe and the Far East, says that observations in those areas increases his awareness of the value of the trainee program as an instrument of international cooperation.

"We help ourselves as well as others when we share our knowledge with the people of other countries who come to study our agricultural methods," he said. "The knowledge these visitors take home with them tends to raise living levels, promote economic stability and international trade, and otherwise contributes to the world peace and good will."

# # # # #

JAPANESE JURISTS MEET WITH JUDGE MEDINA WHO PRESIDED AT TRIAL IN N. Y. IN WHICH 12 COMMUNISTS WERE CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY

WASHINGTON, (USIS) --- The Japanese legal party now in the United States headed by Supreme Court Justice Shigeru Kuriyama were guests March 1 of Federal Judge Harold R. Medina of the United States District Court in New York.

Judge Medina gained world-wide fame in 1949 as presiding judge at the communist conspiracy trial of leaders of the Communist Party in the United States. The trial lasted nearly an entire year and had 12 defendants, all of whom were found guilty. The convicted conspirators are now out on bail pending an appeal of the verdict to a higher court.

Judge Kuriyama presented Judge Medina with a Japanese edition of the charge to the jury summarizing the legal points of the 11 months long trial given by Judge Medina at close of trial arguments.

This charge has been widely distributed to all judges, prosecutors and to many private lawyers throughout Japan. On learning this Judge Medina said that he was highly flattered.

He asked the Japanese visitors about Communists in Japan. They reported that there are 500,000, and Judge Medina replied that that was "too many." The Japanese jurists agreed, but pointed out that in Japan, as in the United States, an individual has a legal right to be a Communist if he chooses to do so.

# # # # #

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

3 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

COMMUNISM DANGLING BAIT BEFORE LEST GERMANS IN FORM OF PHONY PROMISES; MEANTIME, REFUGEES FLEE EAST GERMANY

WASHINGTON, (USIS) --- A New York Herald Tribune editorial on February 24, "Dangling the Bait," commented on the tactics of Soviet Russia in her relations with her satellite countries; specifically the promises made to Eastern Germany when "Stalin gets around to it." The editorial pointed out, however, that there are still Russian troops in East Germany and said in part:

The latest manifestation of this teasing technique was the speech of Foreign Minister Georg Dertinger before the East German Parliament. He spoke of the treaty to come which would link Germany with the "peace front that covers one-third of the world," which would end the rule of high commissioners, terminate dismantling, give Germans the opportunity to "regulate their own foreign affairs," and to trade with all countries.

Now, aside from the basic fallacy in this bait --- which is that any nation in the Soviet sphere showing a tendency toward independent judgment in foreign or domestic policies would promptly learn the error of its ways --- it is clear that Herr Dertinger was talking to the Bonn Parliament, rather than to that which meets under the red flag in Berlin.

Dertinger was offering what he could not deliver without the consent or defeat of the West, to underscore his charge that the Western regime was illegal and to advance the policy of his masters in the Kremlin.

It may be that Russia will set up a Communist Eastern Germany, governed from Moscow by remote rather than direct control. It may be that they will use such a state as a base for intensive propaganda operations against Western Germany --- presenting the bait in concrete form, rather than as more promises and speech-making.

But the facts of life in the Russian zone, fully reported to Germans in the West by a stream of refugees, are strong arguments against such a move, even if it is accompanied by the creation of Communist goon squads in the guise of police, or youth movements, or whatever.

There are fanatical nationalists in Western Germany who would sacrifice anything to an illusion of German unity and independence, and it is for their benefit that Russia is dangling its bait.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union would have to see more definite and assured advantages than the support of such a minority before it would run the risk of pulling its troops out of Germany. And if such advantages are in prospect they certainly are not apparent to the naked eye.

# # # # #

WASHINGTON CHILDREN EAGERLY WAITING ARRIVAL OF ELEPHANTS FROM INDIA, GIFT OF PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU

WASHINGTON, (USIS) --- Children of Washington, D. C. are holding their breath with excitement. In fact, only a second Christmas in a miracle year could provide such an air of anticipation, for it has just been announced that two baby elephants are on their way from Asia, and when they arrive at the Washington Zoo they will be officially presented to the children of the United States as a gift from

MORE

Prime Minister Nehru of India.

The one-year-old pair of elephants will be symbols of peace and their gift has its origin in a friendship that developed between Lieutenant General Bedell Smith and Madam Vijaya Pandit when they were American and Indian ambassadors to Moscow. Madam Pandit, who is the sister of Nehru and is now ambassador to the United States from India, has announced that when the elephants arrive in Washingto about March 20, she will personally make the presentation to the children of America.

She also announced that the elephants are being brought to this country by a native "mahout," or elephant boy, and that plans have been developed by the Washington Zoo officials to install the American children's new pets in their Washington home in a colorful ceremony complete with oriental trappings and ritual.

Zoo officials report that aside from the question of peace, the announcement that the two one-year-old elephants are coming is by all odds one of the most sensational items in the history of the Zoo.

For years, "Gympy", a pigmy elephant from Africa, was the favorite attraction of Washington children and youngsters visiting Washington from other parts of the United States. "Gympy" died about two years ago and immediate efforts were made to get the children another pet.

Finally, last July, a Siamese baby elephant was acquired, and although three years old, the youngsters found that "Jennie," the new elephant, would do all manner of tricks if given enough raw carrots.

Jennie is very sensitive, and the Washington Zoo keepers are afraid that the arrival of the new pets will cause considerable jealousy --- maybe plans to have the three elephants in the same cage will have to be changed --- although children are already sending letters with advice concerning the living quarters of the pets.

Madam Pandit has named the babies, and their names are also symbolic of peace. The boy elephant will be called Ashok after the Indian emperor of 200 B.C. who relinquished war for peace. The girl will be called Shanti, which means peace in Sanskrit and Hindustani.

It was learned from the Indian embassy that Nehru had given a baby elephant to the school children of Tokyo shortly after the war, and, according to the report, the arrival of the new pet in the Japanese capital was cause for a big celebration by the Nipponese youngsters.

The elephants destined for America, left Bangalore, the capital of Mysore, by train. After they arrive at Bombay, Ashok and Shanti and their mahout will board a British Airways plane for London where they will be transferred to a Pan-American plane to be flown to the United States.

They are Indian elephants not unlike the Siamese Jennie, but whether or not she will be good enough to share her carrots with a couple of one-year-olds remains to be seen.

After all, these new pets are only five feet long and four feet high and weigh only four hundred pounds each. Those dimensions are not very formidable in the elephant world, and if the struggle is only over a very small carrot, more than likely---Jonnie will get that carrot.

On the other hand, if the response to the announcement of the gift by the Washington youngsters is taken seriously, the children of the United States are going to be sure that Ashok and Shanti have plenty to eat.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

3 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

HUNTER COLLEGE, UNIQUE IN AMERICA, VISITED BY JAPANESE WOMEN IN U. S. STUDYING DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

WASHINGTON, (USIS) --- Hunter College in New York City, which was visited by ten Japanese women leaders on February 28, is not only the largest women's institution of higher learning in the world but has a student body of 11,716 drawn from backgrounds representing the widest possible economic range.

Among the thousands of students attending the college are girls whose fathers are bricklayers, doctors, truck drivers, store clerks, some of them able to afford more expensive schools; others, who if it were not for Hunter, could not afford the expense of college.

Except for a small yearly fee to pay for textbooks, laboratory equipment, musical instruments, showers, X-ray examinations and diplomas, Hunter girls have no expenses because the College is supported by New York City. However, the College does require that candidates for entrance have a high degree of intelligence, and it is the excellence of the courses which attract bright students who could afford to pay the high fees of other colleges.

A typical student at Hunter is Barbara McLaughlin who is an upper classman. Says Barbara: "I went to a private school , and my mother wanted to send me to a private women's college. But I chose Hunter because I could meet so many different types of girls and get a good education too."

To make her first class by 8:40, Barbara gets up at 7:15, eats breakfast with her family and takes the Eighth Avenue subway. She emerges 40 minutes later, to take the cross-town bus. The bus winds through Central Park and drops her at the corner of 65th Street and Park Avenue. Three blocks up the hill is the sixteen-story glass-and-chromium building in which the city's brightest girls get a four-year education for only $50.

Established 78 years ago as the Nation's first free institution for the education of women, the school was expected to turn out schoolteachers and nothing else. Today, Hunter graduates go on to successful careers as accountants, chemists, engineers, lawyers, librarians, photographers, engravers, ballet dancers, traffic managers, psychologists and social workers. Half the graduates still go into teaching, but the college emphasizes a liberal education that will fit its cosmopolitan student body for any job or way of life.

President George N. Shuster and his faculty are continually experimenting with the curriculum to make it fit the special needs of the student body. Wartime emergencies streamlined Hunter's program and many innovations have been retained. There is greater vocational training, fewer language and mathematical requirements. Undergraduates particularly like Hunter's teaching method, which stresses practical experience to supplement classroom facts and figures.

For student teachers, the Hunter elementary and high schools provide an ideal laboratory, and 232 teachers-to-be practice there and in other city schools. Hunter High School, located behind the College, sifts applicants by means of an entrance examination in mathematics and English, chooses 1,307 to try its accelerated course of four years in three.

The elementary school is even more selective and provides a unique teaching experience: 455 girls and boys, age three to eleven

MORE

are selected on the basis of intelligence tests.

The student body averages an I.Q. of 150, close to psychologists' "genius" rating. Hunter prefers to call them "gifted children." Education majors particularly value their practice teaching in Hunter's "school for brilliant children."

Cooking, sewing and decorating courses attract students to laboratories given over to pressure cookers, dressmaking models, and electric sewing machines. Theater students make their own stage properties in the subterranean passages of the building, while meteorologists record the weather on the roof. A greenhouse for horticulturalists and the usual science rooms bring the number of laboratories to a grand total of fifty.

Hunter has always been hard to get into. It ranks high among leading women's colleges in admissions standards. Once in, freshmen must work to stay in. When students fall below the minimum 2.6 average (4 points equals a grade of A) they may resign from the College and try to recoup their standing in evening classes. These are held at the same time as the adult extension courses but, unlike them, may be taken for credit. At night 5,167 adult New Yorkers brush out their mental cobwebs with over 500 different extension courses.

Like the others, Barbara McLaughlin gets many of the advantages of a resident women's college, although she sleeps at home. Orientation courses in grooming, required speech classes, and gym help to standardize the heterogeneous student body.

The long subway ride home keeps most students on campus between classes. Lounges and the common rooms help destroy the impersonality of a big city college. Students play bridge and amateur boogie woogie, and jitterbug enthusiasts dance between classes. Hunter's 803 male veterans (the program will be closed this year) are in constant demand as dance partners.

Traditional college activities flourish at Hunter as elsewhere--student government, newspapers, magazines, dramatic productions, and an annual college sing. Students are politically conscious to an acute degree. Although the College does not recognize any political clubs on campus, there is plenty of off-the-record discussion.

After she eats lunch with 1,200 other students, Barbara has two more classes and is free at 3:30. Three days a week she goes uptown to a novelty shop, where she works from six to ten. While waiting to take over her counter, she catches up on assignments, using her employer's typewriter.

Bloomingdale's Department Store draws off many of the part-time workers because of its proximity to the College.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 4 March 1950

U. S. SENATORS AND JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS INFORMALLY DISCUSS CONGRESSIONAL PROCEDURES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A group of United States Senators met informally with the visiting Japanese Diet members on March 1, and for several hours discussed Congressional procedure and the two-party system method of operation in the United States Congress.

The Japanese delegation, now in Washington for the last week of their tour of the United States and Canada, appeared to be especially interested in the privilege of individual opinion of the Congressional legislators and expressed amazement that Senators, regardless of their party commitments or affiliations, exercised this privilege on all matters requiring their vote.

