fabrication.

"As exploited by the Communist propagandists of Europe and Asia, the idea behind all this has been to make hundreds of millions of people believe that American planes have been bombing Chinese and North Korean areas with bacteriological weapons (which incidentally are not yet outlawed) designed to wipe out great masses of men, women and children--as well as troops--with deadly scourges like cholera and bubonic plague. Speaking for the United Nations Command, both General Ridgway and Secretary of State Acheson have vehemently denied the accusation, and U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie has been at pains to back them up by branding it as utterly false. But that has not deterred the spreaders of the lie. Even though differing in their versions of it, they have kept right on spreading it.

"In an effort to cope with this vile business, Mr. Acheson has called upon the International Red Cross to conduct an impartial on-the-scene investigation, and the International Red Cross has responded that it will do so if the Communist side, like the U.N. side, will guarantee co-operation in advance. Such a guarantee, however, is not likely to be forthcoming. Evidence of that can be found in the way the Red propaganda has been contradicting itself since the announcement of Mr. Acheson's challenging proposal. When the propaganda started, it gave the impression that epidemics were sweeping the areas allegedly hit by our bacteriological weapons, but now the Peiping Radio--disputing its own earlier broadcasts and the broadcasts from Moscow and other points behind the Iron Curtain--has suddenly denied the existence of any epidemics of any kind whatever.

"Such self-contradiction has all the earmarks of a line hurriedly worked out to justify a refusal to co-operate in an impartial inquiry. If there are no epidemics, what can the International Red Cross investigate? The question speaks for itself. Nobody should be surprised if the Reds respond to Mr. Acheson's challenge by saying that they have surrounded and captured our germs before those germs could do harm and that the little creatures have been too thoroughly liquidated to leave behind them any traces of their presence. But the Kremlin and its stooges should not be allowed to get away with a dodge of that sort. By every means possible, we ought to keep pounding at the emptiness of their accusation. That may not shut them up, but if we counterattack vigorously, we can take much of the poison out of their propaganda and make them objects of further scorn and ridicule wherever men are free to have access to the truth."

(MORE)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

JAPANESE TREATY SHOULD IMPRESS
ASIA OPINES S. F. PAPER

SAN FRANCISCO, (USIS)--A recent San Francisco Chronicle editorial commenting on the Japanese Peace Treaty says:

"The Japanese Peace Treaty...(now ratified by the Senate) draws from its context a significance far greater than most of the treaties of history have possesed. It is unique in the relationship it formalizes between victor and vanquished--a relationship that has had no counterpart in point of enlightenment and absence of fury.

"It is also unique, as Senator H. Alexander Smith observed recently in the potentialities of its impact upon the rest of the Orient. The Senator believes it may hasten restoration of a 'free and independent China'. We think it has an excellent chance of doing exactly that--provided the United States has the good sense to follow a continuing enlightened policy.

"'The day will come when China will tire of the Soviet parasite,' Smith said. 'When that day comes, and it need not be far off, the United States must be ready with an attractive alternative.'

"The Japanese treaty strongly suggests such an alternative, and we think the Chinese people can hardly fail to be impressed.

"For here is one concrete answer to the Kremlin's charge of 'Yankee imperialism'. No nation ever lay more abjectly prostrate than Japan before the American military might in 1945. Had we chosen to take Japan as Russia took Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and the rest, no one could have prevented it. Instead, we poured several billions of dollars into the rehabilitation of the country, and now are setting up Japan as a free nation, soon to be utterly independent and completely sovereign.

"We doubt if the Oriental Iron Curtain is tall enough to prevent the Chinese from looking across, seeing what is befalling Japan, and contrasting it with the domestic situation. Peiping is the puppet of Moscow and every Chinese by now has learned the price exacted for the privilege of serving the Red regime. The counterfeit land reform program, the thought control, the gala

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# # # # #

RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR
GERMAN TREATY CALLED HOAX

BALTIMORE, (USIS)--The Baltimore Sun commenting on the recent Soviet proposal for a Big Four meeting to discuss a peace treaty for a reunited Germany says: "Looking at the matter in terms of cold realism, it must be obvious to anyone that the Russians, on the one hand, will not if they can help it relax their grip on the part of Germany that they occupy, and that the Western powers, on the other hand, would not, at the present moment in history, consider any scheme for the reunification of Germany which would offer any prospect whatever for the extension of Russian control from Eastern Germany into Western Germany as well.

"The plain and bitter truth of it is that, for the present, there is no real prospect for reuniting the severed parts of Germany and for agreeing upon a peace treaty.

"This Russian proposal is mere diplomatic hocus-pocus and everybody knows it."

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 21 March 1952

SOVIET CRITICIZED FOR
BLOCKING FREE NEWS FLOW

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., (USIS)--The Soviet campaign to suppress free expression and to spread hatred of other countries could easily lead to another war, according to the Chinese representative to the U.N. subcommission on Freedom of Information.

In light of this situation, P.H. Chang told the subcommission recently, the United Nations should condemn malpractices in the field of freedom of information by the Soviet Union, Communist China and Soviet-dominated governments in eastern and central Europe.

Chang's recommendations will be included in a subcommission resolution to the U.N. General Assembly.

The subcommission is considering a series of recommendations for future United Nations work in the field of freedom of information.

American representative Caroll Binder told the subcommission that the basic problem is the removal of political and ideological barriers to the free flow of news.

Binder urged the United Nations to establish an annual report on freedom of information. Such an arrangement, he said, would make possible an appraisal of the world situation and the determination of practical measures to improve it.

He suggested that this report cover three main topics: The adequacy of international news coverage to all peoples; censorship and other governmental restrictions on free international news flow; and the extent of coverage given on the United Nations activities and the work of United Nations special agencies.

An international code of ethics for journalists was adopted by the subcommission last week.

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An international code of ethics for journalists was adopted by the subcommission last week.

The code states that responsibility for observing its standards rests upon agencies and individuals in the information field "and not upon any government." It will be distributed to journalistic associations and information organizations throughout the world. The subcommission also voted to submit the document to a proposed world conference of journalists scheduled to convene before 1954.

# # # # #

JAPANESE WINNERS OF U.S. SCHOLARSHIPS
TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Names of six young Japanese students are expected to be announced late next month as winners of free, all expense paid scholarships to United States colleges under the auspices of the Jesse Smith Noyes Foundation.

Founded four years ago by the New York real estate dealer as a memorial to his deceased wife, the Foundation has given similar opportunities to hundreds of American students. This is the first time it has offered scholarships to students of a foreign land.

A foundation spokesman says "We are watching this Japanese experiment very closely and we have every confidence that it will be a huge success. We hope to bring Japanese students here primarily

MORE

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for education, but we also hope to strenghen the relationship between the United States and Japan at the same time. We think it will pay dividends to all."

Japanese students will be picked on the same basis as United States students--ability and financial need. Miss Justine Smadbeck, director of the Foundation's scholarship division is now in Tokyo sifting applications. She will confer with Japanese educators on the final choice.

Scholarships will be awarded to three men and three women for one year. They will start school in the United States in September. Prizes are on a yearly basis but the foundation has a policy of carrying the student through his entire college years "if he has good marks and lives up to his advance selection."

A Foundation spokesman says success of the Japanese experiment will have a great influence on extending the program to other countries. This year 182 students are studying under its sponsorship. The Foundation has helped 450 students since its start in 1947. Scholarships are valued at 1000-1500 dollars a year.

# # # # #

ASIAN-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES CAN BE SOLVED THROUGH DIPLOMACY--DULLES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Washington Post today asked its readers "Do you feel that the Japanese Peace Treaty shows that Americans and Asians can still solve their differences through diplomacy? Among those replying was John Foster Dulles who said:

"Yes. The Japanese Peace Treaty brought free East and free West together as never before. Fourteen free nations of Asia joined with the United States and other nations of the West, showing that unity was possible because we invoked the principles of moral law which are shared by all Christian, Buddhist, and Moslem peoples and then, by diplomacy, found a way to give these principles practical expression. It took patience, persistence, and good will on all sides. But if it was done once, it can be done again."

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Other replies included that of Miss Susan Vernon of Alexandria, Virginia, a student at George Washington University, who said:

"Yes, I really do. We talk about it at home quite often and everyone in my family feels there is hope for the future of our relations with the people of the East..."

Miss Ruth Branum of Washington, a secretary, replied:

"Yes, I do. After all, is not this what we have been hoping for a long, long time--to be able to show the Japanese that they can live peacefully without fighting? The postwar period in Japan has done a lot for that idea too. It showed them they could prosper by the democratic way of doing things."

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 19 March 1952

MALIK REACHES NEW LOW IN
'FALSEHOOD AND FANTASY'--N.Y. TIMES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial titled "Falsehood and Fantasy" declares:

"Jacob A. Malik, the Soviet Union's Deputy Foreign Minister, has managed to reach a new low in falsehood and fantasy even for him. In a committee of the United Nations he has now associated his country with formal charges that the United States is using germ warfare in Korea and China. The Peiping Radio, with a mendacity that would be comic if it were not so tragic, had paved the way for him with a fairy tale about how a United States plane had dropped germ-infested vermin over Tsingtao on March 6.

"Two aspects of this parade of nonsense give it more significance than such otherwise monstrous silliness would warrant. In the first place, the charges can be readily examined and readily disproved if the Communists permit inspection by the International Red Cross. Mr. Malik knows this, and he knows also that the Communists have no intention of permitting such an inspection. The charges, both his and Peiping's, have therefore no basis whatever in a desire to put an end to bacteriological warfare, even if the warfare existed anywhere other than in the Communist lie factory.

"In the second place, Mr. Malik in this instance is speaking as the official representative of his country to a formal body of the United Nations. He is, presumably, not merely making a propaganda broadcast to deceive the innocent. Theoretically, at least, he is calling upon a great international organization to take cognizance of an alleged violation of the codes of warfare and of decent humanitarian behavior.

"At the same time there is no reason to suspect for one moment

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"At the same time there is no reason to suspect for one moment that Mr. Malik is possessed of any conviction as to the truth of his assertions. On the contrary, it may be reasonably assumed that the Soviet representative is only too well aware of how false and preposterous are the charges that he has made. The conspicuous Communist opposition to proper inspection is eloquent testimony to the fact that the Communists dare not expose their manufactured nightmare to the daylight of honest observation.

"The gravity in such a situation arises from the fact that the United Nations itself is being abused. This abuse, of course, is no novelty to the Communists, nor indeed to Mr. Malik himself. It is, however, continuingly shameful and increasingly exasperating that an organization designed to promote world peace and world understanding should be still further subjected to the use of its public position for purposes of cheap and malicious propaganda.

"It is quite understandable that the Communists might wish to use all sorts of subterfuge to confuse and delay the negotiations in Korea. It is long since established that the Soviet representatives have no basic respect for fact or truth in the determination of tactics. At the same time it is hard to tolerate such further evidence of the degree to which the Communists hold the United Nations and its members in cynical contempt."

# # # # #

MORE

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RUSSIA FEARS KATYN FOREST PROBE

KANSAS CITY, (USIS)--A Kansas City Star editorial commenting on the Katyn forest massacre says:

"The Russian Government has been hit where it hurts by the House investigation of the Katyn Forest massacre of at least 10,000 captive Polish officers in World War II. Enough embarrassing facts have been brought out already to warrant the decision by the House as a whole to, send a special committee to Germany, Paris and London to continue the investigation.

"This move next month is expected to provide witnesses who were not available for the recent inquiry in Washington. Yet even without them there has been strong testimony to the effect that the Soviet version of what happened at Katyn Forest was tommyrot. The Russians blamed the mass murders on the Germans after the Nazi Government announced finding the bodies of the massacred officers in 1943. We swallowed this story at the time because Russia was then our ally.

"But now there is a considerable reason to doubt the Russian stories of what happened. Two Americans and one Pole who were at the scene of the Katyn entombment have pinned the responsibility on the Russians. Their obvious motive was to destroy the backbone of the Polish army and thus make it easier for Russia to rob Poland of her independence.

"Propaganda agencies of both the Russian and Polish Governments have taken worried note of the House investigation so far. Their line of course, has been to belittle it. But the fact that they are saying anything about it all indicates a fear that the truth of what really took place in the forest near Smolensk, Russia, will slip through the Iron Curtain and serve to weaken the Soviet control over the Polish people.

"Extending to Europe the House investigation of the terrible episode thus can serve to drive deeper a wedge between the Kremlin and one of its most useful satellite states."

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ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION ASSISTS

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ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION ASSISTS
TOKYO AND STANFORD UNIVERSITIES

PALO ALTO, California, (USIS)--A program to encourage study of the United States in Japan carried out cooperatively during the past two years by Stanford University and the University of Tokyo will continue during the next five years under a grant by the Rockefeller Foundation.

President Wallace Sterling of Stanford announced recently that the Rockefeller Foundation had appropriated a grant of 165,000 dollars to extend the program through 1956.

Funds will cover expenses of study of both universities, provide two scholarships annually for two Japanese to study in the United States, and promote building up a collection of contemporary materials on the United States at Tokyo University. A group of United States scholars under the leadership of Dr. George Knowles, Stanford professor of history, will go to Japan this summer for a series of seminars lasting four weeks.

The seminars will be attended by graduate students and professors from all over Japan. In addition, the United States group will take part in conferences, deliver public lectures, and give a series of talks at a provincial university.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 18 March 1952

EDITORS: Following is another in the series of commentaries by Franklin Williams, noted American foreign correspondent.

FAR EAST LETTER

by

Franklin Williams

WASHINGTON, D.C., (USIS)--The contrast in medical care and public health measures in communist held areas of Korea as compared to South Korea has been emphasized by communist charges of germ warfare.

There are no serious epidemics or uncontrolled health problems in South Korea. The serious epidemics have been reported in North Korea in territory held by communist troops.

The explanations is simple. The energetic campaign of United Nations medical teams in disease control work has prevented major outbreaks of epidemics. Mass inoculations of U.N. troops and South Koreans, modern hospital facilities and use of the latest preventive measures have erased the fear of uncontrolled disease.

In shocking contrast, epidemics have broken out not only in communist-held territory in North Korea but in north and east-central China.

The one fact that emerges unchallenged from the latest unsuccessful attempt of the communists to cover up their own shortcomings by charging someone else with misconduct is this: The North Korean and Chinese Communists are unable to handle or prevent epidemic outbreaks.

