

Current Events

REVIEW

A news magazine published for high school students—devoted to the selection, organization, presentation, and review of current news for lessons in current events.

(Approved for general reading by the Department of Instruction)
(Recommended for use in all Catholic schools by the CEAP)

(Approved for use as Reference Material by the Office of Private Education)

- * Why did the Last Italian Election become a Dramatic Show for the Whole World?
- * Why is the War of Documents Significant?
- * Why is the Western Union a Warning to Russia?
- * Will Russia Back Up Its Peace Offensives with Concrete and Specific Peace Actions?
- * Why was Czechoslovakia's Democracy Killed?
- * What does the U. S. Summary of Soviet-American Issues Reveal?
- * A Report on the Activities of the United Nations

CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW

A newsmagazine that completes and makes up-to-date the study of history and other social science subjects.

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What is the obligation of the new Italian government?

Why did the Last Italian Election become a Dramatic Show for the Whole World?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the significance of the last Italian election

2. To understand why Russia and the democracies became involved in the election

3. To know the nature of the election campaigns

4. To get acquainted with the obligation of the new government

The last election in Italy was a world-shaking election. It was part of the Cold War between the United States and Russia. Why was the election significant for the world? Why were the United States and Russia involved in the outcome of the election? Why was the election an important factor in the preservation of world peace? What is the obligation of the new Italian government?

How did Communism arise in Italy?

It may be very surprising for us to know the speed with which the people of Italy fell under the whip of the Communists. Three years after the liberation of Italy by the Allies on June 6, 1944, the Communist party in Italy has grown to become one of the largest in the world. In 1939 there was no real Communist party in Italy. In 1944 the membership in the Communist party was 50,000. In 1945 there were 385,000 members. Today there are 2,500,000 members. This number is larger than the Catholic population.

What factors were responsible for the rapid growth of Communism in Italy? First, the Italians were ready for a change in the political setup after the

overthrow of the regime of Benito Mussolini. Twenty years of Italian dictatorship prepared the people for a change in government. The Communists sent to Italy by Russia helped prepare the change in the political climate of the country.

Second, lack of planning and indifference on the part of the American military government inspired the Russians to offer Communism to the Italians. The Americans thought it wise to let the Italians choose their own form of government. The Russian political leaders thought it best to send Communists to Italy to lay the ground for Communism. Among the Communist leaders sent to Russia were Palmiro Togliatti, Fausto Longo, Mauro Scoccimarro, Giuseppe di Vittorio, and Vello Spano.

Third, the Communist party has a great advantage over the democracies in launching the propaganda for a new way of living. Millions of printed leaflets and posters, and lira, the official Italian money, were sent to Italy by the Communist political leaders to boost Communism. Communist leaders constructed the "front" organization that gave them control of the labor organizations. They established the Youth Movement. They joined several non-Catholic organizations. They even joined women organizations. They established cells in villages to get the support of the peasants who were eager to acquire a piece of land. They also established a secret army called "Apparat". They also tried to cooperate with the Socialist party so that they could get a firm hold on the political movement

of the nation.

Fourth, the Communist leaders tried their best to mechanize the political movement.

How did the government fight for existence?

The democratic elements in Italy fought for the existence of the government, after the liberation of Italy. The national elections held on June 2, 1946 gave the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, and the Communists the largest number of votes.

<i>Party</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Seats</i>
Christian Democrats	8,083,208	207
Socialists	4,744,749	115
Communists	4,342,722	104
National Democratic Union	1,559,417	41
Uamono Qualunque	1,209,918	30
Republican	997,690	23
National Freedom Bloc	636,493	16
Action Party	333,758	-

The Coalition Cabinet formed in 1946 and the early part of 1947 fared well because the different parties cooperated with one another. In the middle of 1947, however, the Communists failed to cooperate with Premier Alcide de Gasperi in solving the economic problems of the nation. Among these problems were strikes, food shortage, and inflation. (Inflation means the sudden increase in the quantity of money in circulation.) In November and December of 1947, Communist-inspired strikes took place in many parts of Italy. They were launched to embarrass the government before the people. The government, however, took a firm stand and gave the Communists a beating.

Election became a life or death struggle

The Italian elections of April 18, 1948, became a question of life or

death struggle between the Democratic and the Communist forces. A Communist victory in the election would mean the triumph of Communism in a country that is traditionally Catholic. To the Catholics, the victory of the Christian Democrats would mean the preservation of Catholicism. A Communist victory would mean the victory of Russia in bringing Italy under the Iron Curtain. The victory of the Christian Democrats would mean the preservation of Italian democracy.

The elections were also significant for the world. The elections would mean either the *preservation of peace* or the *outbreak of war*. A Communist victory would mean Russian acquisition of a strategic position in the Central Mediterranean. This would endanger the British "life-line" to India. It would mean the extension of Communism to Greece and Turkey. A Communist victory in Italy would be the beginning of an offensive to bring Western Europe within the Iron Curtain. A victory for the Christian Democrats would mean the preservation of democracy in Italy. It would mean the preservation of the balance of power in Southern Europe and a check on Russian expansion in Western Europe.

How the Communists conducted the campaign

The Communists used every conceivable means of winning the elections. They promised the peasants ownership of the lands they were tilling. They promised the peasants the lands they would get after a Communist victory. They also promised the peasants free farm implements should the Communists become victorious. The Communists also promised government control of factories for the benefit of the laborers and not for the capitalists.

Not content with verbal promises, the Communists also made use of religious propaganda. They printed leaflets containing the injunctions of saints asking the peasants to vote for the Popular Front. Millions of posters and leaflets were printed and systematically distributed over Italy.

What did the Communists tell the people?

The Communist leaders told the voters six things: (1) Italy has been sold to the United States. She would side the United States in case of war. Italy would, then, become the center of struggle because of its strategic position in the Mediterranean. Russia stands for peace. Therefore, Italy must vote for Communism. (2) The Communist party is the only party that can give a strong government. The nation needs a strong government to solve the economic problems of the country. The Italians, therefore, must vote for Communism. (3) American economic aid means the enslavement of the Italians. Russia alone can save the Italians from Dollar Imperialism. (4) The Italians need religious freedom. A Communist victory would mean the exercise of control over the Vatican. (5) Trieste, a territory dear to every Italian, could not be returned by the Americans. A friendship with Communist Yugoslavia is the only solution for its return to Italy because then Yugoslavia could give up her claim on Trieste. (6) Russia can supply all the goods coming from the United States. Russian wheat harvests are excellent.

How the Christian Democrats conducted the campaign

The Christian Democrats did their best to win the campaign. The party appealed to all Catholics to support the

party in the election campaign. The Church supported the party. Pope Pius XI enjoined the Catholics to vote for the Christian Democrats. A vote for the Communists was considered a violation of Christian principles. Civil Committees were created in every village to counteract the work of the Communist Cells. Three quarters of all Italian newspapers joined the fight against Communism. A systematic method of contacting every voter in every street was introduced.