Republican Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, who is an important member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told the Diet members that of the ninety-five men and one woman in the United States Senate, no two individuals thought alike.

"This," he said, "is a result of different upbringing, schooling, social, racial, religious and educational background. All of us have different perspectives, yet all of us are working together for democracy."

Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota, also a Republican, emphasized together with his colleagues, the fact that although the electorial system followed in connection with Senatorial representation in the Congress provides two Senators from each state regardless of population, this did not indicate that the Senators placed the welfare of their home states before the welfare of the country as a whole.

Republican Senator Irving M. Ives of New York, who is well known for his writings in connection with American labor relations, answered many questions regarding the affiliation of Senators with political parties. He explained that actual party lines of policy and thought are somewhat artificial and that there is sometimes greater difference of opinion within the party than between the two parties.

Senator Ives further explained that United States Senators work on a high level and consequently their major outlook concerns the overall nationwide picture. He said, however, that if there is no conflict on an issue, they may very often consider their own constituents and special benefits to residents of their own states when voting on a bill.

Among the group of Senators who participated in the round table discussion with the Japanese visitors were: Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat from Utah, who is an eminent Japanese scholar and author of several books about Japan, most notable of which is perhaps "Sukui no Michi," written in Japanese; Senator Styles Bridges Republican from New Hampshire, who has served as Senator from his state since 1936; Republican Senator Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont; Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, and three times elected governor of Massachusetts, and Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, also a Republican.

Before returning to their hotel, the Japanese legislators paid a visit to Senator William F. Knowland of California at his private office in the Senate office building.

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MORE

DIET MEMBERS VISIT MARYLAND FARM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The fourteen members of the Japanese Diet, now visiting Washington, D. C., made an inspection tour of a dairy and poultry farm in nearby Maryland on March 1. The group made the thirty-mile trip by bus to the farms which are worked personally by the owner and his family.

The dairy farm is 250 acres in area and has ninety cows which are looked after by the farmer and his two sons. The Diet members saw the farmers operate a mechanical milking machine which could be carried by hand, refrigeration equipment for processing the milk, and a mechanical machine for the removal of cow manure.

The poultry farm had only recently been bought by the owner, L. B. McIntosh, and, although it is small, he expects to develop it to the point where it will be capable of raising 5,000 chickens. He has plans to start raising geese and rabbits in the near future.

The farmer's wife contributes to the family finances by making out income tax forms for the other farmers of the neighborhood, as she is a certified public accountant.

# # # # #

U. S. POPULATION DOUBLED SINCE 1900

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The population of the United States at the mid-century mark--well over 150,000,000--is just about double what it was at the beginning of the century, according to the statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Thus, the numerical gain in the nation's population in the last 50 years has been as great as in nearly 300 years between the colonial settlements and 1900.

The rate of population gain in the past half-century has varied widely over the country. First among the states in this respect is California, the present population of which is more than seven times what it was in 1900. As a result, California now ranks second in population, having advanced from 21st place at the turn of the century.

Arizona has six times its 1900 population, and the state of Washington five times, with the figure for Florida just a little short of that.

Other states whose populations have more than quadrupled since 1900 are Oregon and Nevada. The statisticians point out that in the Far West as a whole the population is five times what it was 50 years ago.

At the lower end of the scale are Vermont, with an increase of less than 10 percent in 50 years, and Iowa and Nebraska, with increases of about 20 percent.

In general, the rate of gain has been lowest in northern New England and in much of the farm areas in the midwest and south, the statisticians comment.

Outstanding exceptions to the regional pattern are observed by the statisticians in several states. Michigan with a 1950 population two and two-thirds times that of 1900, shows a population growth far greater than her neighbors and even better than the national average. This is largely the result of the development of the huge automobile industry in that state.

The populations of Oklahoma and Texas likewise have grown much more rapidly than their neighbors' and than in the nation as a whole. The population of the city of Washington, the nation's capital, is three times the 1900 figure.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

4 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

ONE-QUARTER OF WORLD'S POPULATION SUBJECTED TO PRESS CENSORSHIP, CREATING BARRIERS TO PEACE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Question of press censorship and problems relating to freedom of information all over the world were discussed in a recent editorial in The Washington Post titled, "Press Censorship." The editorial said:

More than one-fourth of the world's populated area is directly subject to governmental censorship or other restraints on the free flow of news. Yet this dismal fact, culled from the latest semi-annual world survey of news barriers by the Associated Press, by no means conveys the full impact of this kind of suppression.

The whole populated world suffers from censorship where ever it is practiced. Even here in the United States there can be no free flow of news that is cut off at its source by foreign governmental intervention.

Thus, Americans, no less than the people who live under the immediate shadow of the censorship, are kept from a knowledge of events occuring on the crowded planet they inhabit.

Restraints on the press range all the way from formal censorship by a government to intimidation of correspondents by the threat of expulsion for "unfriendly" articles, or to indirect means of pressure on the local press such as control of newsprint and machinery imports.

In some countries, the Soviet Union and Egypt for example, censorship is candid and direct, taking the form of an official review of all dispatches before publication within the country or transmission outside its borders.

But censorship is scarcely less effective and repressive in countries like Spain, where native newspapermen consider themselves virtually in the class of civil servants, and foreign correspondents are held accountable for any "false" news they send out of the country, or in Turkey, where a newspaper can be punished for harming the "dignity of the nation."

In South Africa recently, the Minister of Posts and Telegraph told foreign correspondents that "those who send reports to newspapers overseas slandering South Africa.....must not expect of me that all their reports will reach their destination."

In greater or less degree, all such restraints tend to shackle the minds of men.

The free press tradition of the Western democracies is a corollary to the premise that governments exist to protect the rights of individuals and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The press is conceived of, therefore, as a check upon the arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the government (a censor of the government rather than an appropriate object of governmental censorship).

A free press operates on the utilitarian assumption that truth will triumph over error in any unfettered conflict and that uninhibited expression, even of falsities, is a necessary means to the end of a mature and free society.

There is no free press tradition, of course, in countries where the paramountcy of the state is assumed and individual rights are

MORE

deemed subordinate to the interest of the collectivity. Where this view exists, it is easy to come to the conclusion that any criticism of the government is an attack upon the people and, everything being related to the national security, a foreign correspondent who sends out an unfavorable dispatch is naturally looked upon as an enemy of the country.

It may be that some American correspondents have been hypercritical of conditions in countries with problems different from those with which the reporters are familiar and that they have inadequately reported the developments which local officials consider constructive and important.

Censorship can serve only to breed a search for the forbidden and an emphasis on the concealed. And the repression of mistaken reports inevitably results in repression of the truth as well.

In any case, there can be no official determination of the validity of news that does not corrupt what it aims to protect. When newspapermen are kept from reporting the truth as they see it, men everywhere are kept from the information necessary to an understanding of the problems that confront them.

Barriers to the flow of news are inevitably barriers to human reconciliation and therefore barriers to peace.

# # # # #

U. S. NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCTION AT HIGH LEVEL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---U. S. national income and production continued at a high level in 1949, showing only a slight drop from the record year of 1948, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The gross national product--the market value of the Nation's total output of goods and services--last year was $257,000,000,000, compared to $262,000,000,000 in the previous year, the report notes. It adds:

"When allowance is made for lower prices in 1949, the change in the physical volume of production was slight."

In his economic review sent to Congress at the start of this Congressional session in January, President Truman called for a program to increase the national output within five years to a figure in excess of $300,000,000,000 annually.

He pointed out that such an expansion of production would greatly improve living standards and "go far toward our goal of the complete elimination of poverty."

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CIVIL INFORMATION

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

PRESS RELEASE: 6 March 1950

PLEDGES OF INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL AND UNDERSTANDING GIVEN JAPANESE WOMEN IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Ten Japanese women leaders now touring the United States received assurances of increasingly closer relations between the United States and Japan on March 1 when they were guests of the Soroptimist Club in Washington, D. C., the Nation's capital.

Pledges of international good will and understanding were extend ed to the Japanese leaders at a reception and buffet supper given in their honor in the Congressional Room of the Willard Hotel by the organization of Business and Professional Women.

In an atmosphere of complete cordiality the Japanese and American women exchanged information and opinions on many subject in which they have a mutual interest. In her welcoming address to the Japanese women Miss Mary Judge, president of the Soroptimist Club, said, "We are happy to welcome you most distinguished Japanese ladies We know we are going to come to love you, and hope that we will also earn your esteem."

Miss Judge used an episode from American history to illustrate the growing feeling of co-operation and mutual help between the United States and Japan.

"In the month of March in the year 1785", she said, "George Washington invited distinguished leaders from the states of Maryland and Virginia to come to his home in Mount Vernon to settle in friendly discussion a two-year-old controversy over navigation rights on the Potomac River which separates the two states.

"The river served the double purpose of separating the two great commonwealths and joining them together.

"As it was then, so it is today. The broad stream of the Pacific Ocean which separates us from our neighbors in Japan can be spanned by international good will and understanding."

Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, also addressed the Japanese visitors. She said, "Some of us American women have been to Japan, and now you come to visit us. It is this personal relationship which does so much to create closer relations and mutual understanding."

The Japanese women in their picturesque kimonos added a colorful touch to the gathering. Before supper they freely mingled with their American hostesses and asked and answered many questions.

The Soroptimist Club draws its membership from women engaged in business, professions, government administration, and other important pursuits in the Nation's capital. They proved a rich source of information for the Japanese women, who had many questions to ask on the status of women under a democratic government, and the American women in turn sought information from their guests concerning life in Japan under the new constitution.

The Japanese women were introduced individually from the head table where they were seated at supper, and each was warmly applauded Miss Tsuneo Akamatsu was asked to speak and her address in Japanese was translated at intervals by Miss Kazuko Ito, official interpreter for the group.

Miss Akamatsu said, "our friends and neighbors in Japan have asked us to convey our sincerest appreciation for what America has

MORE

done for us since the war. American democracy is not new to us for we have read about it a great deal, but we are now seeing it for the first time."

Miss Akamatsu said she thought of democracy as being like a cake, a good thing made out of many ingredients. "Here in the United States we are seeing the cake," she said, "and the things from which it is made; the flour, the salt, the sugar and many other things. In Japan we have a shortage of the ingredients which make the cake. We must get them and make the cake of democracy in Japan.

"In Japan we are learning the dignity of the human being," she continued. "We are learning to think for ourselves, and we want to apply the things we are learning in the United States to life in Japan. In doing this Miss Weed is an excellent teacher and guide. (Miss Ethel B. Weed is a former lieutenant in the United States Women's Army Corps, and has accompanied the group from Japan as chief of Women's Affairs for the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers.)

Miss Akamatsu and Mrs. Satoko Togano were given an especially warm round of applause by the American women when, on being introduced, it was announced that they had been elected to the Japanese Diet.

# # # # #

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PRESSES U. N. TO INVESTIGATE SLAVE LABOR CONDITIONS UNDER COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Times editorial on March 1 titled, "The U. N. and Slave Labor," said:

Nearly a year ago the United Nations Economic and Social Council agreed to recommend a special investigation of one of the darkest blots on contemporary civilization--the spreading slave labor system in Soviet Russia and its satellites.

Later the Council's courage appeared to fail, and the investigation never got under way. Now the issue has been raised anew by the American Federation of Labor, which, through its representative, Miss Toni Sender, has requested the Council to cooperate with the International Labor Organization in establishing a fact-finding commission that would sift available material and hear available witnesses, irrespecive of whether the Soviets admitted the Commission to their soil or not.

In support of this request, Miss Sender has submitted to the Council new material which, added to the available documentary evidence already at hand, establishes a convincing prima facie case against the Soviets. This material consists of photostatic copies of documents showing that slave labor under the direction of the secret police constitutes a pivotal part of Soviet economic planning and in some production sectors dominates and even monopolizes the field.