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The one fact that emerges unchallenged from the latest unsuccessful attempt of the communists to cover up their own shortcomings by charging someone else with misconduct is this: The North Korean and Chinese Communists are unable to handle or prevent epidemic outbreaks.

The usual procedure when such a charge is made is to call in a recognized international organization to investigate the charge. The side that proposes such a plan has nothing to hide and is certain that such an inquiry if permitted, will show up the claim as false.

This has been done by the United States. Secretary of State Dean Acheson on March 11 asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to investigate and determine the nature and real causes of the epidemics in communist areas.

Acheson's request put the U.S. and U.N. on record as urging an investigation of the charges--charges which have been met with general skepticism and official denial.

This is not the first time that the communists have made false charges of germ warfare. They made the same charge last year. The U.N., at that time, proposed that the Red Cross investigate. But the communists, fully aware of the falseness of their charge, refused permission for such an investigation.

These epidemics in North Korea are stimulated by shocking health conditions in the communist armies and by primitive health measures. The epidemics have broken out because conditions for the epidemics were present.

MORE

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The International Red Cross has consistently offered its full facilities to the North Korean regime and just as consistently has been refused. The communist have refused to permit Red Cross medical supplies to enter North Korea.

On the other hand, the Red Cross has always been welcome in South Korea for the obvious reason that the U.N. has nothing to hide.

While Moscow has supplied the North Koreans and Chinese Communists with tanks, guns and planes, the Kremlin has not shown equal concern for the health of those who use the weapons or for the civilian population. The Kremlin can be counted on for weapons of destruction but not weapons of health.

Secretary Acheson's request for an impartial investigation puts the use squarely up to the communists who have manufactured the charges. In other words, the U.S. and U.N. have thrown down the gauntlet.

The comment of the Manchester Guardian of Great Britain is an example of the general skepticism that has greeted the latest communist charge. The newspaper pointed out that the communists have failed to explain how flies which carry the disease germs manage to live in the freezing conditions of North Korea and that "their survival must be considered another triumph for U.S. logistics which must have provided each germ carrier with special winter fly clothing."

# # # # #

NEW PLASTIC STRIP
FINISH DEVELOPED

LINDEN, New Jersey, (USIS)--Development of a versatile plastic strip finish, said to provide excellent protection against corrosion weather and abrasion, and when desired can be peeled off easily like a banana skin, was announced today by the United Lacquer Manufacturing Corporation.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

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Trade named V.C. 12, the new vinyl finish may be used on all metal surfaces and wood, and peels off all nonporous surfaces in sheet like form, the company said.

United Lacquer officials said that the new finish will be especially useful for the following purposes: Temporary masking of objects during manufacturing operations, as in automobile and appliance industries; for lining paint spray booths in factories; protection of a thin chrome plating on automobiles while in transport; and for protection of automobiles being shipped overseas.

It may be applied by spraying or by brush, and sets to touch in fifteen minutes. It dries to packing hardness overnight and is available in clear and in tints.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG No. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 18 March 1952

BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

by

Benjamin E. West

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--On March 9 the Rumanian Communist Government announced that Vasile Luca had been removed from his post as Minister of Finance.

Less than two months before this fall from grace Luca had engineered a reform of Rumanian currency. He issued a decree calling in the old inflated currency and substituted a new one.

The immediate cause of the inflation was the refusal of the famers to sell their crops at the prices fixed by the regime. But the real, underlying cause was the strain placed upon the Rumanian economy by Soviet exploitation of the country's oil and other resources.

The inflation situation clearly called for a remedy and the Communist Government dealt with it in the same way as the Soviet regime had dealt with the problem in their monetary reform of 1947--by simply robbing the citizens of their savings.

However, the Soviet citizen had only been required to give up ten old rubles to obtain one new one. The Rumanian was ordered by Luca to part with anywhere from one to 40 times as much.

Under the Rumanian reform there were two different rates of exchange, depending on whether one had deposited his money in a state savings bank or, distrusting the banks, had kept it hidden away.

The more favorable rate for those with bank accounts was 50

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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The more favorable rate for those with bank accounts was 50 old lei for one new on accounts up to 1000 lei, 110 to one on accounts up to 2000 and 200 to one on accounts over 3000.

Those who did not keep their money in banks had to turn in 100 old lei for a single new one on amounts up to 1000, 200 to one for the next 2000 and 400 to one for amounts above 3000.

In simple terms the reform meant that a farmer or worker who had managed by dint of hard work to accumulate a meager bank account of 1000 lei would have this sum reduced at a single stroke to 20 lei. With the old 1000 lei he would have been able to buy two new suits, a pair of boots, a pound of bread and a pair of socks. With the 20 new lei the best he would be able to do would be two pairs of socks, a loss of 98 percent in his savings.

Czechoslovakia also is in the grip of a runaway inflation. In the year ending September 1951, prices increased about 300 percent while wages remained almost stationary. Beef which sold for 120 crowns a kilo in 1950 now costs 399 crowns--about eight U.S. dollars. Bread which cost five crowns a kilo in 1950 now costs 16 crowns, nearly 40 U.S. cents.

Inflation like this is inevitable under a satellite economy. Legalized robbery even when dubbed "currency reform" does not offer any solution. As is indicated by the removal of the Finance Minister, it has already failed in Rumania.

MORE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

What is the solution? Ask any oppressed satellite farmer or worker and he will be quick to point out that only one "reform" can truly end Eastern Europe's misery--the end of Soviet exploitation.

# # # # #

'BIGGEST LIE YET'

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--A Philadelphia Inquirer editorial titled "Malik's Germ Warfare Charge Biggest Lie Yet" says:

"With effrontery that outreaches almost any of the other amazing Soviet liars who have carried on a campaign of defamation against this country for years, Jacob A. Malik has thrown into the United Nations the 'biggest lie' yet--that the United States is using germ warfare in Korea.

"For days the North Korean and Peiping Radios have been building up that foul slander, intensifying their attacks as the meeting of U.N. disarmament commission, now under way, drew near.

Last week General Matthew Ridgway denounced the Reds' germ warfare propaganda as an attempt to cover up the filth and shocking inefficiency of their own crude and scanty hospital facilities beyond the Korean front.

"With a gall that would be incomprehensible in anyone but a Russian, Malik, fresh from Moscow and undoubtedly carrying out orders, shouted, 'The whole world is indignant at the United States use of bacteriological warfare in Korea and China'.

"He knows, and his masters know, there has been no use of 'bacteriological weapons' by U.N. forces and that, far from the 'whole world' being 'indignant', this rank communist falsehood has received no credence except in communist countries, and, if the truth were known, probably little there.

"But this is the same Malik who, nine months ago, set off the Soviet truce talk moves that are now known to be largely trickery, guided at every turn by Russia and aimed at increasing world ten-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

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"But this is the same Malik who, nine months ago, set off the Soviet truce talk moves that are now known to be largely trickery, guided at every turn by Russia and aimed at increasing world tensions and confusions.

"And note these facts: Previous to the U.N. body's meeting the United States asked the International Red Cross to make an immediate investigation of the germ warfare charges. This week The Red Cross accepted on condition that both sides must permit its inquiry to be searching and conclusive.

"Further, on the same day, the Peiping Radio itself astonishingly denied the basis of its own propaganda by declaring that no epidemics of bubonic plague or cholera had broken out in North Korea.

"The Reds can't have it both ways. But that doesn't deter Malik. With the foundation of his lie swept away by his own side, he repeated it, nevertheless, before the U.N. group.

"It is time to put a stop to this. The United States must press for a full scale Red Cross probe and smash this latest, rottenest and wildest of Moscow's slanders."

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 18 March 1952

JAPANESE TOYS LAUDED
AT NEW YORK EXHIBITION

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Displayers of Japanese merchandise at the Second International Toy Exhibition which was held here from March 10 through 14 said today many more orders were received this year than last. They, as well as other foreign representatives, considered the exhibition a great success although it lasted just five days compared with ten days last year.

Many of the Japanese articles shown by importers were novelties which had not been shown in the American market before. Here was particular emphasis on mechanical toys, many of them operated by friction. Among the Japanese toys that attracted considerable interest were motorboats of good design and workmanship.

Japanese manufacturers also contributed Christmas tree decorations to the exhibition. Before the war such decorations were imported mainly from Germany but as factories making them are in the Russian zone, Japanese importers appear to have taken their place.

# # # # #

SOVIET PROPAGANDISTS
LOSE OLD STANDBY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial titled "Russia Wears Out An Index" declares:

"Statistics are commonly thought to be dull, but there is little that is dull about the announcement that the Soviet Government, at long last, has given up calculating and planning industrial production in terms of so called '1926-1927 prices' and has shifted to valuation in terms of current prices--units termed '1952 permanent prices'. The day this decision was taken must have been one of mourning for Soviet propagandists. [illegible]

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"What finally forced abandonment of this cherished propaganda tool must have been the realization that by the present time its exaggeration of Soviet production had reached such fantastic levels that it was seriously hampering internal planning. What incredible results were being produced is evidenced by an article last month in the 'USSR Information Bulletin', published by the Soviet embassy here. The writer, E. Frolov, was so carried away by the wonderful results obtained from '1926-27 prices' that he looked forward to the Soviet Union in 1956 producing four times as much industrial products as in 1940. Stalin himself was more modest when in 1946 he suggested that by 1960 the Soviet industrial output might be three times as great as in 1940.

"It will be interesting to see whether the Soviet Government revises its past data in light of the new price index. As for the future, it remains to be seen whether the next index will be a reasonable and accurate measure of production growth or whether it has had built into it features which will solace propagandists for the loss of their old reliable standby."

(MORE)

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CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CHURCHES JOIN
DRIVE TO AID WAR VICTIMS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Herald Tribune editorial points out that "This week will be an important one to Americans who are gravely concerned over the plight of other human beings throughout the world."

"Protestant and Catholic Church organizations," explains the Tribune, "have set aside the week of March 16 through 23 for fund drives aimed at relieving the distress of people who, through no fault of their own, have been impoverished by war and disaster.

"It is chiefly through appeals such as these that the dire distress of the world's need can be lightened, for it is the American people of all faiths who, despite their own pressing problems, still are in the most advantageous position to give help to those who need it. The churches, which are dedicated to the preservation and elevation of the human spirit, are perhaps more aware than most of the great tragedies that have followed the wars of our time; therefore they take a lead in extending aid where it is needed. Surely we can do no less than support their work. Both of these appeals deserve the generous backing of all who, like the sponsoring organizations, know the importance of reaching the hand of charity across the world."

# # # # #

OATIS PRESENTED AS
WITNESS IN CZECH COURT

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--The Philadelphia Inquirer in a recent editorial titled "From A Czech Prison" says:

"After eleven weary months William N. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent, has briefly reappeared from the Czechoslovakian prison to which he was sentenced following a 'conviction' of espionage by the Czech Reds.

"This time he is presented in the role of chief witness against

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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"This time he is presented in the role of chief witness against eleven Czechs and Yugoslavs who were, of course, convicted of collaborating with Oatis in his alleged spying activities.

"This revival of the case, so long after Oatis' trial, is a palpable attempt to bolster the communist position regarding him and particularly to obscure the truth about Oatis' captivity.

"That truth is that Oatis was seized and railroaded to the Red jail purely and simply because, as a good reporter, he sought information for the Associated Press on Czechoslovak economic and political affairs. This is what any capable newsman does in this country as a routine part of his job. It is what the Soviet news agency in the United States, Tass, does as a matter of course.

"It is precisely this kind of activity, however, that behind the Iron Curtain is warped into 'spying' and has again been used, in conjunction with the all too familiar methods of pressure on witnesses, to heighten the picture of Oatis as a spy when he was nothing of the sort."

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 18 March 1952

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917
CALLED "EIGHT MONTHS OF FREEDOM"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times in a recent editorial commenting on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution of 1917 declares:

"It is good that on March 12, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Russian Revolution that overthrew the Czar, was marked so widely here and abroad. The world needs to be reminded that between Czarism and Bolshevik tyranny Russia had a brief eight months of freedom under a representative regime supporting the same ideals as those we defend today. As a distinguished group of Americans pointed out, that first 1917 revolution 'was the culmination of a century of Russian struggle for freedom' and we in this country can still be proud 'that the United States was the first nation to recognize the new democratic Russian Government'.

"That the regime of March-November, 1917, fell before Lenin's onslaught is one of the great tragedies of history, one for which we are still paying the price. Many factors contributed to the Bolshevik triumph, but two at least stand out and bear remembrance for the future.

"First, the leaders of the new democratic Russia allowed Lenin's Bolsheviks to appropriate unjustifiably the reputation of backing the popular demands, demands of the workers for bread, of the peasants for land and of the army for peace.

"Second, the Kerensky regime was far too gentle in its handling of the Bolsheviks, even after their intention of violently overthrowing the new Government had become clear beyond doubt. There were other mistakes as well in the record of the democratic leaders of that time, but these two at least we should remember and avoid, today and in the future. The Soviet peoples are paying and have paid heavily for those errors.

"In remembering this anniversary we do more than mark a date

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to recognize the new democratic Russian Government".

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"In remembering this anniversary we do more than mark a date in history. Through the Voice of America and other media we remind the Soviet peoples of their best traditions and help keep alive the hope that freedom will come again. We assure them anew that the free world understands that the ideals of Herzen and Belinsky, of Gogol and Tolstoy are their aspirations, while the rule of Stalin, Molotov and Beria is an unwanted tyranny which lies heavily and equally upon Russians and Ukrainians, Estonians and Kaeakhs, Armenians and Uzbeks. And we state again our unshakable confidence that some day a new free family of peoples, independent or federated as they choose, will replace the concentration camp for all nations which is now the Soviet Union."

# # # # #

MSA ANNOUNCES EXPECTED
EXPENDITURE IN FAR EAST

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States Mutual Security Agency expects to spend 167,000,000 dollars in programs for economic and technical assistance in six Southeast Asian countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

MSA made this estimate recently as Congressional committee hearings continued on President Truman's request for Mutual Security

MORE

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Funds for the 1953 fiscal year.