What did the anti-Communists tell the people?

The anti-Communists told the voters six points: (1) The people of Italy fought for freedom from Fascism in World War II. A victory for Communism would mean the return of dictatorship. (2) Financial ruin would result if the Communists win because American economic aid would be withdrawn. (3) Italians would suffer from severe starvation because American grain and flour would be withdrawn in case of a Communist victory. (4) Communist control of Italy would separate Italy from the rest of the democratic world. (5) War would likely break out in case of a Communist victory because the democratic world would try to check Russian expansion. (6) The preservation of democracy in Italy would give Italy an equal footing with the other nations of the world. A vote for Communism would mean the loss of this equality.

How the East and the West helped in the Italian elections

Russia and the Western powers were directly involved in the worldshaking Italian elections. The western powers—the United States, England, and France

— made four important moves. First, they urged the return of Trieste to Italy. Russia was caught unaware because Italian Communists favored the return of Trieste. Second, the Western powers asked Russia to reconsider the application of Italy as a member in the United Nations. Thousands of Communists became glad of this move because it was Russia who had refused to admit Italy to the United Nations. Third, millions of Americans in the United States of Italian descent wrote letters addressed to Italians to vote for the Christian Democrats. Fourth, statements were issued from Washington that American aid would be withdrawn if Italy became Communist.

Russia tried to counteract the offensives of the Western powers by four significant moves. First, Russia sent money to Italy with which to wage an effective propaganda for the Communist candidates. Second, Russia refused to discuss the return of Trieste because of a possible friendship with Communist Yugoslavia. Third, Russia continued to tell the Italians that American aid would mean Dollar enslavement of the Italians. Fourth, Russia promised to give financial aid to Italy to offset the aid coming under the Marshall plan.

What is the significance of the results of the election?

The Italian elections were held on April 18, 1948. The government did its best to make the elections clean and free. The elections showed that the Italians were very much concerned with the outcome of the issue between Communism and democracy. More persons voted in the last elections than in any other election in the entire history of Italy. More than 27,000,000 people voted. The results of the elections were as follows:

<i>Party</i>	<i>% of popular vote</i>	<i>No. of seats</i>
Christian Democrats	48.7	307
Popular Front	30.7	182
Right Wing Socialist	7.1	33
All other parties	13.5	52

The Christian Democrats won an *unexpected victory*. The party won absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The party became the most powerful party in Italy. The victory of the Christian Democrats meant the victory of the Western powers and the defeat of Russia.

The defeat of the Communists has several meanings. First, it means that the Communists must intensify their campaigns, redouble their efforts in organizing more Cells, and increase the members of the Communist party. Second, the Communist party must launch their long-range program. According to Togliatti, the Communist leader, the long-range program calls for increased membership, effective propaganda, organization of more Cells, and preparation for the seizure of the powers of the government by force.

What is the obligation of the Christian Democrats in Italy today?

The Christian Democrats must now initiate social and economic reforms. Inflation, unemployment, land troubles, food shortage must now be solved. The outcome of the elections showed that 1 voter out of 3 had cast his ballot for the Communists. The results of the election also showed the deep dissatisfaction of the people with their social and economic conditions. Premier de Gasperi said before a large crowd after the elections: "We are not reactionaries. Every social reform which has been promised will be made." These promises

which the Christian Democrats have made must be fulfilled because Italy is not yet safe from Communism.

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. A writer in the *New York Herald Tribune* said that the failure of the American occupation forces to introduce a careful plan for democracy enabled Russia to take advantage of the situation, thus making Italy ready for Communism. Do you think this statement is justifiable? Why? Explain how the Americans could have prevented the growth of Communism in Italy.

2. How did Russia Communize Italy? Is Communism being introduced in the Philippines? How?

3. How did the government of de Gasperi fight for its existence?

4. Was the appeal of the Catholic Church for the support of the Christian Democrats a violation of the doctrine of the separation of the Church and the State? Why?

5. Why was the world concerned with the outcome of the elections in Italy?

6. Study the methods of campaign used by the Communists and the Christian Democrats. Can you find any similarity between the methods used by the Communists in Europe and those used in the Philippines?

7. Would you favor the inclusion of Communists in the Cabinet of the new

Italian government? Why?

8. Why do you think Italy is not yet safe from Communism?

9. How may the new Italian government solve the economic and social problems of the people?

10. Do you favor Communist collaboration in solving our problems in the Philippines? Why or why not?

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Why is the War of Documents Significant?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the reasons for the publication of the historical documents.
2. To know the historical provisions of the documents.
3. To understand the historical significance of the War of Documents?

The first two months of 1948 were marked by the War of Documents between the United States and Russia. The "Cold War" which had been going on between the two nations became a war of "hot words". The War of Documents brought out certain historical facts. What are these facts? What is the significance of the War of Documents?

What did the world know before World War II?

Talks of war were common during the first seven months of 1939. After acquiring Austria and Czechoslovakia, Hitler asked for a "living space". Mussolini ordered the Italian people to prepare for an inevitable war with the democracies. The Japanese were pursuing their war with China. The three democracies — The United States, France, and Britain — were building their defenses too, for the coming war. The democracies, however, were not well prepared for the war because they had not followed a policy of rearming themselves between 1929 and 1939.

While the nations of the world were expecting a peaceful settlement of the differences between the Dictatorships and Democracies, Russia and Germany

announced the conclusion of a 10-year non-aggression pact between them. The world was surprised because it knew that Hitler hated Russia. Hitler said in his *Mein Kampf* (My Struggles): "Never forget that the rulers of present-day Russia are common blood-stained criminals; that they are the scum of humanity".

What did the world know during World War II?

Hitler attacked Poland on September 1, 1939. Poland was divided between Germany and Russia. The German army attacked and invaded Russia on June 22, 1941. The treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor was launched on December 7, 1941. By force of circumstances the United States, England, and Russia became allies. The European war ended in Europe on May 7, 1945 and the Pacific War on September 2, 1945. There was great optimism that the wartime unity of the Allied Powers would continue after the end of World War II. Peaceful collaboration among the Allies was the promise of the Big Three in one of their historical conferences.

How did the United States acquire a powerful ammunition in the Cold War?

Early in April, 1945, the American forces fought their way into the Harz Mountain region of Germany. The forces under the command of Gen. Omar N. Bradley took possession of four cha-

teaux in the forest and seized the records of the German Foreign Office from the year 1871 to 1944. Baron von Griesheim, the Nazi in charge of the records confessed that he refused to burn the documents because he wanted future historians to know the truth. These documents were studied by American, British, and French scholars in Berlin, Germany.

Why did the United States use the Documents in the Cold War?