As a matter of fact, the Soviets themselves no longer deny the existence of slave labor camps, though they call them "correctional" or "re-educational" camps.

Whatever they are called, it is clear that the Soviets, like their satellites, use slave labor not merely as an economic instrument of "socialist reconstruction" but also as an instrument for the extermination of "bourgeois" elements, of opponents of the ruling clique within the Communist Party itself, and above all of potentially hostile national minorities.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 6 March 1950

CIO BLASTS SOVIET PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSALS AS SHIELD FOR AGGRESSIVE ACTS THROUGHOUT WORLD

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, while justifying the decision of the United States to proceed with the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb, reaffirmed its deepest conviction that our Nation ought to do everything possible to achieve genuine disarmament and durable peace.

In a momentous statement recently of its international policy, the CIO recognized that "every proposal for real international control of armaments, toward the achievement of world security and the development of an international police force, has been blocked by the Soviet Union and its satellites."

Nevertheless the CIO believes that the United Nations "offers the machinery to develop order worked out of ultra-nationalist chaos."

"While its Cominform agents call so-called peace conferences," the CIO resolution continues, "the Soviet Union is seeking to aggravate every sore spot in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. While hypocritically paying lip service to the age-old longing of workers for peace, the Soviet Union and its satellites have pursued policies of aggression."

In view of these facts, the CIO declared, "the United States must continue its policy of strengthening itself and its like-minded neighbors throughout the world. For these reasons the CIO supports the North Atlantic Pact and the Military Defense Assistance Program concluded by our government with democratic nations of Europe.

We thoroughly endorse the program by which our government is supplying to democratic nations the weapons necessary to defend themselves against the threat of totalitarian aggression."

Condemning "outmoded colonial imperialism," the CIO called upon the United States to help progressive movements in their opposition to it. "We believe," the CIO stated, "in the right of all peoples to full national freedom and self-government."

But the CIO warns of the danger that colonial peoples, in freeing themselves from the old imperialism, may fall victim to "the new Soviet imperialism presented to them as liberation."

The manifesto of the new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, recently formed in London, regarding the duty of industrially advanced nations to help areas that are economically under-developed, was quoted with approval. The CIO reiterated its support of President Truman's "Point Four" program promising such aid. The resolution concludes, "We believe that peace and prosperity are indivisible."

In another statement issued a short time ago, the CIO stressed the idea that atomic and hydrogen bombs do not guarantee security for this or any nation. The United States government was urged to continue "unrelentingly its search for peace and understanding among governments and peoples."

The CIO also advocated "civilian control of atomic energy, research and development, with vastly increased emphasis on programs to make the benefits of atomic energy available to the peoples of the world."

MORE

Resistance was urged to those forces of appeasement, both right and left, which would sacrifice our best democratic traditions in the interest of temporary and insecure 'bargaining' with Communist and fascist governments.

A resolution on the new labor international expressed the CIO's conviction that "the new organization of free and democratic trade unions can serve to advance the interests of workers throughout the world and defeat attacks on their organizations from all totalitarian sources."

Another resolution assailed military dictatorships in several Latin American countries, where "legitimate trade unions have been suppressed, their leaders assassinated or driven into exile."

The CIO pledged its aid and solidarity with trade unionists in such countries, who are struggling to regain lost liberties. The U. S. government was urged to extend more generous economic aid to the democratic countries of South America.

# # # # #

FORECAST ASIATIC FORM OF "TITOISM" ARISING IN CHINA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A belief that Communist ideological and practical politics in China may cause that country to follow the independent "national Communist" line so disliked by Soviet officials in Moscow is the point emphasized by New York Times correspondent C. L. Sulzberger in a special dispatch from Belgrade on March 3.

Sulzberger reported that: political theorists in Yugoslavia's independent Communist government are firmly convinced that some day an Asiatic form of "Titoism" must inevitably arise in China.

They do not predict the date for such an evolution. But on the basis of their own experience with Soviet methods and of a close study of Chinese revolutionary history, they hold that such a development is inevitable.

If this logic proves correct, it is argued, when Mao Tze-tung, who like Marshal Tito, fought his own war with a minimal of Soviet aid, asserts his freedom from Moscow, Ho Chi Minh in Viet Nam and other Asiatic Communist leaders will follow him. Then, it is believed, Marxism as interpreted here will be able to develop more easily on a basis of international equality rather than servitude to Russian imperialistic aspirations.

For this reason, it is no secret here that Belgrade was pleased when Ho Chi Minh requested Yugoslavia to grant him diplomatic recognition--an act that was swiftly accomplished. Yugoslavia felt that this strengthened hopes for an eventual bond with Mr. Mao and perhaps implied that Peiping was keeping one independent eye out for the future despite the fact that currently its propaganda apparatus was faithfully echoing Moscow's anti-Tito line.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 7 March 1950

MRS. MARGARET CHASE SMITH, U. S. SENATOR FROM MAINE, DESCRIBES TO JAPANESE WOMEN HER STAND ON EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The ten Japanese women leaders now in the United States capital studying women's affairs, on March 2 had the good fortune to meet one of America's leading women leaders--Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, Republican Senator from the state of Maine.

Senator Smith, who explained to the Japanese visitors many of the functions that women representatives must perform in the line of Congressional duty, is the only woman Senator ever elected to that post in the history of the United States. In her capacity as a law-maker she has many times taken up the fight for greater emancipation for women.

In her first year as United States Senator Mrs. Smith has had to take a stand on a women's question, so complex that it has divided women throughout the United States into two opposed crusading camps.

Only after long study did she make her decision, says a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor. She cast her vote for the equal rights amendment for women. The Christian Science Monitor article said:

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, which the Senate thrashed out conscientiously and finally passed only after tacking on a qualifying rider, states:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

When Senator Smith spoke from the floor of the Senate in support of the amendment, she said in part:

"This is not a 'petticoat' measure. It is a measure designed to give fuller meaning and expression to the traditional American way of life. We have heard a great deal about civil rights and no discrimination against anyone because of race, color, or creed. I would add one thing to that no discrimination code of civil rights --sex. I say that there should not be any discrimination against any person because of race, color, creed--or sex.

"But I say with equal conviction that neither race, nor color, nor creed, nor sex must be permitted to be the basis for agitation for special rights and special treatment under the guise of no discrimination and equality. There is a danger of losing balance on this subject and in our zeal for equality to unconsciously demand and grant special treatment and privileges over and above equality.

"I think that it is high time that we stopped thinking of women as being second class citizens--as people with less qualifications and secondary in priority. There should be no such thing as priority for or against women or men.

"I think that the most effective argument for equal rights is summed up in three simple words--women are people."

Interviewed at North Station during a stopover in Boston, Senato Smith thought carefully before expanding her views. Her blue eyes which readily sparkle with humor, reflected only the utmost seriousness as she talked.

"I think that if women expect privileges they should accept the responsibilities along with them," she said. "I was not in favor of this amendment until I became convinced it would make this possible."

MORE

The whole question of equal rights is greatly misunderstood, she thinks, with many believing that once the amendment is enacted, everything will be turned upside down and women will be running the world.

"There actually are people who think that all they have to do is get this amendment through and immediately all the laws will change and women can do everything men do.

"This, of course, is not true. It will take years for the states to review all their laws and perfect new ones in conformance with this amendment to the Constitution. And I think it is time for the states to review their laws."

It is Senator Smith's personal conviction that laws should not be written for classes. "The minute you break laws down to apply to race, color, creed, or sex, you are not making laws as I think was intended by our Constitution," she asserted. "The equal rights amendment has been before Congress for so many years, has been debated so many times, and concerns so many people both men and women that I think it is important enough that it should now go to the people to decide the question."

In her conviction that the national constitution and laws of the states should refer to citizenship and not sex, Senator Smith has lined up with Alice Paul, veteran of the bitter fight for woman's suffrage and her National Women's Party; Bess Truman, and such women's organizations as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the National Association of Colored Women, and numerous others who are fighting to put the amendment through.

Equally sincere and conscientious in opposing the amendment are Miss Frances Perkins, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the National League of Women Voters, the YWCA, the American Association of University Women, and Women Members of the CIO and the AFL and others. "It has been the strangest thing to see the CIO join with the southerners to try to defeat the amendment," remarked the Senator.

"One of their strongest arguments against the amendment is that it will destroy much of the legislation protecting women in industry which it has taken years to win," she admits. "I do not deny this. But the need for such legislation for pregnant women, for instance, is argued far too ofen. Men with physical disabilities and handicaps are equally in need of protection in industry. Laws should be changed to include men who can work for only limited periods as well as women who need time out for pregnancy.

"The only way women can hold the jobs they are qualified for is to do it on the same basis as men. Protective legislation isn't needed for them on heavier jobs because they don't qualify for those anyway."

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

7 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

RUSSIAN REVEALS CRADLE-TO-GRAVE SLAVE LABOR
CONDITIONS UNDER SOVIET SECRET POLICE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A syndicated column by Victor Reisel, well known American writer on labor affairs, which charges the Soviet secret police with forcing millions of persons into slave labor, has been reprinted in New York newspapers by a manufacturing company. The column is headlined, "Planned Slavery," and reads as follows:

Our government has just received detailed information from a former highly placed Russian who slipped into the American zone of Berlin recently which discloses for the first time the exact manner in which the MVD (Soviet secret police) operates more as a slave manpower overseer than as an internal counter-espionage corps.

The information supplied during weeks of conversations between this Russian refugee and U. S. officials in Germany has been made available exclusively to this column and will be used shortly by the Western democracies in a public fight within the United Nations councils.

Without the exploitation of 20,000,000 people in MVD slave labor camps, the economy of the Soviet Union and its vast armament program would collapse, according to the Russian, who was a top echelon official of Gosplan, the USSR's highest planning agency.

In fact, this former Gosplan executive, now under secure guard in Western Germany, reveals that the Soviet secret police was the main construction agency of the USSR just before the German invasion, with a great part of its work devoted to building the Russian aviation industry. It still is.

Here, then, is the first accurate picture of the Soviet security police, not as an internal spy force, but as builders of special projects ordered by the Kremlin. These details were assembled and interpreted by the commission of inquiry into forced labor directed by a minister, Albert Herling.

The secret police's slave labor battalions build everything fror children's nurseries to housing projects, from mining facilities to logging camps, from defense areas to paved roads of national importance, from camp facilities to railroad lines running through vast isolated regions.

Its prisoners mine uranium, gold, coal, chrome and iron ore, cut down huge forests for timber, and dig for oil. The MVD even uses its concentration camp corps to make furniture and kitchenware. The refugee Gosplaner disclosed that a year or so ago this secret police division was ordered to turn out: one-eighth of the total production in the timber industry; 10 percent of all furniture and ktichenware production; 25 percent of the total USSR freight towage and over 40 percent of the total Soviet chrome production.

This was only a small part of its assignment that year. The refugee revealed that since 1938 the MVD has provided "slaves" to produce 75 percent of all gold production and had large quotas for machinery, cement and the operation of oil fields in the Komi area.

The point is that the Russians long ago abandoned arrests for suspicious political activity and now simply seize thousands on short notice from their official manpower division just to provide enough forced labor battalions to produce on the Soviet's timetable.

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For example, when the secret police chief Lazrenti Beria, was called in and told that the Germans had captured coal fields of the Donets Basin and that new sources were needed, he merely ordered the arrest of thousands of workers on suspicion of enmity to the state and threw them into construction of a railway line across hundreds of miles of tundra to the Pechora River basin to tap the coal supplies there.

Just as recently as last June word came that labor battalions were needed in Central Asia. Some 30,000 persons of Greek, Turkish and Jewish origins were given three hours' notice to be ready to leave their homes and shipped en masse to the orient. So were entire peoples, like the Crimean Tartars and the Chechens in North Caucasus, for special projects.