The total of 167,000,000 dollars, MSA said, is earmarked by countries as follows:

81,000,000 for Formosa; 32,000,000 for the Philippines; 24,500,000 for the independent states of Indo-China; 14,000,000 for Burma; 8,000,000 for Indonesia; and 7,000,000 dollars for Thailand.

MSA activities in these countries include programs for improvement of public health, agriculture, education, public administration, transport, power, communications and industry. The programs are designed to meet the long-range need of these areas for economic growth and stability.

The projected Mutual Security program for the fiscal year 1953 in the Far East and Pacific areas calls for 408,000,000 in economic and technical assistance and 611,000,000 dollars in military aid.

# # # # #

MISERY AND POVERTY FOR
ALL IN RED HUNGARY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The predominant form of equality in Communist Hungary today is the grim equality of misery and poverty, shared by the rank and file.

Hungary's oppressed millions however, look hopefully to the democratic world for the assistance that will free them from the communist terror, declared former Hungarian cabinet minister Charles Peyer, now in exile.

Peyer made these statements here in connection with Hungarian Independence Day this week.

"March 15 is celebrated even by the communist rulers of Hungary," Peyer said. "Communists are masters of how to misinterpret and misuse history. The celebration of the late Sandor Petofi and Louis Kossuth is a good pretext for them to march up

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Tens of thousands are condemned to concentration and liquidation camps, the former minister said. Workers and peasants share the same fate. Members of the intelligentsia are deported and systematically exterminated unless they surrender to the regime, said Peyer, who fled communist persecution in 1947.

U.S. Senator Irving M. Ives, commemorating the anniversary of Hungarian Independence Day, paid tribute to the memory of Louis Kossuth, a leader in the struggle for Hungarian independence.

"This year Hungarian Independence Day takes on added significance," said Ives. "One hundred years ago the great Hungarian leader, Louis Kossuth, paid a memorable visit to the United States. The memory of this champion of freedom has given to the brave people of Hungary the will to resist all oppressors and will continue to sustain them until their ultimate liberation is secured from the Russian invaders."

# # # # #

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

FOR RELEASE TO MAGAZINES: 17 March 1952

New articles for general release to magazines for translation and publication are grouped according to subject matter and outlined briefly below.

When pictures accompany an article, the fact is noted after the title.

This material, as well as articles designed for exclusive release, may be obtained free of charge from Room 401, Radio Tokyo Building.

AGRICULTURE

1. "Worm-Culture for 'Organic Gardening'"
An American farmer has stocked his land with a heavy population of earthworms--earth-builders since the beginning of time--which he estimates will add substantial amounts of topsoil to his land each year. Earthworms consume decayed plant matter and aerate the soil.

2. "Flood Control Brings New Life to an American Valley" 3 pictures
Flood control, reforestation, and increased recreation outlets are the three-fold benefits which more than 5,000,000 Americans have reaped from the program of the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District in the central State of Ohio.

BIOGRAPHY

3. "Hugh L. Dryden: Pacemaker of Flight" 3 pictures
Aircraft are flying faster every day, and it takes a fast-moving man like this American physicist to keep ahead of them. Dr. Dryden is director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in the U.S. In 1950 he was given the Daniel Guggenheim Award for his work in aeronautical research and science.

COMMERCE - INDUSTRY

4. "American Service Clubs"
Once a week millions of different service clubs throughout the U.S. meet for a meal and conversation. In the aggregate they total about a million men, in some 15

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COMMERCE - INDUSTRY

4. "American Service Clubs"
Once a week millions of different service clubs throughout the U.S. meet for a meal and conversation. In the aggregate they total about a million men, in some 15 separate organizations, including Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions and many other smaller groups.

5. "Cooperative Builders Produce Cheaper Houses in the United States"
Working collectively, a group of American carpenters, plumbers, painters and other building craftsmen have brought a new idea to house-building which has resulted in profit to themselves and to their potential customers.

CULTURE

6. "Study of World's Great Books Inspires Americans"
In groups through the United States, adults are reading and discussing the world's great books, exploring the accumulated wisdom of centuries which is their common heritage. People belonging to all the main social, religious and political groups are participating in the programs of the Great Books Foundation, founded in 1947.

7. "Build the New Man"
A university with neither books nor buildings was Rangoon University in 1945. Yet today more than four thousand students attend classes there. Unesco experts helped Burmese educational specialists to survey the institution's needs and to get new programs underway.

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8. "Europe's Biggest Family"
France was the home of some of the first children's communities, founded to take care of the thousands of orphans in Europe who lost their parents during World War II. Among the most successful is La Maison de Severes in the Western ouskirts of Paris.

ECONOMICS

9. "A Primer on the American Economic System"
The American economic system is the means of a high standard of living for its people in times of peace and its basic defense weapon in time of war. In this article a well-known writer tells simply what makes it work, underlying motives of production and safeguards against concentration of power.

10. "Russia Exploits its Empire"
As the most aggressive imperial power the world has ever known, Russia is draining the economies of her satellites of billions of dollars a year. Principle means of economic exploitation at present is through "mixed companies," which are owned half by a satellite country and half by the USSR but of which the profits go to the USSR Other economic means of robbery used are also outlined.

EDUCATION

11. "Are Your Schools Fire Safe?"
A frame school building can be made relatively safe; a steel-and concrete one can be made dangerous. Article gives ten outstanding points to be checked to see if schools are fire safe.

12. "A New Language in Fifty Hours"
Americans, eager to learn a new language for pleasure or profit find modern language schools in most large cities in the United States which make such a projec easy.

GENERAL

13. "The International Civil Aviation Organization and Safety in the Air"
Genesis of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and how it promotes air safety through world-wide standardization of regulations and procedures--its wartime advances, and problems of efficiency and economy are discussed here.

14. "The Helicopter Comes into its Own" 6 pictures

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14. "The Helicopter Comes into its Own" 6 pictures
Because of its extreme maneuverability, the helicopter has been used in Korea in th evacuation of wounded, rescue of isolated troops and recovery of critical equipment from remote and otherwise inaccessible areas. The craft's unique size and the low altitude at which it flies make it a difficult target for the enemy but an effectiv forward observer.

15. "All Over the Map--Headline News in Girl Scouting" 5 pictures
This is a collection news briefs on the activities of Girl Scout Troops in all sections of the United States.

16. "The Authentic Revolution"
Erwin D. Canham, Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, avers that it is not th communists who are sponsors of a revolution, but that the Western nations are the real revolutionaries, whose doctrine sets men free. He sets forth clearly and forcefully the fundamental principles by which a free society lives.

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17. "Negro Notes"
This bulletin is comprised of brief news reports on Negro activities in the U.S., covering; election of a Negro professor to Phi Beta Kappa Board; citation of Negro progress by the noted Negro leader and lawyer, Mrs. Sampson; appointment of a Negro police officer as Detective-Sergeant in Richmond, Virginia; honoring of a Negro judge in Cleveland, Ohio, and other items of interest.

INTERNATIONAL - UNITED NATIONS

18. "Soviet Jews Keep Religion in Secret"
Because of the persecution of Jews in Russia, Jewish groups are finding it necessar to keep their religion alive by meeting in secret and by each family teaching religious beliefs and rites to its children individually.

19. "Unesco World Review" (No. 159)
Of special interest in this issue is an announcement of an important new source of paper opening this month in New Zealand's North Island, where technicians have arrived to start work on a project designed to produce some 60,000 tons of newsprint annually.

20. "The Glory that Was Greece"
The National Theatre of Greece, founded in 1930, is the leading proponent of a movement to foster modern-day performances of the ancient Greek tragedies. Its ideal is to work out interpretations which will not be merely replicas of the ancient performances, but ones which will be faithful to the Greek tradition and at the same time part of a living theatre.

21. "UNesco Features" (No. 65)
Unesco news around the world is reported, covering announcement of an international sculpture competition, revival of a Buddhist University in Bihar after seven centuries, record production of British books in 1951, and other items of interest.

MEDICINE - HEALTH

22. "Rheumatic Fever Can Be Controlled"
Doctors, teachers, and parents in St. Louis, Missouri have established a model control program that has had remarkable results in checking mortality from rheumatic fever, which is responsible for the death of thousands of children each year.

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23. "Leprosy Briefs"
This is a technical bulletin published by the American Leprosy Foundation containing reports on the treatment of leprosy in various parts of the world and of progress in fighting the disease.

24. "Gheel, Oasis for the Insane"
Although it resembles its surrounding Flemish towns, the commune of Gheel in Belgium is actually a colony for the insane. This story, written for the layman, describes in an interesting way the history and accomplishments of the place.

25. "Nutrition Newsletter" (April 1952)
A monthly newsletter prepared by The Nutrition Foundation reporting latest developments in the fields of nutrition in America.

26. "For a Healthier World"
A bulletin reporting public health developments in various parts of the world, WHO projects and meetings, and other international health activities.

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SCIENCE - TECHNOLOGY

27. "Modern Science Helps the Weather Forecaster" (in two parts)
Scientists of many nationalities have helped to develop the devices described here which enable the U.S. Weather Bureau to collect the data for accurate weather prediction.

28. "Atoms for Peace"
Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize winner in physics and chancellor of Washington University, describes the drama of the first atomic chain reaction in Chicago on December 2, 1942, and tells of the great possibilities for a better, healthier world through the use of atomic energy--if men learn to live in peace.

29. "American Town Adopts Astronomy as Hobby" 2 pictures
Citizens of a small town near New York City built a community center observatory which is better equipped than many university facilities and which has attained professional recognition.

WOMEN

30. "American Women Take to the Woods"
During World War II women in America began to take over lumbering jobs which had been filled only by men. They have proved proficient at felling timber, reforestation projects, manning fire towers, operating pulp mills--and in all sorts of other jobs connected with the forestry services and industries.

* * * * * * *

Note: Press releases this week cover: computation and payment of income tax in America; the "unneutrality" of Russia in the Korean war; San Francisco Chronicle editorial opinion on the possibility of a vacuum in Japan; declination of American labor leaders of an invitation to the Moscow Economic Conference in April; new MSA authorizations for the Far East in which Japan will be a big supplier; increase of the Soviet war machine budget; approval by U.N. group of a preamble to the Code of Ethics for journalists being worked out; formation in Washington of Japan-U.S. Women's Club; Washington Star editorial entitled "Democracy in India"; a new U.S. stamp honoring NATO.

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The Magazine Office has a number of industrial, scientific, medical and technical magazines from which selected articles are available.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

FOR GENERAL RELEASE TO MAGAZINES: 10 March 1952

New articles for general release to magazines for translation and publication are grouped according to subject matter and outlined briefly below.

When pictures accompany an article, the fact is noted after the title.

This material, as well as articles designed for exclusive release, may be obtained free of charge from Room 401, Radio Tokyo Building.

AGRICULTURE

1. "Controlling 'Forest Predators'"
"Ammate," an ammonium sulfamate compound, may help to solve the scrub hardwood problem in pine-growing regions throughout the world. Scrub hardwood is a "predator" or weed tree which offers little promise of useful timber production and destroys more valuable lumber producing trees.

2. "Apacheland: An American Indian Cattle Ranch" 2 pictures
Indians of the Apache Tribe who live in the southwestern part of the United States run one of the finest cattle ranches in the area. Their superior grade livestock brings top prices of all Arizona-bred cattle and attracts buyers from more states than any other similar sale in the Southwest.

BIOGRAPHY

3. "The Father of Chemistry"
Almost two centuries ago Joseph Priestley penetrated the mystery of the air around us and discovered oxygen. His discovery laid the basis for modern chemistry and since then the whole world has benefited from his scientific discoveries.

COMMERCE - INDUSTRY

4. "It's Done With Glass"
Glass in new and versatile forms is one of industry's most exciting materials. Glass in wool-batt form in fire-rescue suits provides the most effective insulation known. Other products include self de-icing windows for airplanes, locomotives and ships; glare-reducing heat-absorbing plate glass; bulletproof vests; safety

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5. "Industrial Topics from Britain" (No. 45)
New products and processes described in this bulletin cover a new fueller for jet aircraft, map-making from the air, State grants for re-equipping industry, detecting leaks, a novel lightweight tractor and the making of new lamps from old timber.

6. "U.S. Government Operates Experimental Mine"
The U.S. Bureau of Mines operates a "mine laboratory" in the state of Virginia where Federal mining engineers experiment in drilling and blasting in order that mines throughout the U.S. may achieve peak production and maximum safety.

CULTURE

7. "An American Society Protects Composers"
It was the great American composer, Victor Herbert, who first took steps to see that composers need not go hungry and that society should be made to reimburse them for their compositions. Along with other composers of his day, he formed ASCAP (American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers), a cooperative society which has full rights to the compositions of its members and in turn arranges contracts with radio stations, night clubs, etc. for payment to be made each time an ASCAP composition is played.

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EDUCATION

8. "Creative Discipline"
Too often discipline consists only of do's and don'ts. Its real aim is to help a child to create his own inner controls according to his growing capacities. The basic relationship between child and parents must be strong and good. Happy, wholesome families that sometimes use bad methods thrive if members love each other dearly.

9. "Ten-Year-Old Boys Publish Junior Journal" 1 picture
Two ten-year-old boys decided to publish a weekly newspaper in a small town in Oregon. Their paper has grown to a circulation of 150. The editors express themselves freely on a good many subjects.

GENERAL

10. "Our National Parks" 1 picture
Twenty-eight national parks have been set up to preserve the natural splendors of America--for the enjoyment of visitors now and for future generations. Most of the parks provide areas for camping, hiking and fishing.

11. "The Little Church on Wall Street" 1 picture.
Historic Tinity Church is a citadel of spiritual strength in New York City's financial district. Office workers slip in and out six days a week during lunch hours or before or after work for half an hour of peace and truth, in the midst of the city's clamor.

12. "U.S.A. Life Air Bulletin" (February 20, 1952)
Winning championships in the strenuous sport of weightlifting has been a habit with John Davis, an American Negro, for 14 years. Representing the U.S. in the world championships held recently at Milan, Italy, he awed spectators by lifting a total of 952 pounds--to win the event.

13. "They Love to Go to Fires"
In the United States going to fires is as widespread a hobby as stamp collecting. Amateur fire enthusiasts, called "buffs", are organized into clubs and members in good standing are well-informed in fire-fighting techniques, are allowed inside the fire lines and often assist the fire department in rendering first aid, serving coffee and doughnuts, etc.