The American staff assigned to work on the documents collected those documents which had reference to the relations between Hitler and Stalin from 1939 to 1941. These documents on the Hitler-Stalin relations were kept secret for three years although many advisers of Gen. George C. Marshall told the General to publish them. General Marshall refused the suggestion because publication of the documents would embarrass Russia, a wartime ally of the United States.

On January 22, 1948, the United States Department made public a book entitled: *Nazi-Soviet Relations, 1939-1941*. It contained texts of 250 of the documents of the German Foreign Office from 1871 to 1944.

The documents were published to answer the Russian charge that the United States is an imperialistic power conducting a propaganda war directed against the Soviet Union.

What historical facts are revealed in the Documents?

The following historical facts were not known to the world before January 22, 1948.

1. *Russia took the initiative.* — It was Russia who took the initiative in the conclusion of a 10-year non-aggression pact announced on August 23, 1939. The world was made to believe that it was Hitler who took the initiative in signing a treaty with Russia because she feared Russian attack from the East.

2. *There was a secret protocol.* — A secret protocol was signed by Russia and Germany on August 23, 1939 to divide Europe into Russian and German spheres of influence. A line was to be drawn from the Baltic to the Black Sea. All lands east of the line would be under Russian influence. All lands west of the line would be under German influence. Russia would get one-half of Poland and would have a free hand in the Baltic states — Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

3. *Stalin wished Nazi success.* — The world was made to believe that Stalin hated Nazi victory. The documents show that Josef Stalin wished the Nazis, complete success in all their invasions.

4. *Russia demanded a high price.* — The Anti-Comintern Pact was signed by Germany, Italy, and Japan to fight Communism. Ribbentrop, a top Nazi war criminal, reported that Stalin was willing to become a member of the Anti-Comintern Pact provided his price was met. Stalin demanded a high price in terms of the territories he would like to have in Europe.

5. *There was a plan to divide the world.* — A secret protocol was drawn in which Russia, Germany, Italy and Japan described their territorial ambitions. Russia wanted to get Finland, the Balkans, and Persia. Russia also wanted land and naval bases near the Dardanelles. Germany thought that her

territorial aspiration centered in Central Africa. Italy thought that her territorial aspiration centered in Northern and Northeastern Africa. Japan was thinking of Eastern Asia and the South Sea Empire. Fortunately this proposed four power conference on the division of the world failed.

6. *Early German attack on Russia.* — On December 18, 1940, Hitler issued a directive called "Operation Barbarossa" for an attack on Russia. Hitler told Foreign Minister Yasuke Matsuoka of Japan that if Russia would not take proper action with Hitler, Russia would be crashed.

7. *Germany attacked Yugoslavia.* — Molotov proposed that Russia and Yugoslavia conclude a treaty of friendship. Hitler opposed this proposed treaty because it would endanger German aspirations in the Balkans. Germany attacked Yugoslavia on April 16, 1941.

8. *Germany broke the 10-year non-aggression pact.* — It was Germany who broke the 10-year non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany. The world was made to believe that it was Russia who broke the non-aggression pact. It was Hitler who ordered German troops to march to Russia. On June 22, 1941 Schulberg was told to see Molotov to present a declaration of war.

Russia replied to the War of Documents.

The publication of the secret documents showed how Russia had succeeded in getting a slice of Europe. For nineteen days, Russia said nothing regarding the publication of the *Nazi-Soviet Relations, 1939-1941*. Then on Feb-

ruary 9, 1948, Russia began her offensive in the Cold War. Russia denied the facts revealed in the *Nazi-Soviet Relations, 1939-1941*.

The falsifiers of History (A Historical Document) came out in serial form in Russia. It was the answer of Russia to the publication of the *Nazi-Soviet Relations, 1939-1940*. It set forth the charges of Russia against the three Western powers. What were these charges?

1. *American dollars built Germany's war machine.* — Russia tried to show that American dollars loaned to certain countries in Europe after the World War I were responsible for the building of the powerful German war machine.

2. *Britain and France brought about World War II.* — According to the Russian document, Britain and France refused to conclude an alliance with Russia to prevent World War II. Instead of concluding an alliance, the two countries appeased Hitler at Munich by giving the Sudeten lands to Germany. Appeasement of Hitler brought about the Nazi war of aggression.

3. *Britain and France made Hitler wage war on Russia.* — Russia accused Britain and France as the nations responsible for making Hitler wage war on Russia on June 22, 1941.

Significance of the War of Documents

The War of Documents followed the publication of articles and editorials on the historical facts of the documents. Radio commentators analyzed and interpreted the significance of the secret deals made between Stalin and Hitler.

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Why is Western Union unprecedented in history?

Why is the Western Union a Warning to Russia?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the origin of the Western Union
2. To get acquainted with the steps in the formation of the Western Union
3. To know the provisions of the agreement
4. To understand the significance of the Western Union

The first three months of 1948 saw a tense word talking about the outbreak of World War III. The war of Documents between Russia and the United States changed the "Cold War" into a war of "hot words". Czech democracy fell for the second time in 10 years! The Marshall Plan was debated bitterly in Congress. One event, however, became unprecedented in modern history, the birth of the Western Union. What was the origin of the Western Union? What steps were taken to form the union? What agreements were reached? What is the significance of the Western Union?

When was the Western Union conceived?

One evening in December, 1947, a group of British and French political leaders were sitting in a room in London. Among them were Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Winston Churchill, and Foreign French Minister Georges Bidault. The London Conference of Foreign Ministers was about to close. The failure of the Conference to settle the peace

problems of the world was foreseen by the group of political leaders.

After the failure of the London Conference, the British and French political leaders were talking informally about plans regarding the solution of their common problems. The French leader and Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, was asked to reconsider the French stand on Germany. He promised to reconsider, so when the group parted, there was optimism regarding the reconsideration of the German problem by the French.

When was the Western Union proposed?

On January 22, 1948 British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin delivered a speech in the House of Commons in which he made a summary of the report of the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London. He reviewed the problems of peace and the difficulties met in trying to solve them. Bevin suggested the formation of a Western Union. He said that the nations of Western Europe must unite. These nations have common sacrifices in war, common hatred of injustice and oppression, common love of democracy and liberty, and common striving for economic rights. He said, "I believe the time is ripe for a consolidation of Western Europe." The union must be a spiritual union. It must be based on terms of equality and justice. It must be guided by democracy. It must contain all the elements of freedom for which all Western Europe stands.

What was the immediate reaction to the proposal?

How was the proposal for the formation of the Western Union received? The British received it gladly because they were convinced that Russia had refused to cooperate in the peaceful settlement of the problems of world peace. France did not immediately accept the proposal although there was an understanding between the British and the French leaders regarding the project. The Scandinavian countries hesitated because they wanted to remain neutral.

What steps were taken to form the Western Union?