According to the U. S. government's Russian informant, the principal force which moves the political prisoners is hunger--not violence nor wages. The amount of work performed by the MVD prisoners in "corrective labor camps" determines how much they will eat. Those who weaken or refuse to work are hustled into solitary confinement, receive just subsistence rations and then are left to die if they rebel for long. When the forces are depleted, a new call goes out, and other groups suddenly find themselves suspicious characters.

Another type of forced labor not yet revealed here is performed by persons too valuable to ship across the tundra. They work under police guard at their normal jobs, but for reduced wages.

The Russian refugee said that fully half the political sentences in the Soviet Union cover this sort of arrest--intended just to freeze specialists into their jobs.

So, for many a Russian the secret MVD is with him literally from the cradle to the grave, for he is born in the secret police's hospitals, raised in its nurseries and dies in its labor camps.

# # # # #

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION TO BE ESTABLISHED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A world wide intergovernmental weather organization will be established this month. It will be known as the World Meteorological Organization. Announcement of the inauguration of such an agency has been announced by the U. S. State Department which said that 30 nations have now ratified the WMO Convention, thereby putting it into force on March 23. Iraq formally became the 30th party to the convention on February 21.

WMO is expected to become one of the specialieed agencies of the United Nations dealing with problems of transport and communications. The basic objective of WMO will be to coordinate, standardize and improve world meteorological activities, and to encourage an exchange of information between countries.

The agreement pledges each nation to cooperate in establishing networks of weather observation stations, to promote standardization of weather data and to encourage training of experts in meteorology.

WMO will succeed the International Meteorological Organization, which has been functioning since 1878. IMO members are directors of national meteorological services. WMO members, however, will be the governments of states and territories having independent meteorological services.

The countries which have ratified the WMO convention, and will be members, are: Australia, Burma, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the Ukraine, Union of South Africa, USSR, the United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 9 March 1950

U. S. FINANCED ONE-THIRD OF TOTAL U. S. EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN 1946-48, COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS) ---The United States government financed about one-third of the total United States exports of goods and services in the three postwar years of 1946-48, according to a repor issued by the Commerce Department.

Total U. S. exports of goods and services during the 3-year period amounted to $51,500 million. Other countries were able to pay for $33,400 million (65 percent) of this total from their own resources, including $26,100 million derived by selling goods and services to the United States.

The remaining $7,300 million was paid for by liquidating gold or dollar balances--including some newly-mined gold.

The United States government financed $15,400 million, or 30 percent of the total U. S. exports of goods and services in the 1946-1948 period. Private United States investors provided $2,100 million, and private gifts and remittances amounted to $1,800 million.

The Commerce Department, in its analysis, says that the large amount of U. S. trade that had to be financed by U. S. government funds was due not so much to increased imports from the United States by other countries over prewar averages as it was to lack of current earnings of other countries.

Their earnings were down chiefly because of their lagging exports of goods and services and a decline of income from their foreign investments, it says.

The report declares that the gap left by the decline of exports from Germany and Austria and Japan was especially wide in the 3-year period surveyed.

The report states that exports from Europe and East Asia would have to rise substantially above the prewar volume if countries in those areas are going to finance the imports they need for a full employment economy as well as pay for other obligations.

Four factors were listed as chiefly responsible for the need of Europe and East Asia to raise their export volume to higher than prewar levels.

1. Political disturbances have held down exports from the countries of East Asia other than Japan. This has meant smaller dollar receipts by some of the European countries with interests in that area. Therefore, those European countries will have to increase their exports of goods and services to the Western hemisphere to offset this loss in dollar earnings.

2. Net income from foreign investments of European countries in 1948 amounted to $700 million less than in 1938. In addition to the need for compensating for this income loss through increased exports, Europe will also have to earn $300 million additional to pay for interest and amortization on loans including those made by the International Bank.

3. Changes in process during and after the war favored countries exporting foodstuffs and operated against countries which have to pay for such goods through exports of finished products. Unit value of finished manufactures in 1948 was only 221 percent of 1938, whereas crude foodstuffs were 328 percent. Industrialized countries like those in Europe and Japan were especially hurt by this price

MORE

change. Hence European exports have to rise as much as 10 percent to buy the same volume of imports as in 1938.

4. To facilitate restoration of multilateral trade, other countries have to rebuild their gold and foreign-exchange reserves. These reserves are needed before these countries will feel safe in permitting short term fluctuations in their international transactions without resort to restricting trade in general or limiting it to bilateral exchanges.

Aside from aid by the U. S. government, export surpluses with the United States and other hard-currency countries or gold-producing countries seem to be the only means by which their reserves may be further strengthened.

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EARLY-BLOOMING CHERRY BLOSSOMS GRACE TABLES OF JAPANESE VISITORS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---At a dinner given in their honor in Washington D. C., ten Japanese women leaders had a preview of one of the attractions which bring thousands of visitors each year to the capital of the United States.

Gracefully decorating the tables at the dinner given for them by the Soroptimist Club were early-blooming branches of blossoms pruned from the cherry trees which had been given to the United States by Japan, and which are planted along the Tidal Basin in Washington D. C.

As a gracious gesture towards their Japanese guests, members of the Soroptimist club, a professional and business women's club in Washington D. C., had cut the branches from the trees and placed them in a hot house where they blossomed in time for the dinner on March 1, although they do not ordinarily do so until April.

The Japanese ladies were moved by the thoughtful detail of the dinner in their honor, arrangements for which had been made by a committee directed by Mrs. Gertrude Newmeyer.

The Japanese cherry blossoms drew national attention in the United States on the same day as the dinner when they were mentioned in one of two poems written by Yukio Ozaki, the manuscripts of which were presented to the Library of Congress by a delegation of Japanese Diet members who are also visiting the United States.

Both groups of Japanese men and women are studying the social, economic, and political structure of life in a democracy during their tour of the United States, each giving particular attention to those phases which will be most useful to them in aiding the development of Japan.

In one of the poems, Ozaki, who was partly instrumental in sending the trees to the United States, says, "The cherry trees I sent abroad with hope of spreading radiance there, have blossomed, adding to the spring their beauty and perfume so rare."

The gift of the poems in manuscript was an acknowledgment of the help the Library of Congress gave in restoring the library of the Japanese Diet after the war.

Ozaki, a member of the Japanese Diet for sixty years, is an outstanding liberal and it is appropriate that the gift of cherry trees which he helped to send to the United States form an attractive setting for the Jefferson Memorial, in the heart of the U. S. capital

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

9 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

OVER 400 U. S. THEATRE GROUPS FURTHER INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING BY PRESENTING PLAYS DURING "INTERNATIONAL THEATRE MONTH"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---More than four hundred theatre groups throughout the United States are staging plays during March as a contribution to International Theatre Month.

The idea of a month specifically set aside for the presentation of plays devoted to international understanding and the cultures of peoples of all countries was originated at the Second National Conference of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting at Cleveland in 1949, and has been widely sponsored by various American theatre groups.

American have always been interested in plays of foreign lands; in fact, only during the last fifty years have American dramatists appreciably increased the dramatic literature of the United States. Foreign plays occupy a sizeable part of every New York theatrical season's offering.

For example, this season has produced not only many British, French and German plays, but some of the most successful of the American dramas and musicals set their locales in far away places. Most notable of the lastest musicals are "Lost in the Stars," with a South African locale, and "South Pacific," the title of which is self-explanatory.

Throughout the country, the college and community playhouses find that their audiences are always eager to attend classical productions of Greek plays, and some very interesting experiments in Asiatic theatre have been tried with success in various cultural centers.

The groups sponsoring the International Theatre Month have stated that there is "a definite desire on the part of people of the theatre to take an active part, however, modest, in the all-important effort toward a united world."

A representative of the American National Theatre and Academy, one of the foremost theatre groups sponsoring the month's schedule, recently summed up plans of UNESCO.

According to this spokesman, "Through UNESCO, the theatre can be part of this essential movement, and for the last three years the theatres of many countries have worked closely with UNESCO headquarters in Paris toward the launching of an International Theatre Institute--which now exists.

This organization has a series of long-range projects now under way aimed to promote international exchange of knowledge and practice in theatre arts and to bring the artists of the theatre the world over into closer contact with each other."

Rosamund Gilder, secretary of ANTA, said that International Theatre Month got off "to a brilliant start" with a gala performance of the New York City Ballet Company on March 2. This is to be followed by the premier of a new ballet on March 9.

In addition to British and French plays now current on Broadway, she pointed out that a much heralded adaptation of a famous Russian play, "The Cherry Orchard," to be known in this country as "The Wisteria Trees," is scheduled for a Broadway opening in March with the celebrated American actress Helen Hayes.

"It is impossible to list all the plays which are being produced by professional and amateur groups throughout the country," said

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Miss Gilder. "'High Swing,' translated by the English playwright Ashley Dukes, the first postwar comedy to come out of Germany, will be given its American premiere in Texas by a Dallas theatre.

According to other spokesmen for the sponsoring groups, on the basis of the United States venture, it is planned to launch a world-wide "Month" next year through the International Theatre Institute and the UNESCO.

The present program is also being used as a vehicle for increas ing understanding of the United Nations in the United States. Audiences which will attend the plays in March will be provided with informational materials on the many agencies of the United Nations and such international developments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

# # # # #

ATOMIC TOY KITS SHOWN AT N. Y. FAIR AS MANUFACTURERS COMPETE FOR $300 MILLION IN CHRISTMAS ORDERS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---An atomic kit stressing the peaceful side of nuclear research is among the thousands of new toys to be shown at the 47th annual toy fair which opened in New York on March 6.

The atomic set includes a geiger counter that gives off visual and sound signals when uranium or other radioactive ore is near. Also, there is a fluorescent screeen on which the young scientist can study atomic radioactive material disintegrating.

The American toy manufacturers, aiming for more than $300 million in orders before the Christmas season, have taken twelve acres of floor space in two New York hotels to show their creations. At these exhibitions there is every thing from a doll; sculptured life-size from a four-day-old baby, to a lifesize inflated seal. There are shiny station wagons and sleek convertibles from three inches to three feet long. and as a practical touch, there's a car set with jack, wrench and removable wheels and tires to train youngsters in the art of mending blowouts.

The accent for the most part this year is on the peaceful arts, the toymakers say.

But even so, the gun-toting cowboy and his range-riding regalia still holds forth as young America's No. 1 enthusiasm; accordingly, there's a record turnout of new styles for the 1950 cowpoke, including a gold-plated pistol that releases puffs of real powder smoke when the trigger is pulled.

Farm toys come into their own with child-size tractors that cut a furrow or haul a wagon.

If junior wants to play at being a barber, there's a practice kit for him. It comes with clippers and a razor--that won't cut--and a shaving mug. For the electric railroad hobbyist there are refinements galore. One new thrill is a complete circus train with cages and animals, ready to be set up into a multi-ringed circus after the freight cars are unloaded.

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

15 February 1950

SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS FOR TRANSLATION RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BOOKS, OFFERED FOR COMPETITIVE BIDS 31 JANUARY 1950, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. ACTIONS OF RADIATIONS ON LIVING CELLS, by D. E. Lea.
   Nanjo Shoten, Tokyo
   5% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥17,500 advance royalty;
   2,000 copies @ ¥350 each.

2. ANALYSIS OF RAILROAD OPERATIONS, by Joseph L. White.
   Sekai Kotsu Kenkyukai, Tokyo
   5% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥14,000 advance royalty;
   1,000 copies @ ¥280 each.

3. CURRICULUM IN HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION, by Leslie Irwin.
   Shoyo Shoin, Tokyo
   6% on first 10,000 copies and 18% thereafter; ¥16,800 advance royalty;
   20,000 copies @ ¥280 each.

4. EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, by Dr. Heck.
   Urano Publishing Co., Osaka
   5% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥10,000 advance royalty;
   5,000 copies @ ¥200 each.

5. THE ELECTRO-MICROSCOPE, by Burton and Kohl.
   Nanjo Shoten, Tokyo
   5% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥10,000 advance royalty;
   2,000 copies @ ¥200 each.

6. GUIDANCE OF CHILDREN THROUGH PHYSICAL EDUCATION, by Dorothy La Salle.
   Chuwa Shoin, K. K., Tokyo
   5% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥30,000 advance royalty;
   10,000 copies @ ¥300 each.

7. HOW WE BEHAVE AND WHY, by Munro Leaf.
   Nichibei Shuppan Sha, Tokyo
   6% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥24,000 advance royalty;
   20,000 copies @ ¥120 each.

8. IT HAPPENS EVERY SPRING, by Valentine Davis.
   Kaizo Sha, Tokyo
   5% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥10,000 advance royalty;
   5,000 copies @ ¥200 each.

9. IT TOOK COURAGE, by Stanley Rogers.
   Shin Kyoiku Jigyo Kyokai, Tokyo
   6% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥5,000 advance royalty;
   10,000 copies @ ¥200 each.

10. JOHNNY APPLESEED, by Walt Disney.
    Nichibei Shuppan Sha, Tokyo
    6% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥30,000 advance royalty;
    20,000 copies @ ¥120 each.

11. THE LIFE OF SCIENCE, by George Sarton.
    Shin Kyoiku Jigyo Kyokai, Tokyo
    6% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥5,000 advance royalty;
    10,000 copies @ ¥150 each.

12. LIFE OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN-DOYLE, by John Dickson Carr.
    Chokyodo Shobo, Tokyo
    5% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥9,000 advance royalty;
    3,000 copies @ ¥150 each.

13. LIVES, by Gustav Eckstein.
Shin Kyoiku Jigyo Kyokai, Tokyo
5% for first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; no advance royalty; 10,000 copies @ ¥150 each.

14. MACHINE DESIGN, by Paul H. Black.
Kobunkan Publishing Co., Tokyo
5% for the first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥15,000 advance royalty; 2,000 copies @ ¥300 each.

15. MAKE WAY FOR DUCKLINGS, by Robert McClosky.
Nichibei Shuppan Sha, Tokyo
8% for first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥30,000 advance royalty; 20,000 copies @ ¥120 each.

16. OUR TOWN, by Thornton Wilder.
Takuyo Sha, Tokyo
8.6% for first 10,000 copies and 12.6% thereafter; ¥6,500 advance royalty; 20,000 copies @ ¥80 each.

17. OUT OF THE NIGHT, by Jan Valtin.
Nichibei Shuppan Sha, Tokyo
8% for first 5,000 copies and 9.5% up to 10,000 and 10% thereafter; ¥20,000 advance royalty; 10,000 copies @ ¥600 (2 vols. @ ¥300 each).

18. POUR ET CONTRE L'EXISTENTIALISME, by J. B. Pontalis, Julien Benda and others.
Sogen Sha, Osaka
8% for first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥15,000 advance royalty; 10,000 copies @ ¥150 each.

19. PRAGMATISM, by William James.
Sogen Sha, Tokyo
8% for first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥13,000 advance royalty; 3,000 copies @ ¥160 each.

20. RED WINE OF YOUTH, A Life of Rupert Brooks, by Arthur Stringer.
Hokuseido Shoten K. K., Tokyo
5% for first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥12,500 advance royalty; 3,000 copies @ ¥350 each.

21. REFLECTIONS ON OUR AGE, by David Hardman.
Shincho Sha, Tokyo
12% on first 5,000 copies and 14% thereafter; ¥60,000 advance royalty; 10,000 copies @ ¥300 each.

22. REMORQUES, by Roger Vercel.
Shincho Sha, Tokyo
10.5% for first 5,000 copies and 12.5% thereafter; ¥60,000 advance royalty; 10,000 copies @ ¥250 each.

23. SCHOOL BROADCASTING IN BRITAIN, by Richard Palmer.
Nippon Hoso Shuppan Kyokai, Tokyo
5.5% for first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥11,000 advance royalty; 10,000 copies @ ¥200 each.

24. THE SOVIET SPY SYSTEM, by John Baker White.
Shoyo Shoin, Tokyo
6% on first 10,000 copies and 16% thereafter; ¥7,200 advance royalty; 20,000 copies @ ¥120 each.

25. YASUO KUNIYOSHI, by Lloyd Goodrich.
Chokyodo Shobo Co., Tokyo
6% on first 10,000 copies and 10% thereafter; ¥9,200 advance royalty; 2,000 copies @ ¥200 each.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 31 March 1950

10 JAPANESE WOMEN IN THE U. S. OBSERVE THAT AMERICAN WOMEN ARE CONSTANTLY IN THE NEWS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---While engaged in a heavy program of activity which keeps them fully occupied, the ten Japanese women who are studying democratic life in the United States still find time to keep informed on current events, especially those in which women play a big part.

Some of the happenings which aroused their interest were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's urging the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations to act on the World Bill of Rights; the self-defense of a New York women attorney against charges that she had Communist connections, and the appointment of a woman member of Congress to a Congressional committee.

Mrs. Roosevelt urged the Human Rights Commission to act promptly on a proposed treaty containing the World Bill of Rights and machinery for enforcing it.

She was spokesman for a United States proposal which would set up a five-member Human Rights Committee of persons selected for their ability and high moral character. This group would be authorized to sit in judgment on complaints that a country which was a signer of the treaty was not respecting the human rights guaranteed by the treaty.

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse was named to succeed Mrs. Mary T. Norton as a member of a Congressional committee. Both women are members of the House of Representatives and joined with other women legislators in welcoming the Japanese ladies to the Nation's capital.

The woman lawyer who defended herself against charges that she was a Communist is Miss Dorothy Kenyon of New York, a former United States delegate to the United Nations. She was named with others by a Congressional committee as having belonged to Communist front organizations. She vigorously denied the charges which had been presented to the Senate investigation committee.

The Japanese women also commented on the appointment of a Negro as a vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee, one of the two major political parties in the United States.

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U. S. SETS GOAL OF MORE THAN 1,000,000 DWELLING UNITS YEARLY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The 1949-50 winter non-farm home building season was "the most spectacular" from the standpoint of volume in United States history, according to a report of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Builders have been starting new dwellings at the rate of about 80,000 units a month since last December, a volume we would not normally expect until the spring," says Ewan Clague, BLS Commissioner.

The 80,000 rate held through February. Mr. Clague told newsmen that BLS' prediction of 900,000 new non-farm dwellings for 1950, made last November, obviously will require considerable upward revision in the light of the current figures.

The U. S. home-building record was set in 1949 when 1,025,800 new units were started, nearly ten percent higher than the previous peak of 937,000 in 1925.

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"Indications are that the new dwelling units started each year will have to exceed a million for several years to wipe out the backlog, as well as to meet current population increase and effective demand," Mr. Clague asserted in the report.

He cited statistics to show that, on the average, there were 1,400,000 marriages per year during the 1935-39 period. There were 2,300,000 in 1946; 2,000,000 in 1947 and 1,600,000 in 1949.

Births averaged 2,400,000 annually for the 1935-39 period; reached 3,880,000 in 1947, and were slightly above the 3,700,000 level in 1948 and 1949.

"This clearly shows we are producing more two-children and three-children families than formerly," Mr. Clauge observed.

"What inroads had we made in the housing shortage by the end of 1949?" he asked. "One way of answering this question is by comparing the number of new buildings started with the increase in the number of households over the past few decades.

"The number of new non-farm dwellings started in the 1920's out numbered by a million and a third the increase in the number of households (approximately the number of family units) between 1920 and 1929. This housing advantage, however, was completely wiped out in the 30's when the increase in households outdistanced new housing volume by 1,840,000.

"The gap became wider still in the 1940's when nearly 1,500,000 more non-farm households were added than new dwellings started.

"The housing deficit, created largely during the depression and war years when new home-building dropped sharply, exists primarily in urban areas."

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POSITION OF U. S. FACTORY WORKER IMPROVES STEADILY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The wages for an hour of work in 1948 purchased almost twice as much as a similar period in 1914, according to a study which has just been completed by the National Industrial Conference Board (a private research organization).

According to the Board, this increase in purchasing power is due to the fact that the average factory worker's wages rose twice as much as the cost of living. Living standards rose in almost every area of family expenditure, the Board found, and as a result, "the 1948 factory worker had to work only about half the number of hours that the 1914 worker did to pay the family bills."

Although the 1914 wage earner worked over 51 hours a week, "some other member of the family had to earn additional income" to supply the average amount of goods and services. The 1948 worker had to work "only 34 hours" to supply his family with the higher living standard that was considered average in 1948, according to the study.

The average factory worker in 1948, spent 39.7 hours on the job and received $1.47 an hour. His weekly pay amounted to $58.52 a week. Of this, $49.52 was required to support his family, and a surplus of $9 a week remained for savings or improvement of the living standard of his family.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 31 March 1950

U. S. BUSINESS ACTIVITY AT HIGH LEVEL

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Business activity in the United States continues to display marked stability at a high level, having made a moderate advance during the first two months of 1950.

The steel industry has fully recovered from the recent coal strike. Its operating rate already is up to 90 percent of capacity and a further rise to 95.5 percent is predicted.

The construction industry gives every sign of reaching a new peak this year.

Automobile factories are breaking production records. Output would be at a new peak if the strike-closed Chrysler plant were operating. Automobile sales continue to hold up at a high level. Retail automobile dealers are reporting it impossible to accumulate an inventory for the expected seasonal rush in the spring because they are selling cars in March, usually a dull month, almost as fast as they arrive from the factory.

The stock market appears to take an optimistic view of the busi ness outlook. Industrial stock prices last week rose to the highest level since June 1946, up 26 percent from their low on an average. First-quarter volume trading appears likely to be the highest in 13 years.

Most observers believe the increasing strength of stocks is due to recent first-quarter reports of earnings issued by business firms and corporations, virtually all of them showing gains over the same period of 1949.

Setting a new record for an American corporation, General Motors, for example, reported a net income of $656 million for 1949, 49 percent higher than in 1948. U. S. steel reported net profits of $166 million in 1949, highest in 20 years, while E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. reported that sales in 1949 exceeded a billion dollars for the first time, with net profit at $213 million.

American corporations, as a group are in the strongest financia position in history. Despite the fact that in four postwar years they have invested $60,000 million in new plant and equipment, they have increased other assets by $11,000 million; they have added $21,000 million to reserves for depreciation, and they still have $40,000 million in cash and government bonds on hand.

All corporations, as a group, hold $2.19 of current assets--including cash, government securities, inventories, and accounts receivable--for every $1 of current liabilities. That is perhaps the highest ratio of all time in the United States.

The solid background to the Nation's economy also is reflected by the rise in personal income in January to an annual rate of $212,900 million, up $1,000 million over the December annual rate and the highest figure in 12 months.

This rise in personal income plus a flow of $2,800 million in war veterans life insurance dividend payments, has stimulated retail trade. In February, retail sales were 3 percent above a year ago in dollar volume and nearly equal to the postwar peak of August 1948 while physical volume was above that month.

Preliminary business reports for February also indicate a rise in new orders to manufacturers, a pickup in demand for producers' plant and equipment, and rising industrial production.

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JAPANESE WOMEN VISIT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The ten Japanese women leaders now touring the United States to get a close-up look at democracy in action were thrilled on March 27 when they visited the city and the building and the room where the United States was born.

The visitors entered Independence Hall in Philadelphia to take a searching look at the Liberty Bell and study the other famous features of the United States shrine of liberty.