14. "Communism in the United States"
This is a factual, interesting report of how the Communist party in America has put the interests of Russia ahead of those of American citizens. It shows how the Communist party works everywhere, through dummy organizations, secret membership, etc.

15. "Federal Bureau of Investigation Road Show"

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15. "Federal Bureau of Investigation Road Show"
American FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) men learn their profession in one of the world's most unusual schools for policemen. Practical demonstrations of police methods are part of the classwork and "sample crimes" are usually dramatic as well as instructive. Students in the school learn the Japanese arts of jujitsu and judo.

16. "Improving Local Library Service"
The experience of the city of Racine, Wisconsin in working out the administrative and financial problems of its libraries is of value to any community. Racine also experimented widely with bookmobiles.

17. "Four-Footed Detectives"
One of the most valuable but least credited assistants of the crime detective is the bloodhound. Trained dogs not only track down escaped convicts and criminals, but also rescue lost children and find missing persons of all descriptions. Contrary to popular superstition, most bloodhounds are gentle and friendly.

18. "Highlights and Sidelights from Britain" (No. 327)
A weekly close-up of men and affairs in the realms of research and discovery, science and industry, medicine and social welfare, radio and television, stage and screen, literature, fashion and sport.

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INTERNATIONAL - UNITED NATIONS

19. "World Affairs Air Bulletin" (February 18, 1952) 1 picture
Contents of this issue are as follows: a) Stalinist "Peace" Festival—A Propaganda Circus, by George Jerome Goodman; b) American Popular Interest in United Nations Rises; c) Washington and Lincoln—Monitors of Liberty, by Eric C. Lawrence; d) U.S. Technical Aid Plans Widely Discussed; e) Admiral Lynde D. McCormick, Supreme Allied Naval Commander of the Atlantic (biography); and f) World Affairs Notes and Briefs.

20. "The Price of 'Democracy'"
A Polish lawyer and economist tells briefly of the history of Lithuania through two periods of independence to annexation by the USSR in 1940. Since the Soviets have taken over, vast numbers of people have been deported and key positions in government and business filled by Russian settlers.

21. "Unesco World Review" (No. 158)
Unesco news around the world is reported, covering plans for an international children's village in France, meeting of British Commonwealth scientists, gathering of archive experts, children's competition for illustrating Anderson's fairytales, American theatres' plan for International Theatre Month, expansion of German peace library, and other items of interest.

22. "Help Yourself—Work in Iran"
Helping other people to help themselves is probably the key phrase in the concept of Technical Assistance to underdeveloped regions. It underlies the agricultural, health and educational programs of U.N. agencies in Iran which are described here.

23. "The Battle Against Communism"
The fight against communism is not wholly or even largely a contest of armed strength, but is much more a battle for men's minds and sympathies. In Asia the most important contest will be on an economic plane, according to this writer, who explains why an economic approach to political problems in this part of the world is of utmost importance.

24. "Technical Help for South and South-East Asia"
The arrival of experts on agriculture, textiles, communications and chemicals from the U.K. in India, Pakistan and Ceylon marks the beginning of the technical assistance part of the Colombo Plan for Mutual Aid. Britain has offered the

children's village in France, meeting of British Commonwealth scientists, gathering of archive experts, children's competition for illustrating Anderson's fairytales, American theatres' plan for International Theatre Month, expansion of German peace library, and other items of interest.

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The arrival of experts on agriculture, textiles, communications and chemicals from the U.K. in India, Pakistan and Ceylon marks the beginning of the technical assistance part of the Colombo Plan for Mutual Aid. Britain has offered the services of 60 more experts to Asia and 200 training awards are available in the U.K. for students from Asia.

LABOR

25. "Profit-Sharing Plans in American Industry"
American workers in many industries share in the profits which their labor helps to create with beneficial results for both management and the workers themselves. Since World War II there has been a tremendous increase in the number of businesses which have incorporated profit-sharing programs into their operations.

MEDICINE - HEALTH

26. "Science Brings New Life to Lepers" 1 picture
After 6,000 years the ancient scourge of leprosy has yielded to the new sulfone drug, promin, which offers new health to sufferers once considered incurable. Among those who have been miraculously cured by the new drug is Betty Martin, whose gallant 20-year struggle is told here.

27. "Prevent Emotional Injury"
Every parent knows about protecting children from physical harm but few are aware of the psychological injuries their children may suffer. Here are some of the unseen dangers and ways to avoid them.

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SCIENCE - TECHNOLOGY

28. "Theory and Practice are Combined at an American Research Institute"
Industrial laboratory and university research projects are combined at the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbis, Ohio to produce results which give to mankind better service from both industry and science.

29. "Measuring in Millionths" 2 pictures
A millionth part of an inch may sound like something too small to bother about. However scientists and engineers who work in such small measurements need gauges of great accuracy. In Britain the National Physical Laboratory is responsible for determing standards for measurements to the sixth place of decimals, which are used as a base by the engineering industry.

30. "Science Air Bulletin" (February 20, 1952)
Contents of this issue are as follows: a) Free World Scientists Study Geographic Pathology of Cancer; b) Free Nations Help Koreans Prevent Disease Outbreaks; c) Radioisotopes to be Used in U.S. Classrooms; and d) New Process May Increase Supply of Important Vitamin.

31. "Atomic Research Benefits Industry"
Searching for the secrets of the atom and for the best way to use atomic energy, scientists have already made discoveries which may benefit industries other than their own. For example, prospecting for gold and other materials is being brought up to date by one group of atomic scientists and melting metals is under review by another.

WOMEN

32. "Women's World"
A Washington woman writer forecasts style trends for this coming Spring, telling in detail what the world's leading designers are featuring in styles, colors and fabrics. She also reports on the Schnurer collection of Far Eastern fashions, designed by Carolyn Schnurer after a visit to Japan, India and Burma for new fashion ideas with the hope of "stimulating and furthering international good wil and understanding through that basic international language which knows no barriers—fashion."

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The Magazine Office has a number of industrial, scientific, medical and technical magazines from which selected articles are available.

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

PRESS RELEASE: 15 March 1952

EDITORS: Following is another in the series of commentaries by Paul L. Ford, noted American foreign correspondent.

COMMUNIST GERM CHARGES

by

Paul L. Ford

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Communist propaganda in recent days has touched a new low by charging that the United Nations Command is resorting to germ warfare in China.

The people of the United States have been greatly angered at this lie. They resent it all the more since it is known that one of the chief reasons the Reds gave birth to it was to excuse, if that were possible, the incompetence of their health services to cope with an epidemic.

In China there is only one doctor for every 25,000 and it will be recalled that in 1942 a cholera epidemic killed more than 60,000 people in the China coastal provinces.

The Reds charge that the U.N. Command is spreading cholera, typus and bubonic plague by dropping containers of infected insects from the air and firing them from guns.

Insight into the truth has been provided by a medical expert, U.S. Brigadier General Crawford B. Sams, who a year ago led a four-man team behind the enemy lines to study health conditions there.

Sams reported that conditions were deplorable, that the communist authorities had no idea how to cope with an epidemic, and that the present accusations against the U.N. Command were undoubtedly made as an alibi for incompetence.

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Sams reported that conditions were deplorable, that the communist authorities had no idea how to cope with an epidemic, and that the present accusations against the U.N. Command were undoubtedly made as an alibi for incompetence.

The Red position becomes weaker and weaker when faced by fact. The fact is that at least once every month since the beginning of the Korea war the International Red Cross has offered all its facilities to combat disease there.

This was no idle offer. The I.R.C. went so far as to ship large supplies of serums, medicines and other medical equipment to United Nations depots in Korea. Other large supplies lie in readiness in Hong Kong and Japan.

The Communists know full well that if there really is an epidemic raging in their territory all they have to do to halt it is to say: "Come. Help us."

But what did they do? They told the Red Cross, in effect, to mind its own business. That Communist refusal is a fact that cannot be denied.

There are no political strings attached to this humanitarian offer to alleviate suffering. The reputation of the International Red Cross over a century devoted to helping stricken peoples is too well known to impute political designs to its activities.

The people of the United States feel the same way about it. They have no quarrel with those who might be suffering.

MORE

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The Red refusal to admit outside help is but added evidence, if that be necessary, that for a communist politics is everything, humanity nothing.

# # # # #

TRUMAN DOCTRINE FIVE YEARS OLD

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Truman Doctrine of aid to Greece and Turkey has produced great benefits for the free world in its five years of existence.

It was March 12, 1947, when President Truman went before Congress and asked for 400,000,000 dollars in aid for the two countries.

In that message five years ago he said that "The very existence of Greece is threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men led by communists." Turkey was threatened by aggressive pressures by the Soviet Union, he added.

Congress granted the 400,000,000 dollars and later added to it. Today the two nations have taken their places as strong cooperating members of the free world community.

When General Eisenhower visited then last week to welcome them into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he said he was "really lifted up." He found 30 divisions of well-trained troops, equipped with modern weapons and machines to make them a flexible and mobile defense force.

With U.S. aid, Greece and Turkey in the past five years have not only built up their defense forces, but have also improved their economic conditions for the benefit of all their people, and have given the rest of the world an example.

They provide an example of how, with proper outside assistance, even the economically less-advanced countries can create effective defenses against the threat of communist aggression--as long as they have the will to defend themselves.

Since their recovery Greece and Turkey have shown their desire to contribute their proper share to the free world's struggle

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Since their recovery Greece and Turkey have shown their desire to contribute their proper share to the free world's struggle against aggression. Both have sent substantial forces to join the U.N. effort in Korea. Both have become a part of the N.A.T.O. effort to deter aggression in Europe.

When the President first enunciated the Truman Doctrine five years ago, he said one of the primary objectives of U.S. foreign policy was "the creation of conditions in which we and other nations will be able to work out a way of life free from coercion."

"We shall not realize our objectives, however, unless we are willing to help free peoples to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose on them totalitarian regimes."

That is the principle that has guided all U.S. aid to other free nations, whether under the Marshall Plan, Point Four, or the new Mutual Security Program.

The wisdom of that policy has been proved in Greece and Turkey. As Athenes Politis, Greek Ambassador to the United States, said recently, U.S. aid to his country "literally saved the nation from national collapse."

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 15 March 1952

EDITORS: Following is another in the series of commentaries by J. Lawrence Dean, noted American news analyst.

THE U.S. POLITICAL SCENE

by

J. Lawrence Dean

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Political observers are analyzing the results of the primary elections in New Hamphsire for clues to American public opinion regarding the leading candidates for the presidency.

First reaction to the voting indicates that the results gave encouragement of some kind to nearly all the candidates. A newspaper cartoon portrayed the election as an ultra-modern painting which looked good to some observers from any angle.

General Eisenhower polled the largest popular vote in the Republican Party nomination for president, winning 46,441 votes. Senator Robert A. Taft, generally considered the leading active Republican candidate, received 35,691 votes.

In the popular contest for the Democratic Party nomination, Senator Estes Kefauver polled 20,240 votes, and President Truman 16,128.

Among other Republicans, Harold Stassen received 6,673 votes. General Douglas MacArthur got 3,160 votes, although he had asked that his name be withdrawn from the ballot.

In addition to capturing the popular vote, Eisenhower also won the support of the state's 14 delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held in July. Delegates are elected on the basis

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In addition to capturing the popular vote, Eisenhower also won the support of the state's 14 delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held in July. Delegates are elected on the basis of district-by-district voting, without reference to statewide total voting. On the Democratic side, Senator Kefauver likewise won the entire 12-man Democratic convention delegation.

Observers immediately noted, however, that the New Hampshire delegates to each party convention are only a small number of the total of more than 1,200 who will select the nominee. It was also noted that New Hampshire, as one of the smallest of the 48 states accounted for but 4 of the 531 electoral votes that will decide the presidency next November.

Eisenhower supporters were enthusiastic over the showing he made without taking any part in the campaign. Some observers saw in the result the "clear-cut call to duty" which Eisenhower indicated in January was the only basis on which he would accept nomination.

Taft supporters, too, were pleased at the popular showing of their candidate. They noted that a vigorous campaign had been conducted in behalf of Eisenhower and that several prominent delegates were Eisenhower supporters.

In the Democratic Party contest, the strength shown by Senator Kafauver was a surprise. It was regarded as a demonstration of the value of the personal meet-the-voter campaign conducted by the Senator.

MORE

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Supporters of President Truman pointed out, however, that the President had only reluctantly permitted his name to be entered in the primary, and had not campaigned actively.

One result on which all observers agreed was that the New Hampshire primaries showed an increased popular interest in the preliminaries of selecting a president. The total vote of 129,000 in this election was far beyond the total vote of 75,000 four years ago.

Political experts already are training their eyes on 15 other primary elections to be held before the party conventions in an effort to detect a trend. The next primary will be held March 18 in Minnesota, home state of former Governor Stassen.

However, there is no direct vote on a preference for president and delegates may or may not be pledged to a particular candidate.

Another direct test of the relative popularity of candidates will come in the primaries in Wisconsin on April 1. Delegates pledged to Senator Taft and Stassen have been entered in this contest.

A further test of the popularity of General Eisenhower is expected on April 15 in the selection of 38 Republican delegates in the large eastern state of New Jersey.

# # # # #

PRISONERS IN U.N. CAMPS REDISCOVER FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

KOREA, (USIS)--Thousands of North Korean and Chinese Communist prisoners in the United Nations' camps on Koje Do Island in Korea are experiencing freedom of worship for the first time since China and North Korea were taken over by the communists.

Keng San Lin from China, a Buddhist chaplain, holds daily services for any of the more than 20,000 Chinese Communist prisoners who care to attend. But no prisoners are obligated to go to these services, and they can also attend Protestant and Catholic services if they wish.

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Keng San Lin held 33 Buddhist services during one typical week in February 1952, and about 4,000 Chinese soldiers came to each service. A total of more than 93,000 Koreans and Chinese attended these Buddhist services or other daily services held by three Catholic and three Protestant chaplains at the camps. More than 6,000 prisoners attended the Catholic services. And about 83,000 came to worship with the three Protestant ministers during the sample week. Four of the Christian chaplains speak the Korean language, and two speak Chinese.

Because there are about 155,000 prisoners of war separated into about 30 compounds, the seven religious leaders hold several services daily to give all the prisoners who wish to worship a chance to hear them.