In his speech, Foreign Secretary Bevin suggested the step that should be taken in the formation of the Western Union. The first should be an understanding with France because the two countries have many things in common. Britain and France signed a 50-year alliance on March 7, 1947 in which they pledged to support one another in case of an attack by a revived Germany. The two countries are also working harmoniously over the European Economic Program. Both countries are great lovers of freedom. The second step in the formation of the union was to have an understanding with the Benelux countries—Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The third step should be the invitation of other historical members of European civilization including Italy and Portugal. The fourth step pointed to the possible inclusion of the overseas possessions of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Portugal. "The organization of Western Europe," said Bevin, "must be economically supported. That involves the closest possible collaboration with the Commonwealth and with overseas territories, not only British but

French, Dutch, Belgium, and Portuguese. . . They have raw materials, food and resources which can be turned to very great common advantage, both to the people of the territories themselves, to Europe, and to the world as a whole."

How was Russia responsible for hastening the formation of the Western Union?

Historical decisions are often the results of historical events. These events involve the safety and security of the life of a nation. When Bevin made his proposal for a Western Union on January 22, 1948, the United States was the only country that sincerely believed and welcomed the proposal. The other countries of Europe hesitated because of personal reasons.

The march of Communism across Europe forced the countries of Western Europe to act. The Communist coup in Czechoslovakia had killed Czech democracy. The Russian Communists had threatened Scandinavia. Russia had asked for the conclusion of a treaty with Finland. These events shocked the countries of Western Europe. On March 7, 1948 representatives of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg met in Paris to discuss the formation of a Western Union. After 9 historic days, the formation of the Western Union was agreed upon by the conference.

What are the Provisions of the Alliance?

Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg signed a 50-year treaty of alliance, both economic and military. The treaty provides for social, economic, and military cooperation among the signatories. The treaty provides for the closest economic coordination of the economic system of the five nations, mutual assistance in case one member

is attacked by any power in Europe, military consultation if a colony of each nation is attacked, and standardization of social services among the five nations. The standardization of social services includes standardization of old-age pensions and unemployment compensation.

What is the significance of the formation of the Western Union?

The proposals for the Western Union is a milestone in the history of England because she has decided to make a change in her foreign policy. For many centuries since the time of William of Orange, it was the British policy to keep aloof from the affairs of the continent. It was also the British policy to keep the balance of power originated by William of Orange. Britain tried to keep the balance of power so that two opposing powers should not go to war. She did this during the French Revolution, Crimean War, World War I and World War II. Now she has abandoned this policy. She has decided to merge with the western countries of Europe. This means active participation in the affairs of Europe.

The formation of the Western Union is the beginning of a New Europe. Other western countries may join the union for their own good. Cooperation is the solution of problems affecting all the European countries will hasten peace in Europe.

The formation of the Western Union may be the first step in the formation of a United States of Europe advocated by Winston S. Churchill and other statesmen. Churchill advocated the formation of a United States of Europe in an

article written by him in the *Saturday Evening Post* (February 15, 1930). During his broadcast on March 21, 1943, he urged the creation of a Council of Europe. At Fulton, Missouri, he urged the formation of a fraternal association of all English speaking peoples. On September 19, 1947 he delivered a speech at Zurich, Switzerland, outlining the plan for a United States of Europe. In 1947 he formed a Committee for a United States of Europe. In May, 1948 the unofficial Congress on a United States of Europe met in Geneva to talk of plans for a United States of Europe. Churchill favors the formation of a Western Union. He said, "If Europe is to be saved from infinite misery, and indeed from final doom there must be this act of faith in the European family."

The formation of the Western Union is also significant because the countries of Western Europe are ready to halt the march of Communism across Europe. As a matter of fact the alliance of the Western Nations for mutual assistance is a warning to Russia.

The formation of the Western Union gave new hope to the democratic world. It gave new courage to democratic leaders because five nations have shown that they can cooperate wholeheartedly in the preservation of their common interests and principles. *Newsweek* called the conference of the five nations a "sensational cooperation." *Time* called the conference the best example of an effort for survival because "old notions of sovereignty were sloughed off, and old jealousies were put aside." The *News Review* called the formation of the Western Union without parallel in modern history. No other decision of such importance has been made in only 9 days.

(Please turn to page 31)

What is the lesson of the fall of Czech democracy?

Why was Czechoslovakia's Democracy Killed?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the importance of Czechoslovakia in Europe
2. To get acquainted with the struggles of the Czechs for democracy
3. To understand why the Communists staged a coup in Czechoslovakia
4. To get acquainted with the methods employed in staging the coup
5. To understand the significance of the fall of Czech democracy

On February 25, 1948 a very happy man stood before 50,000 Czechs gathered at Wenceslaus Square, Prague and announced that President Edouard Benes had accepted the will of the people for a new government. The day marked the fall of Czech democracy. Why did the Communists kill Czech democracy? How was it killed? What is the significance of the fall of Czech democracy?

Birth of Czech democracy

Czech democracy was born in the United States. On October 30, 1918, Thomas Masaryk announced the birth of an independent Czechoslovakia. Thousands of Czechs hailed the announcement. Thousands also thanked President Woodrow Wilson for being the godfather of the Czech republic.

Czechoslovakia was carved out of the lands that belonged to the Austro-Hungarian empire before the end of World War I. It covered an area of 54,244 square miles. The population was 15,500,000. The country is almost agriculturally self-sufficient, but it is also highly industrialized. About 40% of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture,

and about 37% are engaged in various industries.

The Czechs are thrifty, hardworking, labor-loving and cooperative. They take pride in their handicrafts. Business is mostly done in many villages through the community or cooperative enterprises. They are cool-minded, rational and highly cultured. They have many accomplishments in art, sciences, education, and literature. Before the outbreak of World War II, Prague, the capital of Bohemia and of Czechoslovakia, was one of the cultural centers of Europe.

Why is Czechoslovakia important?

The great German Iron Chancellor Bismark, once said: "Whoever is the master of Bohemia is master of Europe. Europe must, therefore, never allow any nation except the Czechs to rule it, since that nation had no liking for domination." Czechoslovakia has also been called an island democracy because of its position in central Europe. The country before the Communists took over the government was the "crossroad" of central Europe because it served as a "window" through which the East and West Europe could look at each other.

The Czechs fought Nazism

After the formation of the Czech republic, the government had to solve many of its problems. Among them were inflation, unemployment, land reforms, and the demand of the German minority for self-government. The government under the first president, Tho-

mas Masaryk, succeeded in solving some of the problems of the country. Inflation was checked. Unemployment was reduced. Land reforms brought prosperity to many individuals.

One grave problem, however, remained unsolved. This problem that gave too much political trouble was the presence of many Germans in Sudetenland who wanted to join Germany.

In 1933 Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany. Knowing the importance of Czechoslovakia in spreading German power to the East, Hitler made use of Konrad Henlein to instigate the Sudeten Germans to ask for self-government. In no time the Sudeten Germans urged by Henlein, agitated for self-government.