All morning the women concentrated on the places where the birth of a nation took place. The women said they were inspired by what they had seen and heard. They said they would go back to Japan and work all the harder to help make their country a real democracy in every sense of the word.

The ten Japanese women political and civic leaders making the American tour are: Miss Tsuneko Akamatsu, member of the House of Councillors; Miss Fuji Egami, chief, Women's Division, Japan Broadcasting Corporation; Miss Shun Goto, vice-chief, Women's Section, Democratic Liberal Party; Mrs. Ai Kume, practicing attorney in one of Japan's most outstanding law firms; Miss Michiyo Marusawa, member, Central Executive Committee, National Railway Worker's Union; Mrs. Katsuko Nomura, member, Central Committee, Japan Consumers' Cooperative Union League; Mrs. Matsuyo Yamamoto, chief, Home Demonstration Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Mrs. Setsuko Tanino, chief, Women in Industry Section, Women's and Minors' Bureau, Labor Ministry; Mrs. Satoko Togano, member of House of Representatives; and Mrs. Nobuko Tomita, publications editor, Women's Section, Women's and Minors' Bureau.

Miss Akamatsu was photographed sitting in the chair in which George Washington sat as he signed the Constitution of the United States in the convention chamber of Independence Hall. Her colleagues stood about her as the pictures were taken by photographers of the Philandelphia newspapers and the Ladies Home Journal magazine, which sponsored many of the day's activities.

Miss Akamatsu said she could not help but be impressed by the fact that such a great country was born in such a small chamber. It was in this convention chamber, which is only about 45 by 40 feet, that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were signed. The other women echoed Miss Akamatsu's sentiments.

Miss Akamatsu said she connected the idea of the American Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution with the independence of women in Japan. She said all the women would be inspired to work hard to make the legal independence of women in Japan a full reality.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

30 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

EIGHTH ARMY SEEKING BIDS FOR OKINAWA CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

YOKOHAMA---The Eighth Army Procurement Section is inviting bids on a large number of items necessary for construction in Okinawa.

The following items are now on specific invitation to bid: paper, pipe, glass, paint, glue, transformers, wire, paper towel dispensers, solder, Keene's cement, connectors, tank, plaster, bends tape, lead, plugs, nails and reducers.

Bids for these items should be in the hands of the Purchasing and Contracting Officer at the Eighth Army Procurement Section by the dates on the respective invitations to bid which may be obtained with more detailed information concerning submitting bids and detailed specifications of the items to be purchased, at the following address: Purchasing & Contracting Division, Eighth Army Procurement Section, Mitsubishi Shoji Building, 4-chome Honcho Naka-ku, Yokohama.

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JAPANESE VISITORS STUDYING PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION IN AMERICA

A study of Parent-Teacher Association objectives and procedures in the United States is being made at the National Congress of Parents and Teachers headquarters in Chicago by Japanese leaders visiting America, according to an announcements from that organization.

The Japanese are Mrs. Asa Tokunaga of Yokosuka, President of a Federation of 31 local P-T.A.'s in that city, and Misami Aizawa, director of the Obihiro Citizen's Public Hall in Hokkaido. Mrs. J. J. Garland of Menlo Park, California, regional vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in the United States, is aiding the visitors in their studies.

Mrs. Tokunaga and Mr. Aizawa are two of a group of 25 Japanese educators now touring America to learn methods useful in the furthe democratization of Japan. The former is also vice-president of the General P-T.A. Committee attached to the Japanese Ministry of Education.

Mrs. Tokunaga said her objectives are to learn "all about" the operation of American P-T.A.'s; how parents and teachers cooperate democratically in the P-T.A. and other similar organizations in building better educational programs, and about the role of American women in community life with emphasis on home-school relationships.

She pointed out that the parent-teacher movement in Japan has attained its present growth in only about two years, and that 80 per cent of elementary schools and nearly 60 per cent of high schools now have them. The country now has 30,900 P-T.A. units with an estimated 15,660,000 members.

Mr. Aizawa is conducting a study of forums, lectures, discussions, and all forms of adult, civic, and public affairs education.

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REFUGEES SEEKING ASYLUM IN U. S. FROM IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES DESERVING OF SPEEDY HELP--N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A New York Herald Tribune editorial of March 25 titled "The Plight of the Stateless," discussing the fate of Iron Curtain fugitives, said:

Vintila Bratianu was an opponent of Romania's Communists, and as such was sentenced to life imprisonment in his homeland. He managed to escape and to come with his family to the United States on a visitor's permit. But the Bratianus are "stateless," they have no passport from the government which has usurped power in Romania, and under American law the permit cannot be extended. Hence the family has been placed under arrest, the beginning of a process which could technically end in all the Bratianus being sent back to certain imprisonment and probably death at the hands of the Communists.

The action was not taken by the immigration service either in malice or bureaucratic obtuseness. It was rather to dramatize the plight of the stateless fugitives from behind the Iron Curtain, and to obtain some amelioration of their lot.

Already a bill has been submitted in Congress by Senator Taft to give at least temporary relief to the Bratianus until the fate of the new General Displaced Persons Bill is decided. Thirteen hundred other special bills are pending in Congress, evidence at once of the scope of the problem and the awkwardness of existing machinery for dealing with it.

Private initiative, acting through the Iron Curtain refugee campaign of the International Rescue Committee, has been demonstrating America's practical sympathy with the victims of Communist persecution, aiding victims to escape the living death of Russia's police states.

What is now needed is some measure of elasticity in the immigration laws which will cover such cases as that of the Bratianus without recourse to the time-consuming device of private bills in each individual instance. An annual allotment outside the regular quotas, administered under general rules established by Congress, giving broader discretion to the Commissioner of Immigration, would serve the purpose.

In numbers, the allotment need not be large--a few hundred each year would probably be sufficient to take care of exceptional instances. But in preserving human values--in bringing hope to the despairing, tested allies to the cause of freedom, and new stores of knowledge to our society--that slight relaxation of the rigidity of immigration barriers would be of inestimable service.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

30 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

U. N. COMMITTEE TO FERRET OUT SLAVERY IN WORLD

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A world survey of slavery--expected to show that millions of the world's citizens still live in various forms of bondage, even aside from forced labor practies--was formally begun by a special United Nations committee on March 23.

The survey asked data from all fifty-nine member governments as well as a list of twenty-four non-member governments which regularly receive U. N. mail. It also provided inquiries to the International Labor Organization, forty-six major non-governmental organizations; seventy-nine research institutions and national groups, and a private list of more than a hundred individual experts

Questionnaires were made public by a special committee of four experts under authority of the U. N. Economic and Social Council, as it wound up its first session which had started February 12.

While the Council excluded forced labor from the committee's scope, the query addressed to ILO on the effect of slave conditions on free labor indicated the kind of practices the experts expect to document.

At a final press conference, it was brought out that the Chinese Communist government, among others, is not on the U. N.'s present mailing list. But Mr. Iasker noted there were alternative methods of obtaining data on conditions there including a list of individual social scientists in mainland China and other experts who have recently come out of the country.

The aim of the work is to devise some means of eliminating slavery. The committee said its preliminary study had convinced it that legal measures alone would not suffice, and the improvement of economic and social conditions which foster servitude would have to be a "determining factor."

The group suggested that U.N.'s technical assistance for underdeveloped countries should give "priority to improving the social conditions of the people of those countries."

# # # # #

ESCAPE OF 3 PLANES FROM BEHIND IRON CURTAIN "MELODRAMATIC"

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Discussing "the flight to freedom" of three passenger planes from Czechoslovakia, an editorial in The New York Herald Tribune on March 27 said in part:

There is sheer melodrama in the flight of three passenger planes from Czechoslovakia--in the startled discovery by numerous travelers that, willy-nilly, they had been transported westward of the Iron Curtain; in the pilot forced at a pistol's point to carry his plane to free soil; in the planning and determination that went into the whole project.

But it is more than melodrama. Behind the episode lies a great tragedy, and the courage of men and women who preferred this dangerous dash into exile rather than remain under a regime imposed by a foreign power.

One of the most moving features of the whole tale is the apparent wavering of some of the passengers, revealed by the discrepancies between the figures first given on the number returning to Czechoslovakia, and the final statement. Did some of those

MORE

in the original plot lose courage when success had been attained? Or as is more probable, were there five Czechs, suddenly presented with the opportunity to live as free men in a strange land, who grasped at the chance and then weakened?

It is easy to imagine the agony of mind which must have accompanied such a decision, the thoughts of home ties and familiar things which must be abandoned, perhaps forever; the warring fears of the known terror in Czechoslovakia and all the unknown world which lies outside.

It is not always easy to choose freedom; all the more credit to the valiant twenty-six who made it their Pole Star.

# # # # #

60 MILLION COPIES OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS DELIVERED IN U. S. EACH DAY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Approximately sixty million copies of daily newspapers are distributed each day in the United States, requiring more than 31 kilograms of newsprint per capita each year, according to a report just issued by Trygvie Lie, United Nations Secretary General.

The information is contained in a report on newsprint consumption to the U. N. Subcommission on Freedom of Information and the Press, which will convene its fourth session on May 15 in Montevideo Uruguay.

The Soviet Union does not report its newsprint consumption, but claims a total circulation of 31,000,000 newspapers daily. This is slightly higher than that of the United Kingdom.

The United Kindgdom now uses 7.9 kilograms of newsprint per person a year. This is a drop from the 26 kilograms of newsprint used in 1939, a result of the drastic wartime decrease in the size of newspapers. The United Kingdom still holds the highest per capi newspaper circulation in Europe, the U. N. report notes.

The report says that Japan is still the big consumer of newsprint in Asia and the Far East, although its newsprint consumption has dropped from almost 6 kilograms per capita in 1939 to 1.5 kilograms in 1948.

The Philippines and Malaya are tied for second place in the Fa East, each using .9 kilogram per capita annually. India, China and Burma each use .1 kilogram per capita each year.

Argentina and Uruguay, the report continues, are the major newsprint consumers in South America, each using just under 8 kilograms per capita annually. In Argentina, 215 daily newspapers are printed each day for each thousand of population. In Urguay the comparable figure is 174 newspapers daily.

# # # # #

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

INFORMATION OFFICE

30 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

MORE BIDS FOR OKINAWA CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL ASKED BY EIGHTH ARMY

YOKOHAMA---The Eighth Army Procurement Section is inviting bids on a large number of items for construction in Okinawa, including the following:

Nails, plate glass, anchor bolts, turpentine, steel in strips, angles and sheets, flash doors, cock valves, tile, jute packing, globe gate valves, bronze wire cloth, coal tar, bar steel, cast iron pipe, compound, bar steel, paint, varnish, transformers, steel pipes, tanks, copper wire, lead sheets, steel wire, lavatory water closets, plugs, latches, wood slab doors, exhaust ventilator fans, porcelain tubes and asphalt, tile.

Bids for these items may be submitted to the Purchasing and Contracting Officer at the Eighth Army Procurement Section between 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on April 3 to 7.

More detailed information concerning submitting bids as well as detailed specifications of the items to be purchased can be obtained at the Purchasing and Contracting Division, Eighth Army Procurement Section, Mitsubishi Shoji Building, 4-chome, Honcho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

# # # # #

NUMEROUS U. S. RUBBER PRODUCTS EMERGE FROM EXPERIMENTAL STAGE AND APPEAR DESTINED FOR MASS PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Numerous rubber products being manufactured in the United States show promise of emerging from the experimental stage this year, and prices for these products are likely to decrease as production assumes mass proportions.

While only a minor item last year, foam products have in recent months received their first intensive promotion, have become trade-marked and individually advertised items, and have been made the feature of a score of national advertising campaigns. While only 55 million pounds were produced in 1949, it is estimated that production will increase to between 80 and 90 million pounds in 1950 and might go as high as 125 million pounds next year. Production of this material never exceeded 18 million pounds in the last prewar years.