Some of the communist prisoners, who are used to having religion suppressed in their totalitarian homelands, sometimes try to obstruct the religious services.

A few prisoners have crowded close to the chaplain and shouted communist songs to try to interrupt the prayers and meditation of their fellow prisoners. But the vast majority of the prisoners regard participation in religious worship as a privilege they do not choose to miss.

# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 14 March 1952

SOVIETS CONTINUE TO HINDER
UN PRISONER OF WAR PROBE

GENEVA, (USIS)--Columnist Olwen Williams writing in the Christian Science Monitor on the UN prisoner of war probe says:

"The recent session of the United Nations Commission on Prisoners of War seems at first sight to have been unable to accomplish anything, since the Soviet Union, the country in which the bulk of war prisoners are still held, refused to attend or submit information.

"The main purpose of this session, was none the less fulfilled, however, in the view of the chairman, J.G. Guerrero, Vice-President of the International Court of Justice. This was to make known, first to governments, and then to the many thousands of waiting people throughout the world, for whom this problem 'has a very personal meaning,' what the United Nations has been able to do in the way of appraising the evidence laid before the commission by the chief sufferers among the nations.

"The countries most directly interested in ventilating the whole problem are Germany and Japan, although the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Italy and France are also greatly concerned because of thousands of their nationals who are still detained in Russian prisoner of war camps as German prisoners of war. Most of these non-German war prisoners in Russia were forced to join the German Army, and have few identity papers left in their possession to prove their case.

"The United States representative, Donald G. Blaisdell, spoke, not only for the United States, but also for those countries participating from humanitarian motives, Great Britain, Australia and so on, when he said:

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"The United States representative, Donald G. Blaisdell, spoke, not only for the United States, but also for those countries participating from humanitarian motives, Great Britain, Australia and so on, when he said:

"It is regrettable that the Soviet Union, which holds the key to the mystery of the missing men, has thus far refused its cooperation." He emphasized that the world must presist in its effort "until the last of these unfortunate persons has returned.'

"United States representative Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, dismissed the Soviet claim that all prisoners of war had been repatriated as inacceptable, because of the overwhelming evidence to the contrary. He deplored the 'total absense of information regarding hundreds of thousands of human beings' as a 'flagrant violation of accepted international legal and moral standards.'

"British delegate, G. S. Beith, supported the United States standpoint 'with the utmost vigor.' He said that the commission to be really effective, should be entitled to act as a recognized international authority.

"The German delegation, headed by Herr Von Trutzschler, said that the work of the commission was being watched with 'anxious interest by hundreds of thousands of families in Germany today.' He submitted reliable statistics, listing by name 100,000 German prisoners of war and the prison camps where they are held.

MORE

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"This, he said, is only a minute fraction of the numbers concerned. The total number of missing war prisoners and civilian detainees has been estimated by the German federal and state governments at about 1,300,000. Thousands of Germans--soldiers and civilians --are also said to be held in Czechoslovakia, Poland the former East Prussia, and the Danubian satellite countries.

"The Japanese delegate also gave statistics as to numbers still held in Russia totaling some 370,000, if China and Korea are included He spoke particularly at this session of a group of 326 Japanese nurses now in Chinese captivity, whose whereabouts are known. He also thanked the U.N. and voluntary agencies like the Red Cross and YMCA for their help in this matte .

"The French representative told of unsuccessful negotiations with the Soviet authorities on repatriation of citizens of Alsace-Lorraine taken prisoner along with German troops on the Eastern front.

"The fate of some 65,000 Italian soldiers taken prisoner on the Russian front, is still unknown, according to the Italian delegate. In addition, 21,000 Italian soldiers and civilians disappeared on the Balkan front, and many are still believed interned in Albania. On this latter question, the commission decided to ask the Albanian Government for information. The Italian case will also be forwarded to the Soviet Government."

# # # # #

MANILA PAPER SAYS COMMUNISM
MEANS MISERY, POVERTY

MANILA, (USIS)--Through economic and political enslavement of the people, communism imposes the conditions of poverty and misery that it promises to alleviate.

The Manila Times makes this editorial comment in connection with a statement by United States Ambassador Chester Bowles on U.S. aid to India. In his statement, Bowles stressed that America sought "not to fight communism" but to help India combat misery, hunger and disease.

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The Manila Times makes this editorial comment in connection with a statement by United States Ambassador Chester Bowles on U.S. aid to India. In his statement, Bowles stressed that America sought "not to fight communism" but to help India combat misery, hunger and disease.

The Manila newspaper agrees with Bowles that communism is not responsible for these conditions in every country. In the case of India, it points out, poverty, misery and disease, recurrent famines and plagues, have existed for centuries. The Times points out, however, that to the extent they prevail today these conditions provide a fertile ground for communism.

In the Times view then, "Mr. Bowles is right when he says that America's prime purpose in India is to fight the conditions of misery to which the inception and growth of communism is incidental."

But says the Manila paper: "He might have added that the fight against the conditions that make communism possible must include a struggle against the conditions which a victorious communism would impose--and which in the final analysis will keep the people in the same state of misery and poverty.

"For it is not alone the political rights of the free man that communism destroys. It also destroys the economic security which men can only assure to themselves if they are free politically.

"What shall it profit a man if he receives food, when the means of producing food is taken away from him, and given to an oligarchy of officials? Or if he is given work, but the proceeds of his labor are taken away from him in the interest of a thing called 'the socialist state'."

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 14 March 1952

EDITORS: Following is another in the series of commentaries, by Guy Sims Fitch, noted American [redacted] correspondent.

ECONOMIC LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES

by

Guy Sims Fitch

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Still further conversion of Soviet industry to direct armament production is likely in the months ahead, according to U.S. economists who have studied the 1952 Soviet budget. They predict the bulk of the increased Soviet military outlays will be used to raise the output of guns, tanks, atom bombs and other weapons.

Direct military expenditures listed in the budget adopted by the Supreme Soviet totaled 113,800,000,000 rubles, an increase of 18 percent over last year's figure. However, the Soviet budget contains many military items not so listed which bring planned military expenditures, concealed or otherwise, to more than half of the total budget of 476,900,000,000 rubles (about 119,225,000,000 dollars at the official exchange rate) and close to one-third of the gross national product.

In contrast, about eight percent of the gross national product of North Atlantic Treaty nations is being applied to defense programs. For the United States, the proportion is about 15 percent.

According to analysts here, even the allotment for direct military costs of the Soviet Union is some 43 percent higher than in 1949, the last full year before the Korean conflict, and exceeds even the military expenditures during 1942, the first full calendar year of Soviet participation in World War II.

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As a result of artificial price cuts for basic industrial materials, the purchasing power of the Soviet military ruble is now appreciably greater than it was in 1949. Consequently, it is believed that this year's overall output of military items may rise as much as 25 percent over the already high production volume achieved last year.

Because the facilities for producing tractors, trucks, locomotives and similar products for the civilian economy will probably have to be converted to arms production, a reduced output of such goods is believed likely. In fact, the reshaping of Russia's civilian goods output to direct armament appears already well advanced.

For example, Soviet figures on tractor production show how conversion to tank manufacture is being pushed. The number of tractors supplied to Soviet farms during 1951 was reduced to 137,000 (in terms of 15 horsepower units) from 180,000 in 1950 and 150,000 in 1949.

The increased tempo of direct military production also is likely to slow down the expansion of basic industrial facilities such as steel mills and to force the Soviets to rely even more on maximum utilization of existing facilities. That is because steel used for military equipment cannot to be used to create basic facilities.

MORE

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Harry Schwartz, Russian expert of the New York Times, points out another development which the Soviet armament drive is likely to bring.

"As Soviet domestic output of civilian machinery declines or remains stagnant," writes Mr. Schwartz, "Soviet efforts to import such items, plus raw materials--such as nonferrous metals--in very short supply, will increase correspondingly. Next month's International Economic Conference in Moscow is expected to be the main propaganda center of such efforts to break down present barriers impending Soviet importation of badly needed items required to complement the present armament-distorted domestic production pattern."

# # # # #

'DIPLOMACY IS A TWO WAY STREET'

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Herald Tribune editorial titled "Diplomacy Is A Two Way Street" declares:

"The Western nations--including the United States--have imposed their restrictions upon the travel of Soviet emissaries 'reluctantly' because no free society willingly establishes barriers to free movement within its borders and because the privileged status of diplomats in particular has been one of the oldest tributes paid by warring man to the hope of a more peaceful world. But it was manifestly impossible to tolerate a state of affairs in which Russia and her satellites derived simultaneously all the benefits of their own policy of secrecy and suspicion as well as of the hospitality accorded their envoys in the free nations. Russian treatment of foreign representatives, walled in, spied upon, cut off from all communication with Russian subjects, as well as the manner in which Russian diplomatic personnel abused the freedom they have been accorded in the West built up public reaction which had to be heeded.

"Moreover, it has become apparent that holding up the example of freedom to the Kremlin was like scattering money before a klepto-

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"Moreover, it has become apparent that holding up the example of freedom to the Kremlin was like scattering money before a kleptomaniac. It did not fill the Russians with a remorseful desire to reciprocate; rather, it was taken as an open invitation to exploit a one-sided situation for all the communists could extract. Probably it would be naive to assume that moderate retaliation ordered by the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands will produce any marked effect on Soviet policy toward diplomats. American intimation that if Russian regulations are relaxed, the course of this country will be 're-examined' can be considered chiefly an expression of a pious hope for the record. But the Soviet Union has been placed on notice that patience of the West in these matters, as well as of affairs of greater import, is not inexhaustible; that diplomatic privileges are reciprocal and not designed for exclusive enjoyment of the Russian Foreign Office. The lesson may be of value. It should certainly help the morale of that harrassed group of exiles, the diplomatic colony in Moscow."

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

PRESS RELEASE: 13 March 1952

GERM PROPAGANDA LATEST TWIST
IN COMMUNIST 'BIG LIE'

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A Washington Star editorial titled "Germ Propaganda" declares:

"According to the Peiping Radio, extraordinary emergency measures are being taken to combat bubonic plague in communist-controlled North Korea. The announcement has followed ten days of strident propaganda broadcasts--from Russia, Rumania and Albania, as well as from Red China--accusing the United States of waging germ warfare. The charge, which has been denied vehemently by General Ridgway's United Nations Command, may be dismissed for what it is--a colossal lie. Still, it serves as another good example of how the Kremlin and its minions make the most of any event that can be exploited in their ceaseless effort to spread anti-American poison throughout the world.

"Judging from the Peiping announcement, there can be little doubt that the North Koreans, together perhaps with the Chinese 'volunteers', are suffering an epidemic of some sort and that it is serious. But whether it is actually bubonic plague, or cholera, or smallpox, or a mixture of all three, is not clear. The communist broadcasts in Europe and Asia have given out differing descriptions. The only thing they have agreed upon is that it has been caused by American 'bacterial weapons' and that it constitutes a 'horrible crime' proving that the United States is mankind's worst enemy. Needless to say, no mention has been made of General Ridgway's denial or of the U.N. charge that the propaganda is a 'cover up' for failure on the part of the Reds to provide adequate protection against natural scourges that can be prevented by proper hygiene, inoculation and other measures.

"The truth, however, never interferes with the communists

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"The truth, however, never interferes with the communists. In this particular instance, besides trying to convince the Chinese and North Koreans that the sickness is American-made, they have been doing their best to sell the same story to as many people as possible elsewhere in the world. It is the sort of thing that can do us damage, even though we may think that only a gullible handful will believe such propaganda. Accordingly, speaking for itself and the U.N. Command, the United States should insist that the accusers agree to an impartial Red Cross inquiry of the sort proposed by Secretary Acheson. The epidemic, whatever it is, may be hurting the enemy, but it can hurt us too if we do not counter the Reds' lying version of it."

# # # # #

TOURIST EXPENDITURES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States Commerce Department this week released the amount of expenditures of Americans who travelled abroad last year. Americans spent 733,000,000 dollars for foreign travel in 1951, 6,000,000 dollars more than in 1950. The figure does not include 282,000,000 dollars spent on international air travel and ocean fares, of which 137,000,000 dollars went to foreign ships and planes and 145,000,000 dollars went to United States carriers.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG No. 775006

TRUMAN M.S.P. REPORT "MOST ENCOURAGING,"
MANILA PAPER SAYS

MANILA, (USIS)--President Truman's first report on the implementation of the global Mutual Security Program is "a most encouraging document particularly to peoples who live on the fringes of communist controlled areas." It will "cause much uneasiness in the communist camp, for it enumerates not what the United States plans to do to contain subversion but what the United States has accomplished so far to achieve that end." This evaluation was expressed in a recent editorial in the Manila Chronicle.

Observing that "There is no question that a long way still has to be traveled by America and her allies to secure the democratic world against the communist threat," the paper points out that "During the brief period in which the Mutual Security Program has been in operation, effective steps toward safety and security have been effected." The Chronicle cites "the commendable pace of economic rehabilitation going on in the Far East" as an example.

The Manila paper points out, however, that American aid--no matter how large in amount--can be of no value unless the governments of Asia take effective action to improve the living standards of their people.

In his report on the Mutual Security Program, President Truman said that economic reforms, particularly in the agriculture field, must be accomplished in order to improve social conditions and raise living standards "to the level at which the peoples of Southeast Asia can obtain the tangible benefits of democratic methods and gain the necessary confidence in their own political organizations. Unless this is done," he said "the fledgling governments of the area will prove easy prey to the forces of subversion and aggression."

In the words of the Chronicle, "Experience has shown that reactionary governments are the most effective allies of communist forces anywhere, especially in Asia."

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In the words of the Chronicle, "Experience has shown that reactionary governments are the most effective allies of communist forces anywhere, especially in Asia."

The Manila paper considers the most logical solution to the Asian problem President Truman's recommendation that plans to raise agricultural output in Asia include consideration of the distribution of land and agricultural income, institutional and economic reforms in taxation, land tenure, rentals, price regulation and credit measures to give the farmer a more equitable share in the fruits of his labor.

"The cause of peace and democracy in the Far East can only be served," the Manila paper concludes, "if the governments of Asia do their part by making these recommendations a basic part of their national policy."