In March, 1938 after Hitler had annexed Austria, Czechoslovakia realized the danger of Germany as a neighbor. Hitler supported the Sudeten Germans' demand for self-government. President Benes, however, could not find a satisfactory solution to this problem. It seemed that Europe was on the brink of war.

A conference was held at Munich on September 12, 1938 by the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain; the French Premier, Edouard Daladier; the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini and the German Fuhrer, Adolf Hitler. The conference agreed to dismember or divide Czechoslovakia. President Benes resigned. On March 16, 1939, Emil Hacha, the new President, accepted the German occupation of the country.

The Czechs fought Communism

Czechoslovakia was occupied by the Germans for six years. It was finally liberated by the Russians in May, 1945. Then the exiled government of President Benes returned. Czechoslovakia, how-

ever, paid heavily for this liberation; she lost 50,000 square miles of territory: Ruthenia was taken by Russia.

Elections were held in May, 1946. In those elections the Czechs Communists obtained 40% of the popular votes. The Communist party thus became the most powerful party in Czechoslovakia. The seats in the 300-member parliament were distributed as follows:

Communists	114 seats
Social Democrats	39 seats
National Socialists	55 seats
Catholic People's party	47 seats
Slovaks Rightist	45 seats

After the elections, the five parties agreed to form an all-party coalition. Klement Gottwald, leader of the Communists, was chosen as Premier.

The Czech Communists are nationalists. They love their country although they believe in Communism. They favor close relations with Russia for two reasons. First, they believe in the union of all peoples speaking the Slavic tongue. Second, they look up to Russia as their natural protector against possible German aggression. Although the Czech communists want close ties with Russia, they want to preserve their fundamental rights and liberties. They believe in freedom. They want to preserve it.

After the elections in 1946 the people had to fight for freedom. Only political parties approved by the government enjoyed political freedom. No individual was allowed to form a political party. No individual could found a newspaper. Only parties and organization approved by the government enjoyed those rights. Freedom of speech and of the press were limited. It was not safe for an individual or the press to criticize the Russian government.

Why did the Communists plan to seize the powers of the government?

You may ask the question, Why did the Communists seize the powers of the government since they controlled the majority of the seats in the coalition government? Here are some of the reasons given by different periodicals: (1) The Czech Communists were not certain that those who voted for Communist candidates in 1946 were real Communists. Some of the people voted for Communist candidates because they feared a strong Germany. Others voted Communists to please friends. (2) The Socialists were not sincere in cooperating with the Communist-dominated government under Premier Klement Gottwald. The Socialists could not forget what happened to the Socialist parties in Rumania, Hungary, and Poland. The non-cooperation of the Socialists frightened the Czech Communists. (3) Although the majority of the Czechs were interested in the Marshall Plan because they thought it meant the economic recovery of the country, Czechoslovakia rejected an invitation to attend the Paris conference. Russia was responsible for this rejection, and for this interference, Russia was hated by the Czechs who favored the Marshall Plan. (4) The Communists feared the growing force of the Opposition. Fearing that they might not win in the May, 1948 elections, they did something to prevent the holding of a free election. (5) Czechoslovakia had a very large trade with Western Europe. Russia wanted to get the benefit of the trade with Czechoslovakia. (6) Russia wanted to close the "window" through which the peoples of the countries that lie behind the "Iron Curtain" learn of the

progress of the Western European nations in their economic recovery under the Marshall Plan.

How did the Communists seize the powers of the government?

The world was shocked by the speed of the seizure of the powers of the Czech government by the Communists. It took the Communists only about half a week to kill Czech democracy. How did they do this?

First, the Communists through the usual "infiltration" method did three things: (1) they secured for labor organizations the right to join the government in making political decisions. Labor organizations thus acquired a right to take part in the activities of the government. (2) The Communist succeeded in "communizing" the police. (3) "action committees" were organized.

Secondly, on February 13, 1948 the non-Communist parties in the coalition government demanded that the Minister of the Interior, Vaclav Nosek, recall the Communists whom he had appointed in key positions in the government. Nosek refused. The 12 anti-Communists ministers presented their resignation. A delegation of workers demanded that President Benes accept their resignation, but President Benes refused.

Thirdly, the Minister of the Interior then announced that a "plot has been discovered" against the government. This classic and familiar technique of Communism linked certain foreign powers in the overthrow of the government.

Finally, the coup was made. On February 22 "action committees" went into action. Truckloads of armed policemen seized opposition leaders, postponed the session of the parliament, opposition

newspapers were seized, opposition newspaper offices were closed, ministries and government offices were occupied by Communists. Then on February 25, 1948 President Benes was forced to sign a document accepting the new Cabinet of Premier Klement Gottwald, the leader of the Communist.

Upon signing the document, President Benes said: "This government will have only evil results." President Benes knew that the triumph of the Communists would kill democracy in Czechoslovakia. Later President Benes resigned.

Czech democracy was killed twice

Czechoslovakia, the "window" and the "crossroad" of central Europe lost her freedom twice in 10 years. In 1938 Adolf Hitler killed Czech democracy by force of arms. In 1948 the Communists gave the death blow to Czech democracy through the usual and familiar Communist techniques: (1) discovery of a plot to overthrow the government, (2) foreign interference in the internal affairs of the government, (3) infiltration into key positions in the government, (4) control of labor unions, (5) control of the police, (6) elimination of opposition parties, and (7) "action committee" moves.

What is the significance of the fall of Czech democracy?

Czech democracy was killed intentionally in order to bring the country under the "Iron Curtain". Russia wanted to prevent Czechoslovakia from becoming interested in the Marshall Plan. The death of Czech democracy is a warning to all democratic countries of the world. Albion Ross writing in the

New York Times said: "What happened and is happening here (Czechoslovakia) could come again in any state where a considerable Communist party has succeeded in getting control of the instruments of power." Felix Morley of the *Newsweek* commented that the Communist techniques must be met if we want to save our freedom. Bertrand Jouvenal writing in *Human Events* said that the "subjection of the people must be the work of the people themselves."

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Explain in your own words the importance of Czechoslovakia.
2. Do you think the Czech Communist can love freedom and at the same time embrace Communism? Why?
3. Go over the reasons why the Communists seized the powers of the government. Do you think the Communists were justified in seizing the powers of the government? Why?
4. Explain the different method used by the Communists in seizing the powers of the government. Why is the control of the police important?
5. Do you think the Nazi fifth column is more effective than the Russian method of controlling the police and the infiltration technique? Why?
6. Do you believe in the statement of Albion Ross? Why?
7. What is the lesson of the fall of Czech democracy?

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2. Hindus, Maurice. "Czechoslovakia Challenges the Big Two," *Collier's*, Vol. 116, No. 24 (December 15, 1945) pp. 17, 34, 36.