The Dayton Rubber Company is concentrating on the promotion of their trade-marked Koolfoam sleeping pillow. They gauge the potential market for allergy-free, self-air-conditioned pillows at almost 4,500,000 pillows. In excess of sales for home use, the market includes hotel rooms, sleeping car beds, motels, hospitals, physicians' offices, air lines, and even undertakers.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company also has entered the foam rubber field. Their product goes under the trade name Air-Foam.

Foam rubber, once available only in premium furniture and bedding, now is included in medium-priced lines by practically all manufacturers. Firestone, whose foam rubber goes under the name of Foamex, supplies over 50 mattress manufacturers with its product. Seats for automobiles, pillows and public seating units consume an additional amount of Firestone's foam production.

Further expansion of the foam rubber market hinges on the success of a new Du Pont product called Alamask. Up to now, latex foam products have been made only from natural latex because synthetic latex has had a bad odor. Alamask, according to Du Pont, will enable producers of synthetic rubber to make an odorless foam.

MORE

Another new market is expected to result from the development of a rubber brake adhesive through the combined efforts of General Motors and B. F. Goodrich. The adhesive is now being used to bind brake linings to the drums on all Chevrolet trucks and passenger cars. By using an adhesive instead of rivets, it is possible to get twice as much wear from a set of brakes and there is no chance of scoring the drums, it is pointed out. Goodyear puts out a similar product called Pliobond.

Research on rubber-plastic combinations has added greatly to the list of products manufactured by the rubber industry. Such products as pliofilm, which Goodyear utilized for raincoats, shower curtains, and food bags, have become an important line.

While the rubber industry has devoted much time to the development of new markets, advances in tires also have been made. Practically all of the major tire companies have developed new puncture-sealing, longer-wearing and even tubeless tires.

Goodyear has introduced a super-cushion or low pressure, pneumatic automobile tire, a nylon truck tire, and a puncture-sealing tube. B. F. Goodrich has marketed a puncture-sealing tubeless tire in 24 states and reports enthusiastic consumer acceptance of the product.

The Firestone super-balloon tire has gained most in popularity during the year, the Company reports, and low-pressure tires have become standard equipment on all new automobiles.

U. S. rubber has been active in this line also. Approximately 50 per cent of the company's business is in tires.

# # # # #

URGE MORE EFFICIENT USE OF WORLD'S FOREST RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---More efficient use of the world's forest resources is urged in a study just completed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The study was prepared for use of the United Nations Subcommission on Economic Development which will open its fourth session at Lake Success on April 17.

The Subcommission will study the report in connection with its discussion of the problem of financing economic projects in underdeveloped countries.

The report surveys world forest resources, proposes methods of increasing yields and discusses forestry's part in the program of expanded technical assistance for economic development now being planned by FAO and other U. N. agencies. It asserts:

"Increased use of forest products could become a major element in the industrialization of underdeveloped areas. It would create employment in many countries, promote rural betterment, and stimulate international trade."

Three general kinds of areas are mentioned in the report in connection with their forestry problems. These are areas having abundant supplies that should be materially increased without depleting the permanent sources of supply; areas with large, untapped lumber resources, and areas where lumber is scarce or nearly unobtainable.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE: 28 March 1950

CLOSING OF DOLLAR GAP IN FOREIGN TRADE DESCRIBED AS "MOST IMPORTANT" STEP TO STRENGTHEN FREE NATIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The closing of the dollar gap at a high level of international trade is the most important single step that could be taken toward strengthening free nations, United States Under Secretary of State James E. Webb asserted in an analysis of world trade problems.

In an address on March 21 before the Export Managers Club of New York, Mr. Webb commended the U. S. business men for their interest in trade problems, and added:

"To take the steps which will be necessary to close this dollar gap will not be easy. It will require important decisions by the people of the United States. It will require constant attention and effort by individuals and by government. It will, without a doubt, require in the national interest a subordination of certain particular benefits which certain particular groups of citizens would like to enjoy."

Mr. Webb pointed out that the United States has for a long time been exporting far more than it has imported, and has been financing most of the difference out of the public treasury. He expressed the belief that "we would all agree that we do not want to continue public financing indefinitely as a major means of closing the dollar gap."

The Under Secretary continued: "Moreover, I think all of us here in this room would be in agreement as to our broadest objectives and as to the kind of a world trading system we would like to see established."

Citing the importance of the dollar gap closing to the economic and political stability and strength of the free nations, Mr. Webb said: "It is therefore a problem which should require the same kind of coordinated effort that the nation puts forward when it is at war; a reconciliation and careful integration of domestic and foreign policy is essential.

"The economic strength of the free nations of the world, and the preservation of their hope for economic progress, are among the strongest forces that can be brought to bear against Soviet aggression. Our present economic policies are designed in the long run to build this strength and provide this hope."

Mr. Webb said that in addition to long run measures, certain short term actions also must be taken. He suggested to the business men that "each of you, and men like you throughout the country, have a vital interest in seeing the Marshall Plan carried through to a successful conclusion; the President's "Point Four" plan put in operation; the ITO (International Trade Organization) ratified; imports increased, and a sound program of increased foreign investments launched."

The Under Secretary declared that "much of what needs to be done can only be done by the United States. We, more than any other single nation or people, have the power through our individual and collective efforts to help create a better world economic climate. Therein lies our hope for the future--and our responsibility.

As examples of U. S. policies designed to help close the dollar gap, Mr. Webb cited the European Recovery Program, which he said

MORE

has helped put Western Europe in position to expand production of goods and services with which to trade with the rest of the world. In connection with the proposed "Point Four" program, Mr. Webb said development of underdeveloped areas "is one of the most urgent tasks we face."

Another U. S. step toward economic development of other countrie is the program of negotiating modernized treaties of friendship, commerce and economic development, Mr. Webb pointed out.

Mr. Webb also mentioned the U. S. part in development of the ITO charter, and U. S. participation in the negotiations at Annecy, France last year to extend the scope of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which was signed at Geneva in 1947. The negotiations at Geneva and Annecy resulted in liberalizing tariff barriers on about two-thirds of the total import trade of the 33 participating countries, he pointed out.

# # # # #

AMERICAN SKI FIRM INVENTS SNOW-MAKING MACHINE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A snow-making machine for winter sports resorts has been invented by three American ski manufacturers. The machine has passed preliminary tests and will be used on a more practical scale during the next few weeks.

The machine forces water and compressed air through a nozzle, forming a super-cooled spray which turns into soft, white flakes that fall gently to the ground. The inventors have eighteen inches of snow in their own back yard as proof that the machine works. The only question that remains is to determine whether it is economically feasible over a larger area.

The inventors admit it will be expensive, but believe it will be substantially cheaper and much more satisfactory to the skier than the process of spraying pulverized ice, as some ski resort operators did during snowless weekends this winter.

The inventors are Arthur R. Hunt, Wayne M. Pierce Jr., and David M. Richey, all officers of a firm which makes skis and which suffers with the ski center operators when the weather man fails to supply snow.

# # # # #

FAR EAST COMMAND
OKINAWA ENGINEER DISTRICT
TOKYO SUB-OFFICE
APO 500 CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

FOR RELEASE 28 MARCH 1950

SCHEDULE FOR OKINAWA CONSTRUCTION BIDS ANNOUNCED

Interested contractors were today informed of their opportunity to bid on several large Okinawa construction projects. Details were made public by advance information to bidders from Colonel T. A. Lane, District Engineer, Okinawa, released by Major General J. G. Christiansen, Engineer, FEC, and announced by Lt. Colonel C. B. Rynearson, Officer-in-Charge of the Tokyo Sub-Office, Okinawa Engineer District. The advance information to bidders was issued in Japanese as well as in English.

Invitations on five separate projects will be offered for bids of Japanese and other contractors during April and May for work to be accomplished on the island of Okinawa. This announcement does not include two previously publicized projects which have already aroused great interest among Japanese contractors and resulted in more than thirty-five construction companies sending reconnaissance parties to Okinawa.

Commencing on the dates indicated in the advance information to bidders, detailed plans and specifications for each of the five new projects will be made available at the Tokyo Sub-Office, Okinawa Engineer District, NNKK Building. As in the past, a ten-dollar (3600yen) deposit will be required for each copy issued; this sum will, of course, be returned to the contractor when the plans and specifications are returned to the Tokyo Sub-Office.

1. On or about 15 April, a project to construct 100 family-type, 3-bedroom masonry block houses and all outside utilities.

2. On or about 29 April a project to construct 6 barracks complete with all facilities and utilities, about 40' x 310' in size, two-story reinforced concrete frame.

3. On or about 29 April a project to construct 50 additional family-type houses, in detail the same as above.

4. On or about 1 May a major harbor improvement project to consist of removal of obstacles, excavation, dredging and wharf construction.

5. On or about 8 May a project to construct water supply facilities and several primary, asphalt-type roads.

It is essential that the actual construction of these projects be started at an early date; consequently, the time allowed for preparation of bids will be limited to approximately 30 days.

It is desirable that interested contractors avail themselves of the opportunity to perform jobsite reconnaissance as soon as possible. Arrangements to visit Okinawa are made through the Tokyo Sub-Office, Okinawa Engineer District, NNKK Building.

Of special interest is the plan to provide Government-owned heavy construction equipment and vehicles to the contractor for this operation without rental cost. Fuels and lubricants required will be provided at prevailing prices. Important too is the fact that no common or semi-skilled labor will be imported from outside the Far East Command.

It is anticipated that additional opportunities for Japanese contractors will be announced during the period June 1950 to June 1951. Complete information relative to these proposed projects will be released from time to time as specific details become available.

C. B. RYNEARSON
Lt. Colonel, CE
Officer-in-Charge

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

27 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

UPWARD TREND IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN U. S., APPARENT IN LAST HALF OF 1949, CONTINUES IN 1950

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The upward trend in economic activity in the United States which became evident late in 1949 continued through the first two months of the current year, the U. S. Commerce Department reports, with an improvement in aggregate demand both in retail and industrial segments particularly noted.

Terming the 1950 progress a "moderate advance," the Department's Office of Business Economics in a review of the business situation listed as features of the January-February trend:

1) A rise in personal incomes, with the commencement of payment of $2,800,000,000 in National Service Life Insurance dividend payments to veterans.

2) Firmness in all segments of retail trade.

3) A pick-up in demand for producers' plants and equipment.

4) Continued expansion in the strong demand for residential housing.

5) A rise in new orders to manufacturers.

Additional factors cited in further detailing of the economic gains included:

Total construction activity by the end of February had reached a level five percent above the December volume, after seasonal adjustment, with commercial and industrial as well as residential building showing gains.

The new orders to manufacturers, which were 12 percent above both December and January of last year, brought an increase in industrial production and manufacturers' sales in almost all categories.

Total employment in February was down from the December figure by less than the usual seasonal amount.

Retail sales in January were above the same month a year ago and only one percent below the postwar peak of December, 1948, after seasonal adjustment.

The economic gains which began in the last half of 1949 followed a temporary decline in the first half of last year, which economists attributed to the last stages of the readjustment to a peacetime economy.

# # # # #

ESTIMATE U. S. POPULATION WILL EXCEED 200,000,000 BY YEAR 2,000

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The population of the United States will increase by 1,000,000 persons each year for the next fifty years, according to a forecast made by Professor Joseph S. Davis of Stanford University, in an article in Foreign Affairs magazine.

Professor Davis bases his prediction on the increase in the birth rate in the United States during the past ten years. The total births for 1940-1950 will be 8,000,000 more than is expected, declares Dr. Davis, who is director of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, and a former member of the National Research Council.