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 13 March 1952

AMERICANS COMPUTE THEIR 1951 TAX

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--This week some 42,000,000 Americans are burning the midnight oil as they sit bent over their 1951 income tax forms. And as they sharpened their pencils for use in determining the amount of their 1951 income they must pay beginning on March 15, their radios and television sets almost daily carried explanations of the use their Government is making of the tax money.

But the American taxpayer really needs no explanation of the uses made of his tax money. Every cent in taxes he pays is the result of legislation which his duly elected representatives in the U.S. Congress have adopted after widely publicized debate.

He knows that the tax increases voted since the communist invasion of Korea--two income tax increases and three corporation tax increases--are necessary. He knows that the price of peace means expenditures for defense at home, for military assistance to other nations seeking peace, for aid to underdeveloped areas which must build up their economic structure.

Who is the American taxpayer?

Virtually every American with income is a taxpayer. When the 1951 income tax returns are filed it will be found that some 1,500,000 of the taxpayers were Americans with incomes of under 1,000 dollars during the year. In all, nearly 34,000,000 taxpayers will show incomes of under 5,000 dollars.

About 6,300,000 will show incomes of between 5,000 and 10,000 dollars. And 95,000 taxpayers are expected to show incomes of over 50,000 dollars each.

All together, the individual income taxes of Americans will provide about 29,300,000,000 dollars. The balance of the 62,600,000,000 dollars to be raised by taxes--federal, state and

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All together, the individual income taxes of Americans will provide about 29,300,000,000 dollars. The balance of the 62,600,000,000 dollars to be raised by taxes--federal, state and local--will come from non individual types of levies. Luxury items, such as cosmetics, liquor and theater tickets are large sources of revenue in this category.

From President Truman himself the American taxpayers received the clearest, world-wide picture of the role he must take in support of the U.S. Mutual Security Program. He heard the President's call for another appropriation of nearly 8,000,000,000 dollars for military, economic and technical assistance abroad

In his message President Truman explained perhaps more plainly and more realistically than ever how much collective security means to America's own safety. In the words of the President;"Aid to other nations is not charity, not a handout, but an action dictated by wisdom."

"The nations being aided," Truman reminded his fellow Americans, "are friends, not satellites, and that is why they can be trusted. The unconquerable power of the free world," the President said, "lies in the fact that loyalties are not coerced."

In answer to calls from some sources for reducing the proposed expenditures, President Truman said such calls certainly are popular, especially in a year when the United States elects a President, as well as all members of its House of Representatives, and one-third

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of its Senators. But, he said, as he spoke to Americans over all television and radio networks, "I think most of you will agree with me that we would be better off to win the fight against communism than to win any particular election."

# # # # #

'UNNEUTRAL RUSSIA'

KANSAS CITY, (USIS)--A Kansas City Star editorial titled "Unneutral Russia" declares:

"With straight faces, the Red truce delegates are insisting that Russia should be represented on the proposed team of 'neutral' observers to supervise whatever kind of peace that might come out of the Korean fighting. Our spokesmen are opposed to this because they know Russia to be anything but a neutral. Now General Ridgway's headquarters has documented this stand by releasing a previously secret report.

"It states and then proceeds to prove that 'the main source of supply for present Chinese Communist forces...in Korea...is from Soviet furnished materiel'. There follows a long list of the various types of guns, vehicles and other equipment captured by United Nations troops during the last year and a half.

"All of these items are of Soviet make or design except for a small amount of Japanese arms which were seized by the Russians at the close of World War II and later issued to the North Korean Army when it was organized and trained by Soviet officers. Some of the Soviet guns are models developed as far back as 1927 but they are described as having been effective in Korea. This suggests that the Russians have been turning some of their older equipment over to their Oriental allies.

"The Russians certainly suspect and probably know by now that the U.S. Army collected and catalogued all articles of Soviet military equipment that could be found on the battlefields of Germany near the close of the Second World War. Ordnance intelligence teams

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"The Russians certainly suspect and probably know by now that the U.S. Army collected and catalogued all articles of Soviet military equipment that could be found on the battlefields of Germany near the close of the Second World War. Ordnance intelligence teams assembled these items at the same time they were rounding up all types of German weapons. Thus it is a simple matter to compare captured materiel in Korea with what was obtained in Europe seven years ago.

"Throughout the Korean war Russia has pretended to be standing aside in neutrality. Yet it is perfectly obvious that the aggression was ordered, masterminded, organized and supplied by the Soviet Union. The only missing element has been the Russian Army, which has let others do its fighting for it. It is therefore the phoniest of hypocrisies for the Red delegates at Panmunjom to claim for Russia the right to become a 'neutral' truce supervisor.

"Russia is no more disinterested in the Korean war than we are. The only way Russia could properly be accepted for the armistice commission would be to have the United States represented on it and to acknowledge in honesty that it is not a neutral body."

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

PRESS RELEASE: 13 March 1952

DESCRIPTION OF UNITED STATES PRIMARY ELECTIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Recently the state of New Hampshire, one of the smallest among the forty-eight United States, chose its delegates to the Republican and Democratic nominating conventions in what is called a 'primary election'. New Hampshire is one of sixteen states which hold primaries. The other states retain the older practice of choosing their delegations at state conventions--meetings of party members.

The delegations will in turn, of course, participate in the nomination of the presidential candidates of the two parties in June and July, in the city of Chicago.

A word or two is in order about the primary election system, what it is, why it came about, how it works. The idea of a primary election is relatively new. The first one was instituted in 1905, in the state of Wisconsin.

The primary system varies in the different states, but its essential principle is that the state holds an election for party delegates. Backers of one or another leading candidate for the presidential nomination then offer alternative delegations. In some states, these delegations are legally pledged to vote for an Eisenhower or a Taft or a Kefauver or a Truman for a certain number of ballots at the convention.

In some states, this pledging is on the honor system. In some, such as New York, delegates may not be pledged.

What happened in New Hampshire is that Republican Party members chose among delegates pledged to Senator Taft, those pledged to General Eisenhower, those pledged to General MacArthur, and those pledged to ex-Governor Stassen. General MacArthur's name, on the

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In New Hampshire in addition there was a place on the ballot where voters could mark their preference for the individual candidate --they could choose directly among Taft, Eisenhower or Stassen. But this preference is not binding on the delegates it simply tells them how strongly New Hampshire voters feel, and guides the delegates in their decision on voting at Chicago. For, of course, at Chicago, unless there is a quick decision in the first ballot or two, delegations will begin to change their minds, shifting to second choices, and so on.

If they did not, obviously, deadlock would persist, and no nomination would be possible. As it is, deadlocks do persist sometimes for very many ballots. The current rule for both parties is that a candidate to be nominated must have an absolute majority of convention delegates. The Democratic Party once had a stipulation for two-thirds of the vote, and the deadlocks this produced were historic.

The New Hampshire primary was a small one. Only fourteen Republican and twelve Democratic delegates were chosen, out of a total of some 1,200 for each party. The importance of New Hampshire's

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primary was that it is the first of the sixteen, and that it was the primary for which General Eisenhower made himself available in his now-famous January 7 statement. The contest between him and Senator Taft had been its engrossing feature.

There will be another primary in Minnesota next week, and in the month of April there will be no less than seven. The last of them will be June 3, in California and South Dakota.

If in the course of election contests, American differences seem magnified out of proportion, the world must recall that the United States has held elections repeatedly in the midst of major wars, in prosperity and depression, under all conceivable circumstances--and that the fundamental unity of the country has survived. The differences among election candidates are differences among loyal rivals, determined to accept the verdict of the polls.

# # # # #

EPIDEMICS REPORTED ON CHINA MAINLAND

HONG KONG, (USIS)--Epidemics of measles, smallpox, influenza, pneumonia and "relapsing fever" have broken out on the mainland of China, according to an official Chinese Communist dispatch.

The dispatch said the epidemics had occurred in "some areas" of Hopeh and Shangtung provinces in North China and north Anhwei in east-central China above the Yangtze River.

The dispatch, from the official Hsinhau News Agency, said "the diseases spread very fast" and that the number of "patients" in the Tinghsien administrative district of Hopeh had reached 38,000.

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PRESS ENDORSES TRAVEL
RESTRICTIONS ON RED DIPLOMATS

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--The Philadelphia Inquirer comments that "World communism got a series of jolts this week from the State

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PRESS ENDORSES TRAVEL
RESTRICTIONS ON RED DIPLOMATS

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--The Philadelphia Inquirer comments that "World communism got a series of jolts this week from the State Department and the Supreme Court. They were needed, but a long time coming."

According to the Inquirer, "The State Department's travel restrictions--on Russian diplomats, Tass News Agency attaches and employes of the Amtorg Purchasing Agency at New York--are not exactly rigorous."

"Incidentally," points out the Inquirer, "France has tied down Soviet diplomats and newspapermen in a similar way. Holland has restricted Russians, Rumanians and Hungarians to two of its 11 provinces. Other Allied nations are preparing to follow suit. Moscow's boorish game of kicking international decencies in the face is producing results that may be understood even in the Kremlin."

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

PRESS RELEASE: 11 March 1952

'WE WILL HAVE NO VACUUM IN JAPAN'

SAN FRANCISCO, (USIS)--In a recent editorial titled "We Will Have No Vacuum In Japan" the San Francisco Chronicle says:

"The leftists and the jingoists in Japan have set up a cry over the new Administrative Agreement that will keep American military forces in Japan for the indefinite future. Their agitation is not unexpected. Nevertheless, their pitch to the Japanese people that the agreement is 'traitorous', a 'sell-out', and 'a high price to pay for peace' should not go unchallenged.

"No aggressor nation in history ever had it so good in defeat.

"Eleven years and two months ago, while a couple of gentlemen named Nomura and Kurusu were soothing our apprehensions in Washington Pearl Harbor came under an attack whose savagery and effectiveness were vastly enhanced by the factor of absolute treachery. From the Japanese viewpoint it was a no-quarter contest. Yamamoto was voicing a national aspiration with his premature talk of riding a white horse up Pennsylvania Avenue and dictating a peace in the White House. The ambition died hard. It did not dissolve under any change of heart, either. It died of bullets and bombs.

"We're not naive enough to suppose that the beaten Japanese have enjoyed the Occupation. The fact that they asked for it doesn't mean that it tasted any better when it came. We do suggest that they ought to be reminded now and then that the Occupation has been a far cry from the eye-for-an-eye treatment history gave them every cause to expect.

"From the first moment the Occupation was guided by the conviction that greater good for all would come of trying to restore Japan to an eventual place of dignity and usefulness among nations, than of trying to bleed her of enough wealth to make up for the devastation she had worked. The American taxpayers have poured several billions of their dollars into this project, and the signing of the

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"We're not naive enough to suppose that the beaten Japanese have enjoyed the Occupation. The fact that they asked for it doesn't mean that it tasted any better when it came. We do suggest that they ought to be reminded now and then that the Occupation has been a far cry from the eye-for-an-eye treatment history gave them every cause to expect.

"From the first moment the Occupation was guided by the conviction that greater good for all would come of trying to restore Japan to an eventual place of dignity and usefulness among nations, than of trying to bleed her of enough wealth to make up for the devastation she had worked. The American taxpayers have poured several billions of their dollars into this project, and the signing of the Japanese treaty last fall was, more than anything, a testimonial to the American confidence that this revolutionary project was well along toward completion. Japan was awarded a large degree of sovereignty, and promised the remainder at the earliest possible moment.

"No thinking Japanese can construe this pattern of American activity as betraying imperialist ambitions. If the United States had wanted to absorb Japan as, for example, Russia absorbed Czechoslovakia, it could have done it easily in 1945, or at any time since. That wasn't what the United States had in mind. It was a piece of unqualified good luck for all Japanese concerned with their own dignity and national sovereignty that it was the United States, not Russia, that controlled the peace signed in Tokyo Bay.

"The ambition which the United States entertains for Japan is simply stated, and obvious from this whole behavior pattern. We want to see a prosperous, productive, strong Japan, but a Japan supporting and living by the precepts of democracy, and vigorous in the defense of those precepts. As Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk said, the purpose of keeping our armed forces there is to make certain that no vacuum occurs into which Japan's only contiguous neighbor, Russia, could move. These forces will be withdrawn as soon as Japan is ready and able to guarantee her own integrity. For the United States to pull out sooner would jeopardize all that was gained

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in the Pacific war and all that has been accomplished in the subsequent slow and costly experiment in cultivating democratic thought and process in Japan."

# # # # #

AMERICAN UNIONISTS SCORE
MOSCOW CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--American labor leaders are declining an invitation to the Moscow Economic Conference in April in the belief that nothing could come of a conference "conducted under the watchful eyes" of the Soviet security police.

Al Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists, and Gordon Cole, editor of the union's magazine, the Machinist, said in reply to the invitation: "The International Association of Machinists is a free trade union dedicated to improving the working conditions and the standards of living of its members.

"Our union has nothing in common with representatives of labor fronts created by or captured by communist parties in Russian-controlled countries and used solely for the purpose of exploiting the workers through repressive legislation and labor conditions which no self-respecting American union member would ever tolerate."

The American trade union leaders said they believed "the invitations must have been sent by mistake."

The Soviet conference, they said, "is hardly an atmosphere suitable for true freedom of discussion." In American unions, they pointed out, "not only do we not have surveillance by Government officers, we bar the doors to plant managers and their representatives."

The letter went on to say:

"We are anxious and eager to establish communications with Russian working men and women and to help them achieve the 40 hour week, guaranteed hourly wages, and two days off without penalty each week, such as we have won. We are anxious and eager to lend a hand to the working people of Eastern Europe to help them restore

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# # # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: 11 March 1952

NEW M.S.A. AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FAR EAST ANNOUNCED; JAPAN BIG SUPPLIER

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Six Far East countries are authorized by the U.S. Mutual Security Agency to spend 3,497,000 dollars in new purchase approvals.

China (Formosa) was allotted 110,000 dollars, of which 45,000 was for brass and bronze and other products from the U.S., Japan and Canada; 56,000 for industrial machinery, including office machines, appliances and parts from the U.S. and Japan; and 9,000 dollars for copper and copper products from the U.S., Japan and Canada.

Burma was authorized 45,000 dollars for scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies.

The sum of 1,294,000 dollars was allotted to Indo-China, of which 1,250,000 was for raw cotton from the U.S.; 35,000 for motor vehicles and spare parts from the United Kingdom; 2,000 for scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies from the U.S.; and 7,000 dollars for technical assistance.