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What does the U. S. Summary of Soviet-American Issues Reveal?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the background of the international issues on Soviet-American relations
2. To know why Russia refuses to cooperate in the solution of these issues

Background of the news

In May, 1948 informal conversations between Walter Bedell Smith, U. S. Ambassador to Moscow and Soviet Foreign Minister V. F. Molotov took place. Smith told Molotov that neither the economic program for the 16 European countries nor the military program of United States is a threat to the Soviet Union. Smith further told Molotov that a possible settlement of the differences between Russia and the United States might yet be reached.

Molotov on the other hand, blamed the United States for the unsettled peace problems of the world. He disclosed, however, that Russia would like to discuss the settlement of the peace problems with the United States. Smith gave a tart rebuttal to Molotov's charge that the United States is responsible for everything that is wrong with the world. He then sent to the United States the texts of the Smith-Molotov conversations.

Then a ray of peace appeared. Americans read the Smith-Molotov conversations eagerly, hopefully. The United States Department, however, was cautious of the Russian peace offensive. Henry Wallace wrote an open letter to Stalin giving the basis for a possible

settlement of the differences between the United States and Russia. Stalin supported the points given by Wallace.

In reply to the "open letter" from Henry Wallace the United States Department issued the background of international issues. The background follows:

Reduction of Armaments

The problem of the regulation of conventional armaments was discussed in the 1946 General Assembly of the United Nations, and has since been under consideration by the Commission for Conventional Armaments of the Security Council.

Atomic Energy

In the field of atomic energy, agreement on an effective plan for international control has so far been blocked by the Soviet Union. The presentation of the third report of the commission marks the recognition of an impasse which has existed practically since the negotiations began almost two years and 220 meetings ago. Fourteen of the 17 nations which are now or have been represented on the commission are agreed on the basic and indispensable requirement of an international control plan; the Soviet Union, Poland, and the Ukraine have been the only members of the commission to disagree.

Despite its unceasing efforts, the commission has now been forced to declare that: "It has been unable to secure the agreement of the Soviet Union to even

those elements of effective control considered essential from the technical point of view, let alone their acceptance of the nature and extent of participation in the world community required of all nations in this field by the first and second reports of the Atomic Energy Commission." In this situation, the commission has concluded that for the present no useful purpose could be served by carrying on negotiations at the commission level and has referred the whole problem to the Security Council with a recommendation that it be forwarded to the General Assembly.

The conclusion that further work at the commission level would be futile does not mean that the efforts to achieve international control of atomic energy are to be terminated, but it does mean that the commission has recognized that factors necessary to bring about agreement on an educational system for the international control of atomic energy are outside the competence of the commission. The United Nations is still confronted with the problem of international control of atomic energy and the United States Government is still ready to participate in genuinely effective control.

German Peace Settlement

By common agreement the question of a German peace settlement is one for the Council of Foreign Ministers to settle. The council has held two long meetings devoted to this subject. Soviet opposition to virtually every proposition put forward by the United States, Great Britain, and France has thus far blocked all progress on this question.

Japanese Peace Settlement

In July, 1947, the United States proposed to the 10 other members of the

Far Eastern Commission that a preliminary conference be held to discuss a peace treaty for Japan, the voting procedure of such a conference to be by two-thirds majority. Eight states indicated general agreement to the proposal. The Soviet Union held that the peace treaty problems should be considered by the Council of Foreign Ministers, composed in this instance of the United States, the United Kingdom, China and Russia. China proposed that the peace treaty be considered by a conference of the eleven Far Eastern Commission countries and that decisions be taken by a majority which must include the four powers named above. So far it has been impossible to resolve the conflict between these widely different concepts as to the basis on which the Japanese peace treaty conference should be convened.

Evacuation of Troops from China

As of March 31, 1948, there were stationed in China, of the armed forces of the United States, 1,496 army personnel and 4,125 navy and marine personnel. These forces remain in China at the request of the National Government.

Evacuation of Troops from Korea

With respect to the suggestion that the United States and the Soviet occupation forces be withdrawn from Korea, the United Nations General Assembly, by resolution of November 14, 1947 recommended a plan for the early achievement of Korean independence, to be followed promptly by the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces.

The General Assembly constituted a United Nations commission to assist in this program. The Ukraine was elected

she refused to serve. The U.S.S.R. denied the United Nations commission entry into the northern zone of Korea. It has not only refused to collaborate in any way in the implementation of the United Nations plan but has attempted to proceed unilaterally with a plan of its own which threatens to lead to a civil war among the Korean themselves.

Respect for National Sovereignty and Non-Interference in Domestic Affairs

The facts bearing on this subject are too voluminous for recapitulation here. The actions and policies of the two governments in this report are a matter of public record; they speak for themselves.

Military Bases

The policy of the United States in this respect has been governed by the unanimous resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on December 14, 1946, which makes the retention of armed forces on the territories of members conditional upon the freely and publicly expressed consent of such members. In accordance with article 103 of the Charter, the United States has made it a practice to register with the United Nations the instruments of agreements. It is of interest to note that the United States has proposed in the Security Council that the United Nations military force have unlimited rights of passage and rights to use bases wherever located. The U.S.S.R. has rejected this proposal.

International Trade

The representatives of 23 countries attended the session of the preparatory committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which was held in Geneva in the summer of

participated in the final Conference on Trade and Employment held in Havana, Cuba, from November, 1947 to March, 1948. This conference agreed upon the charter for an International Trade Organization, one of the main purposes of which is to eliminate all forms of discrimination in international trade. The Soviet Government declined to participate in either of these meetings.

Assistance to War-Devastated Countries

The aid being extended by the United States to other countries on a world-wide scale, through both the United Nations channels and others, should be an adequate answer to this subject. In the case of the European Recovery Program, in which the U.S.S.R. declined to participate, the proposal to create a new organization came from the participating European countries.

Human Rights

The United Nations turned to the question of human rights as one of its first tasks. In this field, its work is well advanced. The Human Rights Commission, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, may shortly recommend a draft declaration and covenant on human rights to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly. Since both the U.S.S.R. and the United States are active members of the Human Rights Commission, it is difficult to see how this matter could be advanced in any other forum. It lies in the nature of this subject that it is imminently a multilateral and international problem and both the Soviet Union and the United States have, in the United Nations commission, a wholly adequate forum in which to put forward their views. (Special Release by the United States Information Service)

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Will Russia Back Up Its Peace Offensives with Concrete and Specific Peace Actions?

(This section which gives the opinions of the press on current international events is intended to provide material for class discussion. It is hoped that the class will learn how to evaluate these opinions. The opinions in this section are not necessarily those of the *Current Events Review*)

The publication of the Smith-Molotov conversations and subsequent statements by Secretary of State Marshall and President Truman on the peace offensive of Russia continue to arouse editorial comments in the American press. The editorials have strongly affirmed the peaceful hopes of the American people, but at the same time many papers have cautioned against the lulling effects of what, they said, may be only propaganda moves by the Russians. American papers urge that Russia back up her peace offensive with concrete peace actions. Russia must show that she desires peace by specific actions.