MORE

The unexpected increase in the birth rate is attributed by the Stanford population expert to the prosperous condition of the United States during and since the war. Professor Davis writes:

"The productivity of the United States during and after the war was astoundingly above the level of the 1930's, when millions were unemployed. In consequence, according to one crude but useful index, per capita personal consumption rose even during the war. The postwar level has been still higher, in spite of heavy drafts upon our national product for private and public investment, defense and overseas aid, and the current level, after the turn of the post-war boom, is much above the prewar peak of the late 1920's.

"Indexes of health and welfare, such as infant mortality rates and life expectancy at birth, also show noteworthy gains. When the full story of the 1940's can be told, these facts will help to explain the utterly unexpected upsurge of population."

The rise in population will have a beneficial effect on the economy of the United States, says Dr. Davis. The increased birth rate will cause a great demand for farm produce such as milk, eggs, poultry, vegetables, and meat. Foods less likely to be affected are grain products, potatoes, dry beans and peas.

However, the Stanford University professor's estimate of the population rise contradicts most of the recent forecasts of other experts in the United States, including that of the United States Bureau of Census.

According to the article, the population of the continental United States in mid-1950, including those in the armed services overseas, will be close to 152,000,000. This is within 15,000,000 of the all-time peaks indicated by several forecasts, including the official one of 164,585,000 in 1990.

But unless there are "catastrophes greater than World War II, or an unprecedented combination of political and economic blunders," the United States population is likely to exceed 180,000,000 in 1980 and 200,000,000 in 2,000, Professor Davis maintains. Continuing increase in the next fifty years at the average rate of the 1940's would bring the population to more than 300,000,000 in the 2,000, but Dr. Davis considers a contimuing increase at this rate is "highly improbable."

Professor Davis also emphasizes the effect that this upsurge on population will have on school enrollment and on American labor.

"There is good basis for expecting the broad uptrend of the labor force to extend beyond the year 2,000", he writes in the article.

Another unexpected feature of this population growth is the notable gain in the upper income groups, where birth control was supposedly causing a loss in size in relation to other groups. "The indications are," he says, "that the rise in fertility has been relatively greater in the higher levels of income and education than in the lower, and in the urban population than in the rural."

"The strength of this nation thirty to fifty years hence promises to be far greater than had seemed likely," the author concludes.

"Our most basic resource is our people. Both numbers and quality are important; surely it is highly significant that the United States is being replenshed primarily by internal growth, not by conquest, domination or immigration; that our high median age (still under thirty years) reflects no abnormal proportion of the elderly and aged; and that the growth is compatible with improving levels of education and living.

Former ideas that our population might fall to 100,000,000 in a few decades or that our economy could hardly support more, now seem incredible."

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IVD INFORMATION OFFICER

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

27 March 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

U. S. TO HASTEN AID TO INDO-CHINA FOR COMBATING COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---A United States program to aid French Indo-China combat Communism from an economic point of view will be speeded up as the result of advice of a special United States Mission to Southeast Asia, New York Herald Tribune correspondent Homer Bigart reported March 23.

Bigart reported that Robert Allen Griffin, head of a State Department Technical Survey Mission, cabled an urgent recommendation from Saigon that the United States underwrite a public health program for Indo-China, thus relieving the dollar drain on France. He also urged that the United States immediately supply quantities of hand tools for farming, particularly rice hoes.

He has reported "appalling" conditions in areas liberated from rebel forces of the communist leader Ho Chi Minh. The Mission believes that the liberating troops could make a good impression on the natives by bringing medical supplies and hand tools into captured villages.

In view of the present instability, the Mission stressed that any American aid should have the direct aim of strengthening Indo-China politically and militarily; for long range economic rehabilitation, the Mission suggested that the United States supply equipment for rice mills and provide for exchange of students and technical personnel.

Bigart added that the State Department has been disappointed by the failure of Southeast Asian governments to recognize the semi-autonomous governments of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in Indo-China. The Department is acutely aware that the fate of all Southeast Asia apparently hinges on the outcome of the full scale war now being fought by the cream of the French army against the forces of Ho Chi Minh.

On February 7, the United States and Great Britain gave full diplomatic recognition to the three governments, and the State Department passed strong hints to other nations to follow suit.

Yet Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country to recognize the new states, and that recognition was forthcoming only after a cabinet crisis in which the foreign minister resigned. India and Indonesia have flatly refused to consider recognition, complaining that the three states are nothing more than puppets of France.

The State Department, while conceding that the three governments have gained only limited autonomy, points out that Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia probably have as much sovereignty as they can handle at the moment.....

# # # # #

U. S. SCIENTISTS HOPE TO SOLVE BREAKAGE PROBLEM IN RICE MILLING

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Scientists attending a recent conference of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans were told by an expert in rice growing that solution to the breakage problem in rice milling would mean a $4,000,000 increase in revenues.

Dr. W. W. Grigorieff, who directs the work of a rice "pilot plant" at the University of Arkansas, estimated that the 90,000,000 bushel crop of rice produced by the southern rice lands of the United States in 1949 could have yielded the increased dollar return if some method had been found to reduce breakage by only one per cent

MORE

In an address to the conference, Dr. Griegorieff explained that even with American "know-how," rice industry methods in this country have changed but little since the Chinese began beating the hulls off the grain with stone more than six centuries ago. The time for technical aid to the industry is past due, he said.

The breakage problem, plus such others as storage, pre-cooking research, bran stabilization, and drying processes, brought about the meeting which the experts said is the first comprehensive gathering of information on all phases of rice investigation.

They plan to co-ordinate their research efforts through a technical committee composed of representatives of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas agricultural experiment stations, and various branches of the Department of Agriculture, working in conjunction with rice industry leaders.

# # # # #

ESTIMATE COLLEGE ENROLLMENT IN U. S. WILL REACH 3,000,000

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Discussing education in the United States and, in particular, the prospects in the field of higher education, The New York Times on March 23 in an editorial titled, "Growth of the Colleges," said:

During the war, when college campuses were turned over to the Army and the Navy for training purposes, it was not uncommon to hear gloomy predictions about the future of higher education. Indeed, some educators predicted that our colleges and universities would never regain their pre-Pearl Harbor strength and vigor.

It is, therefore, all the more heartening to read that in the last five years higher education in this country has witnessed a record growth. The new United States Office of Education Directory lists a record number of 1,808 recognized colleges and universities --an increase of eighty in one year. Before the present year closes, education officials have reason to believe another seventy institutions will be added to the expanding list.

Mere numbers, of course, are not very important. But what is important is that educational opportunities are being extended to all segments of our population. Fully half of the new colleges are the two-year junior or community college types of institution; for the most part these colleges are located in the community where the students live, and tuition charges are relatively low.

The present record enrollment of 2,500,000--a million more than the prewar days--has not yet reached its peak. Within ten years--possibly long before that--the enrollment may go to 3,000,000, thus doubling the "normal" student body of the peacetime period.

Higher education faces a stupendous task in trying to absorb this huge additional student load. But the fact that so many new institutions are being founded, or in some instances reorganized, is an indication of the far-sighted attitude of the nation's responsible educators. We know that an educated citizenry will mean a stronger democracy.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 25 March 1950

JAPANESE WOMEN LEADERS IN U. S. COUNT DINNER BY FACULTY WOMEN OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY AND EAST-WEST ASSOCIATION OUTSTANDING EVENT

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---As their visit to Washington approaches a close, the ten Japanese women look back on almost a month of crowded activity during which they met many prominent people and took part in numerous interesting functions.

Among the most significant of the events attended by the Japanese women was a dinner given in their honor by the faculty women of Howard University and the East-West Association in Frazier Hall of the University.

Howard University is one of the leading Negro educational institutions in the United States, and the East-West Association is an organization of persons from all the racial groups of the five continents of the world.

Co-chairmen of the dinner were two Negro members of the Howard University faculty, Dr. Merze Tate, professor of history and Dr. T. Moore, president of the Faculty Women's Club. Included with the ten Japanese women as guests of honor were Miss Ethel B. Weed, a representative from the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers, who has accompanied them on their tour, and Mrs. Jean Donahoe, Washington representative of the Reorientation Branch of the Army, which is sponsoring the tour of the women.

Other guests at the dinner, among whom were representatives from all the racial groups of the world, were Dr. and Mrs. Gordon T. Bowles, executive-secretary of the Committee for the International Exchange of Persons; Brigadier General and Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis, retired United States Army officer, and Elder and Mrs. Benjamin P. Hoffman, who were missionaries in Japan for many years.

Also, Judge C. S. Lobinger, who helped to frame the new Korea Constitution; Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, wife of the president of Howard University; Dr. William Stuart, dean of Howard University, and Mrs. William Stuart Nelson, vice-chairman of the Washington Council of the East-West Association.

Also, Mrs. Alexander Stewart, president of the American Section of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom; Dr. Roy Stiles, curator in charge of education at the National Gallery of Art and chairman of the Washington Council of the East-West Association.

Also, Mrs. K. Takeshita, librarian of the Japan section of the Library of Congress, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, veteran worker for women's rights; Mrs. Juanita Howard Thomas, member of the board of trustees of Howard University; Mrs. Charles H. Thomas, active Washington club woman; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School of Howard University, who lived in Japan for some time; Mrs. Gladys Walser, secretary of the League for Peace and Freedom, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Yaukey. Mrs. Yaukey is the sister of Pearl Buck, well known American author.

A short talk in French was given at the dinner by Madame Jeanne Zial, senator from Ubangi Chari, French West Africa, and a member of the United Nations Slavery Commission.

Her talk was interpreted from French into English by M. Van Laethen, Second Secretary of the French Embassy in Washington, and from the English translation Miss Kazuko Ito translated it into Japanese for the benefit of her Japanese fellow guests. Dr. Dorothy B. Ferabee, staff member of the Howard University Medical School,

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who had addressed the Japanese women during a panel discussion on health earlier, and several Japanese and Hawaiian students from the university, also attended the dinner.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL'S DEATH AT 92 RECALLS PROGRESS MADE BY FEMINISTS IN UNITED STATES OVER 100-YEAR PERIOD

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The recent death of Alice Stone Blackwell at the age of ninty-two brought forth editorial comment from many of the newspapers in the United States.

She was the daughter of one of the first American women to demand equal rights for women, and her father was an even rarer person--a man who dared, a century ago, to champion the right of women to vote and to obtain as advanced education as men could obtain and to enter any profession they chose.

Alice Stone Blackwell was herself in the company of Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt and other dauntless talented women who were largely responsible for breaking down age-old barriers making it possible for women to enjoy the status they enjoy today in the United States.

An editorial in The Minneapolis Tribune on March 18, "A Woman for Women," said in part:

Women have voted in so many elections that few Americans under 50 realize women did not always have equal suffrage with men. Fewer still realize how long and hard a struggle it required to adopt the 19th Amendment to the Constitution.....

Few pioneers are permitted to see the reforms for which they worked gain the acceptance which Alice Stone Blackwell saw result from the equal rights agitation.

The reforms brought about by the equal righters were simple justice. But the enfranchisement of women has helped raise the level of American political life. The entry of women into vocations previously monopolized by men has added greatly to human well-being as well as enabled women to fulfill their destinies in ways they too long were prevented from doing.

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TELEVISION USED IN INSTRUCTING U. S. CENSUS TAKERS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--An experiment which is being tried out at Sands Point, Long Island in connection with the training of more than one hundred census takers utilizes television rather than the ordinary methods of conversational classroom training.

The 1950 census which begins April 1 will employ many hundreds of workers all over the United States, and the time and expense of training personnel in standardized procedure has been a problem of the United States Bureau of the Census for some months.

The experiment now being conducted is utilizing the facilities of the United States Navy Special Devices Center, and is being directed by officials from the Census Bureau in Washington. If successful, the television method of training personnel is expected to be installed in all training centers when the 1960 census is taken.

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