Indonesia was authorized 20,000 dollars for machine tools from the U.S., France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan, and 54,000 dollars for technical assistance.

The sum of 1,900,000 dollars was allotted the Philippines for commodities and equipment for public road construction from the U.S. and Japan, and 20,000 dollars for technical assistance.

Thailand was authorized 40,000 dollars for technical assistance; 6,000 for engines and turbines from the U.S. and Japan; 4,000 for scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies, and 4,000 dollars for powdered 2-D weed killer from the U.S.

These authorizations brought the cumulative total of ECA-MSA

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These authorizations brought the cumulative total of ECA-MSA assistance to Far East countries to 759,892,000 dollars.

# # # # #

SOVIET WAR MACHINE BUDGET
INCREASED SAYS N.Y. TIMES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial commenting on the Soviet Union's new budget opines:

"The 1952 budget of the Soviet Union, announced recently, gives us some most illuminating information. For this year direct military appropriation is slated to be almost 114,000,000,000 rubles, a peacetime record some eighteen percent above last year's figure, which had been a previous peacetime high. As compared with 1949, the last full year before the Korean conflict, this year's Soviet military budget in ruble terms is some forty-three percent higher. Even taken at face value, in other words, the official data of the Soviet budget provides the clearest evidence of intensified Soviet armament.

"But as is so often true with Soviet figures, data themselves do not tell the whole story. Since 1949 there have been a series of price cuts, particularly at the beginning of 1950 and at the beginning of this year, which have substantially reduced the cost of many items entering into the military budget, including metals,

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machinery, gasoline and the like. The result has been that the purchasing power of the Soviet military ruble is now appreciably greater than it was in 1949. If we make the most modest assumption that this purchasing power in 1952 is only ten percent higher than in 1949 we must conclude that the real value of this year's military budget is almost sixty percent higher than the corresponding figure three years ago. The true percentage may be much higher.

"Soviet propagandists will, of course, argue that the military budget this year is only about twenty-five percent of all scheduled expenditures, a smaller percentage than in our own budget. Seriousness of this reasoning is evident, however, on any consideration of the vastly greater scope of the Soviet budget as compared with our own. Moreover, Soviet prices for military goods are relatively much lower than prices for non military commodities, so that even in any one year the ruble assigned for armament purchases has more real purchasing power than the ruble appropriated for education or social services. In short, no amount of statistical juggling can hide the hard fact that the Soviet leaders are expanding their military might as rapidly as possible, using peace propaganda only to confuse and bedevil the free world."

# # # # #

PREAMBLE TO FREEDOM OF PRESS ETHICS
CODE APPROVED BY U.N. GROUP

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., (USIS)--Voluntary action on the part of newsmen to seek the truth and to maintain the highest sense of responsibility is called for in the preamble to the Code of Ethics being worked out by the United Nations sub-commission on freedom of information and of the press.

Final action on the preamble was taken last week over the objections of the Soviet representative, whose amendment against "war propaganda" and "fascist-nazi views" was rejected, paragraph by paragraph.

China's representative, P. H. Chang, described the Soviet proposal as a plan to prevent newsmen from writing about nations with

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China's representative, P. H. Chang, described the Soviet proposal as a plan to prevent newsmen from writing about nations with plans of aggression. Carrol Binder, the U.S. representative, described it as a plan which actually would result in state regimentation of journalists.

Adoption of the full preamble, by a vote of six to one, with three abstentions, followed adoption of two individual paragraphs of the preamble. They read:

"Whereas; that freedom will be better safeguarded when the personnel of the press and of all other media of information constantly strive to maintain through their voluntary action the highest sense of responsibility, being conscious of a moral obligation to be truthful and to search for the truth in reporting, in explaining and in interpreting facts; therefore, the following code of ethics is proclaimed as a standard of professional conduct for all engaged in the gathering, transmission and dissemination of news and information and in commenting thereon."

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

PRESS RELEASE: 10 March 1952

TRUMAN'S FOREIGN AID SPEECH
LAUDED BY NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times commenting editorially on President Truman's recent broadcast to the American people says:

"In his message to Congress, followed up by an address to the nation, President Truman has presented the most powerful and persuasive arguments yet made for continuing our military and economic aid to our allies and friends abroad as an essential part of a larger program to avert a new world war and preserve peace, to enhance our own national security, and to save our civilization. The plea was framed in full awareness of the fact that our huge defense costs and the exigencies of an election year have produced mounting opposition to what is called 'foreign spending' at a moment when our previous expenditures on that score are beginning to produce results beyond anything that could be expected a few years ago. For that reason Mr. Truman does not confine himself to arguing the absolute and urgent necessity for the 7,900,000,000 dollars he requests for the Mutual Security Program for the coming fiscal year; he also anticipates and answers the arguments of the opposition and appeals to congressional statesmanship to see the program through. His arguments and answers will be difficult to refute.

"The keynote of his plea, which is also the keynote of our whole foreign policy, is that we are preparing for peace, not war, and that this peace can be assured in our present-day world only through collective strength, which is also the best insurance of our security. In answer to communist propaganda, which always attributes to others what the communists plan themselves, Mr. Truman points out anew that, however large our defense expenditures, they are not and cannot be large enough to create a military machine for aggression. But he also emphasizes anew that we are confronted with the grim threat of Soviet aggression, which proceeds on the principle of 'divide and conquer' and seeks to pick off the free nations one by

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"In line with this reasoning, which the founders of this nation applied to the states of this continent and which we must now expand to other states in the free world, Mr. Truman presents the plain fact that we are in absolute and urgent need of allies and friends abroad, and that we cannot achieve national security whthout them. He points out, in reply to 'blind' isolationists who would retreat to our own shores and gamble our security on the one card of air and naval power, that we need many raw materials from outside of the Western Hemisphere, that without allies and friends abroad the threat of aggression would come much closer to our shores, and that in abandoning them we would cripple ourselves militarily and economically. Our help to them is, therefore, not charity but enlightened self-interest. Beyond that, however, in abandoning them we would also abandon not only our own principles but also the leadership of the free world, which history has thrust upon us, and would thereby destroy whatever hope there be that the democratic counter-offensive will some day burst the bonds of tyranny.

"More, Mr. Truman stresses that the funds requested are absolutely necessary to the success of the Mutual Security Program. For unless we provide them our allies will be unable to fulfill their

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part in it, and our friends in the less-developed areas of the world will be unable to fight the 'stomach communism' that exploits their poverty. In that connection Mr. Truman details at length how much has already been achieved, despite difficulties and occasional frustrations, in raising Europe's defensive strength and setting it on the road to unification, and how much can be achieved through Point Four aid in solving the problems of Asia. As a further point, Mr. Truman stresses that 'foreign' aid is the most economical program for increasing our own defensive strength because the dollar goes much further abroad and yields at least twice as great a return in Europe as it would over here. Finally, Mr. Truman declares, the 'economizers' to the contrary, that the cost of the Mutual Security Program is well within our economic capacity because of our increasing production that permits a defense program totaling 64,000,000,000 dollars without seriously impairing our civilian economy.

"But Mr. Truman's most convincing argument is his picture of the alternative we face if the Mutual Security Program fails. That alternative, he points out, could only be an intensified mobiliization which would not only cost much more but would also lead to rationing, increased controls and central regimentation beyond anything we have known. To abandon mutual security, he declares would be to abandon a low-cost plan for national security in favor of a high-cost plan of national insecurity, coupled with a retreat that would represent national suicide. We are confident that the nation will sustain Mr. Truman in this analysis."

# # # # #

JAPANESE TOYS EXHIBITED IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Japan is one of twelve countries which will display sample products from their toy industries at the second International Toy Exhibition which opens here March 10.

Space for this year's exhibit is twice that for the first show last year when demand for display space exceeded available area by 100 per cent.

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The Journal of Commerce says that the demand for space indicates "American children (and many of their parents) may be playing with more imported toys this year than before."

Show official Gottfried Neuburger says "This year the demand has again doubled. That means next year's show will be at least twice as large as the one this year." There will be twenty-six displays this year from twelve countries.

Diplomats and other officials from various countries will attend the opening of the show. One from each country will present a toy, typical of his country, to an American child as a note of international goodwill.

The Journal says "Toys this year will show a wide range in children's wonderland, as hundreds of ingenious makers vie for popularity--and sales. From Japan will come, among others, mechanical animals, including birds with feathered wings which fly and sound their calls."

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

PRESS RELEASE: 10 March 1952

JAPAN-U.S. WOMEN'S CLUB
FORMED IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A group of Japanese and American women living in Washington last week celebrated the Japanese annual Doll Festival at a colorful meeting which inaugurated the activities of the Japan-U.S. Women's Club, recently formed in Washington.

The newly formed group met at the home of Mrs. Takechi Watanabe, wife of the financial advisor of the Japanese Government Overseas Agency.

The club is composed of wives of Japanese officials on duty in Washington and American women whose interest in Japan and the Japanese people stems from recent residence in that country.

The club plans to expand to include all Japanese and American women in the Washington area who wish to join. Its purpose is to promote a fuller mutual understanding between the Eastern and Western cultures and to help the Japanese women to feel at home in the United States, in return for the gracious hospitality they have shown wives of American officials living in Japan.

Some of the Japanese women who are members of the club are Mrs. Ryuji Takeuchi, whose husband is Chief of the Japanese Government Overseas Agency; Mrs. Y. Ando, Mrs. Chigoro Sugiyama, Mrs. Zenei Imai, Mrs. Keiichi Matsumura, Mrs. K. Tsurumi, Mrs. Harumi Takeuchi, Mrs. Masae Sawaki, Mrs. Shun-ichi Yamanaka, and Mrs. Akiro Yamato, all wives of the assistant representatives at the Government agency.

# # # # #

'DEMOCRACY IN INDIA'

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A Washington

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# # # # #

'DEMOCRACY IN INDIA'

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A Washington Star editorial titled "Democracy In India" says:

India has reason to be proud of the way it has gone through its first nation-wide elections since achieving independence. Just now completed, the elections began four months ago amid misgivings about how the uneducated masses would vote in response to demagogic appeals by the communists and other charlatans among the candidates. The misgivings, however, have turned out to be quite ill-founded. With most of the results in, the Indian people--the largest unfettered electorate in the world---have demonstrated a democratic political maturity that should be encouraging alike to themselves and to every free people throughout the globe.

"All told, out of a total of 176,000,000 Indians eligible to take part in this great trek to the polls, about 100,000,000--more than half of them women--have made use of their newly acquired franchise to elect representatives of their own choice to 22 state legislative assemblies and to the Central Federal Parliament. With the ballot count virtually complete, Prime Minister Nehru's National Congress Party has won absolute majorities in 18 of the assemblies, the biggest membership bloc in each of the four others, and an overwhelming margin of victory in the Parliament. In the latter, the party's candidates now hold no fewer than 363 of the 496 seats, with the communists trailing as an extremely poor second with only 27.

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"Mr. Nehru, together with his followers, thus has scored a notable personal triumph. By the same token, because they have turned thumbs down on demagogues and refused to be taken in by the siren song of the communists, the vast masses of India's voters--in spite of having much to complain about--have won a victory, too, a victory for the democratic process. This has been their first such test as an independent nation, and they have made a decidedly impressive showing in it.

"On the strength of that showing, and assuming that the Congress Party serves them well in promoting the country's progress, they seem admirably equipped to carry on successfully with their great experiment in self-rule.

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NEW U.S. STAMP HONORS N.A.T.O.

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--A recent Philadelphia Inquirer editorial titled "New United States Stamp for N.A.T.O." declares:

"The United States has announced that a new postage stamp commemorating the third anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will be issued on April 4. With N.A.T.O. scheduled to have a new flag, it will be well equipped with symbols.

"Our commemorative stamps do serve to mark history. But sometimes they remind us of the queer turns which history takes. During the Second World War, for example, the United States issued a set of 13 stamps in honor of the nations overrun by Hitler. All were countries we sought to liberate.

"Yet today, of those same countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Albania have been overrun by Stalin. Korea is half-overrun and wholly at war. Greece escaped Stalin's conquest by a narrow margin. And Austria is, at best, both divided and menaced.

"The new N.A.T.O. stamp is inscribed 'Peace, Strength, Freedom.' Let's hope it can restore them to all of those nations overrun by tyrants not once but twice in a single generation."

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# # # # #

PUERTO RICANS CHOOSE
NEW CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A Washington Post editorial titled "Caribbean Charter" says:

"Puerto Rico's new constitution, voted by a huge majority, is a remarkable document. In it the people of this Caribbean island dependence have voted to constitute themselves a Commonwealth--or, as the constitution phrases it in Spanish, a Free Associated State--of the United States. The fact that the constitution is wholly the product of the Puerto Ricans themselves is an effective answer to the propaganda charges that Puerto Rico is being held in a sort of bondage. This is anti-colonialism at its best.

"Credit for this realistic approach to Puerto Rico's problems belong to Gov. Luis Munoz Marin and delegate Antonio Fecnos-Isern. The fact is that neither independence nor statehood is a practicable alternative now because of Puerto Rico's economic dependence on the mainland. The island is still an underdeveloped region, but great strides are being made by the Puerto Ricans themselves, under the leadership of Governor Munoz, in improving their economic status. We are confident that Congress will approve the new constitution and that it will be equally sympathetic if and when the Puerto Ricans wish more formal independence."

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

PRESS RELEASE: 8 March 1952

LOWEST INCOME GROUP BENEFITS MOST
UNDER GROWING U.S. ECONOMY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--U.S. families in the lowest income group are the greatest benefactors of the nation's increased production.

This conclusion, reached by a group of U.S. economists after comprehensive studies of the distribution of the nation's income, was reported recently in the New York Times.

The report shows: Where three out of four families had incomes of less than 2,000 dollars a year in 1939, only one out of three fell into that class ten years later.

In the late 1930's one family in about 50 was in the 5,000 dollar and over income class, and one out of 100 was in the 10,000 dollar and over class. In the late 1940's one family out of six was in the 5,000 dollar and over class, and one out of 20 in the 10,000 dollar and over class.

The share of the upper one percent of income receivers in total income has declined in 35 years from 16 percent to nine percent.