America must Continue to be on Guard

The exchange of notes between Russia and the United States may lead to a new discussion for the purpose of settling the differences between the United States and Russia. "If Soviet Russia is ready to make concrete proposals for an alleviation of the international situation, wrote the *New York Times*, "there is a good chance that discussions may lead to something... But whether the Soviets are really ready to make such proposals remain to be seen."

The Russian press has deliberately misrepresented the American people as "suing for peace." The Russian government has tried to convey the impression that the United States is willing to surrender its principles and betray her friends. "Certainly, the United States and the rest of the western world will have to be more on their guard in any future dealings with Russia than they were at Teheran, Yalta, or Potsdam."

Russia has Miscalculated the Facts

The discussions of the Russian peace offensives are encouraging. They show that the door for peaceful settlement of world peace problems is still open — a small, iron-grated door through the wall of Russian censorship. "There is not great cause for cheer in Russia's announced willingness for more formal discussion," wrote the *Denver Post*. "There are many reasons why Russia should be agreeable to discussions looking to a settlement with the Western democracies. The Kremlin obviously has miscalculated the recovery power of Western Europe... The Communist defeats in France and Italy, must have awakened the Kremlin sharply to the inner strength of the democratic idea... These factors should incline the United States toward the fullest caution in accepting peace professions from Russia."

Has Russia Learned a Lesson?

Many newspapers have asked the question: Has Russia learned a lesson in her expansion in Europe? The *Wash-*

ington News commented: "On the record of Russia's past performance and on Molotov's current statement in justification of Soviet aggression, it is impossible to build much hope. But there is a chance, however slight, that Russia has learned the lesson that aggression does not pay in the end and wants to cooperate for a just peace. We must be alert on the Moscow broadcasts."

What Must Russia Do?

If the Russians want a settlement of the problems of the peace of the world, it is essential that she must meet certain requirements. According to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, the minimum requirements are: "First, Russia must abandon her ideological war against the non-Communist world. Secondly, Russia must agree to an effective program for the control of atomic weapons, involving the right of inspection by an agency of the United Nations and elimination of the veto over steps taken to deal with violations. We doubt whether Russia would ever meet these requirements as long as it has a police state form of government dominated by the Politburo. (Political Information Bureau).

Will Russia do the Following Peace Actions?

The American people would welcome diplomatic talks between the United States and Russia looking toward a settlement of the many differences between the two powers. They should, however adopt a seeing-is-believing attitude toward the discussion proposal announced from Moscow. "Unless Russia is willing to honor agreements already made, there is no use of either new negotiations or new agreements, or much chance for

peace." The *New York Times* challenges Russia to do the following:

1. Under the Atlantic Charter Russia pledged itself to eschew all aggrandizements, territorial or other; this requires that Russia halt its policy of expansion and release from bondage the ten East-European nations it has subjugated.

2. Under the agreements of Moscow, Teheran, and Yalta, Russia pledged itself to act in cooperation with Western powers to restore democracy and popular sovereignty in liberal Europe through free and unfettered elections; this requires that Russia stop imposing Communist puppet regimes on other nations and permit the people to choose the form of government under which they will live.

3. Under the Potsdam Agreement, Russia pledged itself to treat Germany as a single unit to leave Germany sufficient resources to enable it to live without foreign assistance, and to leave final disposition of all territorial questions to the peace settlement; this requires that Russia nullify its territorial annexations of German territory, stop Sovietization and exploitation if its occupation zones, and pool all German resources to feed the Germans, thereby helping to lift that burden from American banks.

4. Finally, under the U.N. Charter Russia pledged itself to refrain from the use or threat of force and to carry out the United Nations decisions; this requires that Russia stop fomenting civil war in Greece and China, and at the very least refrain from obstructing U.N. bodies from carrying out their work."

Is the Communist Near East Drive a Failure?

What is the real danger?

Russia's efforts to expand in the Near East by spreading Communist doctrine and inspiring revolution have failed, and there is little danger of "immediate Communist control" in this area without outright Soviet invasion, a subcommittee of the House foreign affairs committee reported Thursday.

The subcommittee report, titled "Communism in the Near East," is the second in a series of studies of the Communist movement in foreign countries issued as supplements to the basic report, "The Strategy and Tactics of World Communism", issued on March 1.

"The real danger to the Near East comes from the physical proximity of the Soviet Union and the Red Army particularly to the perimeter states of Iran and Turkey about which especial anxiety must be felt, and not from local Communist activity", the report said. "For only this army can achieve the desired results within the allotted period of time and Soviet diplomacy is bending every effort to move it into the area."

Strong anti-Communist Sentiment

"Numerous studies and re-evaluations of the area all show substantially the same thing, that outside of Iran and possibly Egypt there has been no dangerous increase in the effectiveness of subversive propaganda or in the numbers of members and sympathizers of radical parties except for a brief period during the war. It is in the nature of a testimonial to the strong anti-

Communist sentiments of the people that numerous situations, both spontaneous and contrived, have created so little genuine revolutionary feeling....

"In almost all cases the desire of the people is merely for a measure of reform within the regular governmental framework of the various countries, and it is not related to or necessarily inspired by any foreign ideology."

The abortive Soviet effort to break off Iranian Azerbaijan from the rest of the nation was merely the modern manifestation of the old Czarist imperialist drive toward the Persian Gulf, attempted by new tactics, and intensified by the desire for oil, the report said.

It cited detailed evidence to prove that the North Iranian "revolt" was carried out by Soviet citizens who infiltrated into Iran, and that it lacked popular support, as proved by complete collapse of the separatist movement. Tudeh, the Iranian Communist Party, has a hard core of only 50,000 members, according to the study.

The subcommittee warned, however, that the dangers to Iran have been "averted only temporarily", since Russian goals remain unchanged.

Power Politics

The report also charged that Russia's complete reversal of her historic Palestine policy from one of the often-proclaimed and dogmatic anti-Zionism to the support of partition in the United Nations was motivated entirely by power politics. It said:

"The pro-partition vote of the U.S.S.R. and her satellites was an integral part of Communist strategy and was intended specifically to create in the near East:

"(1). A state of chaos or instability that would impel the British to accelerate their withdrawal from the area, hamper American development of oil resources with its ponderable effect on the Marshall Plan, and make it easy for Moscow to infiltrate agents into Palestine either directly and legally, should the Security Council decide to send in an armed force to maintain order, or indirectly and secretly among the immigrants that come from Europe.

"(2). Establishment of a precedent for the principle of partition, to be invoked again in behalf of the Kurds and Azerbaijanis.