Commenting on the findings, the Times said:

"The changes that have taken place in the distribution of income are not only important as measures of the performance of democracy and modern capitalism, but they disclose one of the elements of strength in the economy of the United States."

The newspaper attributed the upward income trends in the United States to "a series of developments." It said:

"The growth of progressive management and of free trade unions produced a large increase in wage rates and earnings, particularly of low-paid workers. The persistence of high levels of employment

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The newspaper attributed the upward income trends in the United States to "a series of developments." It said:

"The growth of progressive management and of free trade unions produced a large increase in wage rates and earnings, particularly of low-paid workers. The persistence of high levels of employment increased annual incomes and family incomes as did, to a lesser extent, social legislation. Wage control operated to reduce inequities. Subsidies to agriculture helped equalize farm incomes.

"But probably the most important factor is that three quarters of the great productivity gains of the efficient American economy were used to raise the living standard of the workers, and particularly the lowest paid workers."

The economists point out that the nation has about reached the limit of the usefulness of the income tax as a device for redistributing income. To raise the large revenues required for security at home and abroad, they contend, the tax must lie heavily on the brackets where income is concentrated--moderate sized incomes.

The Times says that while the United States has not completely solved the economic problem of poverty, no more than any other nation, the record "shows that modern capitalism, unlike socialism or fascism, has actually gone a long way toward solving it."

# # # # #

GUAM GOVERNMENT GIVEN
CONTROL OF PUBLIC DOMAIN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The U.S. territory of Guam is a step closer to self rule with the transfer of all the Pacific island's public domain lands to the local government. (MORE)

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U.S. Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman, announcing the transfer of the lands from the Interior Department, pointed out that the move is in accord with the established U.S. policy of encouraging self-determination for all peoples in U.S. territories.

The land involved amounts to some 30,000 acres or about 21 percent of the island's total area.

# # # # #

REDS PROVE APT PUPILS
OF HITLER'S 'BIG LIE'

BALTIMORE, (USIS)--The Baltimore Sun comments that "Communist propagandists throughout the world are exploiting the 'Big Lie' concerning epidemics of plague and cholera in North Korea. From Peiping to Bucharest the word is going out that Americans are dropping germ-laden insects on communist troops and in communist rear areas."

According to the Sun, the propagandists "may know that any side starting an epidemic of plague or cholera or any other contagious disease would be running an immediate risk of having its own men imperiled, but they do not have to say so. The propagandists merely capitalize on the fact that the plague is virulent in North Korea and say that the Americans are the cause of it. The Americans can deny it--have denied it and will continue to deny it--but the denial does not have the appeal of the original 'Big Lie'. Hitler taught that fact, and the communists have been his apt pupils."

# # # # #

GREEK-TURKEY ADMITTANCE TO NATO
APPRECIATED, SAYS N.Y. TIMES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times says "the extension of the North Atlantic Alliance to the shores of the Aegean and Black Seas has been dramatically demonstrated by the visit of General Eisenhower to Turkey and Greece."

According to the Times, "These two countries had already been welcomed to the alli

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imperiled, but they do not have to say so. The propagandists merely capitalize on the fact that the plague is virulent in North Korea and say that the Americans are the cause of it. The Americans can deny it--have denied it and will continue to deny it--but the denial does not have the appeal of the original 'Big Lie'. Hitler taught that fact, and the communists have been his apt pupils."

# # # # #

GREEK-TURKEY ADMITTANCE TO NATO
APPRECIATED, SAYS N.Y. TIMES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times says "the extension of the North Atlantic Alliance to the shores of the Aegean and Black Seas has been dramatically demonstrated by the visit of General Eisenhower to Turkey and Greece."

According to the Times, "These two countries had already been welcomed to the alliance of free Wesern nations at Lisbon; General Eisenhower's visit underscores the importance which the other Allies attach to them as bulwarks of their right flank.

"Of course, the Turkish and Greek divisions do not command the vast division 'slice' that has become customary in the West, and they are not as well armed. But neither are they saddled with the vast train of supply, service and rear echelon troops which consumes such a vast proportion of Western manpower, and in battle they are likely to put as many men in the front line as any Western division. They should prove more than a match for any similar number of Soviet or satellite divisions.

"What is more, both Turkey and Greece are anxious to expand their forces within the limits of their own capacity and the aid furnished them under the Mutual Security Act. They well deserve whatever they can get, and they can be depended upon to make the best use of it."

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

PRESS RELEASE: 8 March 1952

EDITORS: Following is another in the series of commentaries, by Franklin Williams, noted American foreign correspondent.

FAR EAST LETTER

by

Franklin Williams

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--From the Prime Minister of India, from the President of the United States, and from a leading U.S. State Department official, have come--within the space of a few days--important statements that have caught the attention of the press and diplomatic circles.

At his first press conference since the Indian elections, Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi said he would co-operate to the best of his ability with the U.S. in the interest of world peace.

Nehru told newsmen that communism had failed in India because "the tactics of the Communist Party in India have been utterly disruptionist and injurious to those very ideals they put forward."

Worth noting is the point made by Nehru that the communists' policy is "conditioned by factors of extra-territorial allegiance which are objectionable." In other words, the fact that the allegiance of communists knows no national boundaries but is subservient to Moscow is particularly distasteful to one of the world's most respected and independent leaders--a leader who has clearly shown that he follows a policy which is not influenced or dictated by any other country.

While Nehru was answering newsmen's questions in New Delhi, his ambassador to America, B.R. Sen, was telling a Washington civic group of the historic basis for "fellow-feeling" between the two countries. Sen spoke of the common goals of India and the U.S.--

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Ambassador Sen said America's Declaration of Independence "has been an inspiration to India as well as to the rest of the world in the struggle for freedom, liberty and recognition of the innate dignity of man."

Speaking during a cold, persistent drizzle at the dedication of the Voice of America's floating transmitter, President Truman told the people of the world who were free to listen:

"The United States of America is working night and day to bring peace to the world. As President of the United States, I say with all my heart that we yearn for peace, and we want to work with all nations to secure peace."

Mr. Truman's words accurately reflected not only the hopes of the American people but the hopes of free people everywhere.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, John M. Allison told a Philadelphia forum audience that the aspirations of the peoples of the Far East are also the goals of the United States.

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The Truman and Allison speeches, and the mutuality of interests between India and the U.S. as expressed in the Nehru and Sen statements, are reminders of what Americans have been saying for many years.

Nineteen years ago, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated the U.S. to the policy of being a "good neighbor" and working for a world founded on freedom of speech and expression, freedom to worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

Such expressions of support for the hopes of the people of Asia show that the U.S. is, and has been, genuinely concerned with aiding Asians in reaching their goals of peace, progress and national fulfillment.

Such statements remind peoples everywhere that the basic aim of the people of America and their government is security and peace.

# # # # #

UN GROUP DISCUSS WORLD
CODE OF PRESS ETHICS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., (USIS)--A draft code of ethics for journalists through out the world is being discussed by the United Nation sub-commission on Freedom of Information and The Press.

Completion of the international code is the first job of the 12-nation group now meeting here in its fifth and final session.

Acting chairman Mahmoud Azmi Bey warned members of the subcommission at its first meeting recently that a "serious crisis" in the field of freedom of information has developed since the group met in Montevideo, Uruguay, nearly two years ago.

Carroll Binder, American representative, also told the group that a deepening "twilight and even darkness" was descending on news sources throughout the world.

After the completion of a draft code and recommendations for future UN activity in the field of freedom of information, members will take up the agenda item concerning adequacy of the news

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After the completion of a draft code and recommendations for future UN activity in the field of freedom of information, members will take up the agenda item concerning adequacy of the news available to peoples of the world and obstacles to the free flow of information to them.

The sub-commission is hearing comment by professional news and information organizations on the preliminary code of journalistic ethics drafted at the Montevideo meeting in May, 1950.

The preliminary draft was opposed by the American representative on the grounds that it would enable governments to restrict the free flow of news.

Binder told the sub-commission he considers it "inconceivable" that it could draft a code satisfactory both to "those who believe in no press controls and those who believe in both controls and indoctrination."

He assured the group, however, that he would participate fully in whatever the sub-commission chose to do in further developing and clarifying the draft code.

Nations represented on the sub-commission are Lebanon, Egypt, China, Yugoslavia, the Philippines, Uruguay, Chile, France, India, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

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

PRESS RELEASE: 7 March 1952

U.S. NEGRO LABOR SETS UP ANTI-RED GROUP

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The newly organized National Negro Labor Committee is dedicated to combatting any challenge to human rights.

The group, avowedly anti-communist, adopted its constitution at an organization meeting here recently.

The committee will work to improve conditions of individual Negroes, while also contributing to achievement of organized labor's objectives.

The nation's two largest labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, pledged to support the new group.

The organizational meeting drew 350 delegates from 75 trade unions. It adopted a constitution barring communists or members of communist-dominated unions from the committee. In a resolution, the national committee dedicated itself to "unswerving opposition to any and all forces that challenge democracy and liberty."

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POLISH GOV'T HOLDS U.S.
SOLDIER INCOMMUNICADO

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune in an editorial titled "The Missing Corporal" declares:

"The affair of Corporal Alexander S. Czarnecki, American citizen held behind the Iron Curtain since December, 1950, is an extremely strange story. It would be an incredible story if not for the fact that we have become only too well accustomed to communist forced conversions and forcible kidnappings. Corporal Czarnecki has been carried

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"The affair of Corporal Alexander S. Czarnecki, American citizen held behind the Iron Curtain since December, 1950, is an extremely strange story. It would be an incredible story if not for the fact that we have become only too well accustomed to communist forced conversions and forcible kidnappings. Corporal Czarnecki has been carried upon Army records as AWOL for more than a year. Nothing was heard from him until last May, when a letter apparently smuggled from prison in Czechoslovakia urgently asked the United States Government to come to his help. Official protests to the Czech Government brought no reaction until last week, when the Czechs announced that Corporal Czarnecki had 'requested asylum' in Poland. Presumably he is now held in a Polish prison, and the State Department is seeking further information from Warsaw.

"There are a number of impressive factors which would appear to give lie to the communist contention that Corporal Czarnecki is a willing convert to the Soviet way of life. Pentagon records show him as having had a clean military record, and the letter from the Czech prison tells its own graphic story. Communist silence on the case for more than a year tells the story, too, and perhaps the most damning evidence of all is the tenor of the announcement on the case finally made by the Czech Government. As the State Department points out, wording of the statement with its reference to Corporal Czarnecki's alleged distaste for the 'aggressive' policy of the United States, bears the hallmark of the communist propaganda mill, not the American soldier's mind.

"One fact is clear above all: The United States Government is being prevented from having access to one of its citizens who has asked for its help. Corporal Czarnecki has been held incommunicado ever since the Iron Curtain descended upon him, and nobody in this country is going to accept the Polish Government, or the Czech

MORE

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Government or any other government, as a reliable spokesman for him. As long as this soldier is cut off from his homeland, nothing that the communists say or do will keep the Czarnecki case from being written down as one more entry in the communist record of lawlessness and bestiality."

# # # # #

'PUPPET' SOVIET LEGISLATURE CONVENES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A recent editorial in the New York Times commenting on the Soviet legislature says:

"The Supreme Soviet, legislature of the Soviet Union, opened its 1952 meeting recently in an atmosphere quite different from that surrounding meetings of nominally similar bodies in Washington, London or Paris. It does not seem rash to predict that Mr. Stalin's Government will not be voted out of office, that its budget will be accepted without significant alteration or even extensive debate, and that all the interim decrees of Soviet Government will be approved unanimously.

"The entire meeting may not take more than a week or ten days, after which the members can go home and rest for another year from their not-so-arduous legislative duties. This at least is the conclusion to be drawn from the whole history of this compliant legislature, model example of how modern Stalinism uses democratic forms while making mockery of the reality of democratic decision-making.

"One feature of this latest meeting deserves attention, however. Until now there had been frequent expectation that this session would be called on to ratify the fifth Five-Year Plan whose execution actually began at the beginning of 1951. The Moscow censor has now passed a dispatch saying that the agenda adopted recently indicates this will not be the case. Obviously no embarrassing questions on this score will be raised at the purely ceremonial meetings of the Supreme Soviet, but the democratic world will do well to be alert to the significance of this continued extreme secrecy on the goals of Soviet economic development, goals so clearly at variance with the usual Stalinist talk about 'peaceful development'."

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

PRESS RELEASE: 6 March 1952

IOWANS TO SUPPORT JAPAN
CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

DES MOINES, (USIS)--An editorial in the Des Moines Register titled "Christian University of Japan" says "Iowa people are firm believers in the principle of teaching others how to produce more, as a means of building social stability, resistance to communism and world peace.

"This is proved by their support of the Marshall Plan in Europe and the Point Four Program of Technical Aid. Christian rural overseas programs of assistance to other countries' poorer people were liberally supported by private donations in Iowa."

The Midwestern American paper adds: "Because of this traditional Iowa response to need and desire to improve living conditions through self-help, we feel confident that Japan's International Christian University drive for help for its agricultural college will receive heavy backing in this state.

"The International University just outside Tokyo, is being developed largely through private funds raised by American churches. It is in need of livestock, machinery, equipment and other materials for its demonstration farm. The Federal Council of Churches and twenty Christian denominations are behind this program to give Japan a modern agricultural college."

The Des Moines Register concludes: "Iowans who have seen the value of their own agricultural college and research station, well appreciate the importance of a similar institution in Japan."

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SAYS MONITOR

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SAYS MONITOR

BOSTON, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor in an editorial commenting on the Japanese Peace Treaty says:

"Now it is time for Washington to ratify the Japanese Peace Treaty.

"American legislators have been unwilling to take action on the treaty and accompanying Security Pact until an Administrative Agreement has been worked out with Tokyo as to the general terms on which United States troops will be stationed in Japan. Such an agreement has now been signed. Any unnecessary delay in ratifying the treaty and pact will only create bad feeling among Japanese.

"From here on relations between the two countries enter a new phase, full of risks but also of opportunities. There are forces in Japan--nationalist and neutralist, as well as communist--which are highly critical of the terms of the agreement just signed and claim to see in them a design to turn Japan into an American satellite. The best disproof of this would be the Senate's rapid ratification of a treaty which will turn Japan loose to negotiate as a sovereign, independent nation."

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