"It is clear that U.S.S.R. policy on Palestine is not based on any emotional considerations. It is no more pro-Zionist than it is anti-Arab. If a negative vote on partition, or abstention, had offered the promise of speedier success for Soviet plans in the Near East, that vote would have been delivered. Should the time come when an unambiguous pro-Arab stand will serve a useful purpose, that stand will be taken and it will have an enthusiastic ally in its Palestine Communist parties."

The Communist Party Palestine tactics have been to "play both ends against the middle" through developing separate Arab and Jewish groups, with common anti-British and anti-American tendencies, but free to avoid the basic question of Arab-Jewish relations, the study pointed out.

The report gives major attention to Communist activities in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon, Egypt, and Palestine. In Turkey, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, the Yemen, and the smaller countries there is little or no Communist activity, it said.

Chairman of the subcommittee is Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Republican of Ohio. The group includes three other Republicans and two Democrats. It made a first hand studies of the political situation in the Near East and Europe last year.

Study Helps

1. What is the Near East?
2. Why is Russia interested in the Near East?
3. What is the real danger in the Near East?
4. Why did Russia change her policy in Palestine?
5. Do you really think the Communist drive in the Near East failed? Why?

Czech democracy

(Continued from page 15)

3. Jouvenal Bertrand. "The Techniques of Communism," *Human Events*, Vol. V, No. 13 (March 31, 1948) pp. I-1V.
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5. "Red Betrayal in Czechoslovakia," *News Review*, Vol. 166, No. 9 (February 28, 1948) pp. 230-232.

6. Ross, Albion, "Muscovites Now Rule the Czechoslovak State." *The New York Times*, March 21, 1948, p. E5.

7. "What Happened in Prague," *News Republic*, Vol. 118, No. 10, (March, 1948) pp. 12-13.

Science Marches On

Is Germ Control in Homes Possible?

A recent discovery was announced by the two scientists of the University of Chicago. According to the results of their experiments, airborne diseases are killed when they are exposed to a solution of table salt at a relative humidity of 50%.

What is the meaning of this finding? The scientists are agreed that if we control the humidity of air in our homes, schools, factories, and other buildings, the spread of airborne diseases such as pneumonia, scarlet fever, "strep throat" may be checked.

A New Project to Bring a "Lost World" to Civilization

A new project has been blueprinted by the UNESCO. It is a scientific project designed to explore the so-called Amazonian hinterland. This hinterland is located in Brazil. It is a territory lost to the world for many decades.

The proposed project will lead to the exploration of the "lost world" to find out its natural wealth — medicinal drugs, natural rubber, sugar, and other products. It is believed that the exploration of the Amazonian hinterland may lead to the discovery of new lands for the settlement of Europe's 600,000 displaced persons.

Can Rats Select their Food on the Basis of Appetite?

Perhaps you have seen rats eating their food behind boxes. Perhaps you have seen them eating behind files of old newspapers. Do you think rats can select their food on the basis of their

apetites? This was the question which Dr. E. M. Scott of the University of Pittsburgh tried to answer when he conducted an experiment on rats. He put several rats in cages. Inside these cages, he also put various kinds of foods. He found out that rats differ in selecting food properly even if the environmental conditions are the same. The scientist found out that the rats under experimentation failed to select their food on the basis of appetite alone. There were rats who selected the proper food, but the majority of the rats did not know the correct food.

Does Radio Affect Farming?

During the second year of the Atomic Age, scientists were busily engaged in the discovery of the peacetime uses of atomic energy. A French scientist recently informed the French Academy of Sciences that radio affects farming.

He conducted experiments in which salts with radio-active elements treated several kinds of seeds. After months of experimentation, he found that seeds treated with salts of radio-active elements increased their yields.

Shall We Say Good-by to Odor?

Observe your kitchen. Are there some oppressive odors as a result of your cooking activities? Now science has come to our aid by killing these oppressive odors. How is it done?

A generator called *ozoné* generator has been invented. The machine is as large as an ordinary radio table. The ozone generator discharges 15,000 volts of man-made "sheet lightning". This man-made "sheet of lightning" keeps the air

in the kitchen fresh because the ozone produced from the oxygen keeps the smell of cooking from the kitchen.

Insight Has Made Science (to) Promise a Normal Life to the Handicapped

World War II has inspired scientists to work harder on plans to "rehabilitate and re-train men to bridge the gap from bed to job." Col. Howard A. Rusk, a physician in the Armed Forces of the United States, drew up a plan for the "rehabilitation and re-training" of men confined in the hospitals as a result of injuries sustained during the war. He showed by statistics that most of the injured men spent 10% of their time in pain and 90% in boredom.

Convalescent centers were immediately established by order of the government. In these centers the most important point stressed was ambulation or getting the patient up on his feet as soon as possible. From the beginning, the scientists in charge of the rehabilitation and re-training of men recognized that the job requires two things: (1) giving the patient an artificial hand or leg with a handsome cover made of leather and (2) teaching the patient how to use the device for the "essential business of living" and for purposes of "holding down a job."

The purposes outlined for the "rehabilitation and re-training" of the handicapped have been accomplished in the first experimental hospitals. Now, the handicapped are promised shorter stay in hospitals. The time spent in "boredom" has been considerably reduced. Thanks to the insight and courage of a man.

Man-made Earthquakes Are very Useful!

You have seen earthquakes, have you

not? You have read accounts of recent earthquakes in Iloilo? Would you like to find out how man-made earthquakes are proving beneficial to engineers?

Scientists have invented new instruments for recording earthquake. This instrument are partly the outcome of a natural earthquakes and man-made earthquakes. What is meant by man-made earthquake?

Engineers create earthquakes by setting off a charge of dynamite. Then instruments record the result of the explosion. What does the engineer discover? He finds out the rock composition of the dynamited hill or ground.

What are the practical values of the man-made earthquakes? Supposing an engineer wants to build a road through a hill. He must decide whether he will build the road through the hill or around the hill. He sets off a charge of dynamite. Then he looks at the seismograph record. If he finds that the seismograph records show the presence of too many rocks, in order to spend less, he would build the road around the hill. Removing the rock would cost him more.

Man-made earthquakes are being used in what other ways?

1. Now, engineers are using man-made earthquakes to determine the foundation of a building.
 2. Natural subterranean rock pockets can be discovered. With this discovery, engineers can tell whether a town ought to have a water supply or not.
 3. By using man-made earthquakes, geologists can locate geological formations that might contain oil. They can also determine the depths of glaciers.
 4. Architects are studying how earthquake-proof buildings can be constructed.
 5. Meteorologists can now ascertain the start of a new-born hurricane.
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Significant World News Roundup

ISRAEL

Birth of a new nation

Israel was born on May 17, 1948. The Israelite Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in a simple ceremony by Israel's Premier, David Ben-Gurion. Israel occupies about one-half of modern Palestine. The Jewish community numbers about 600,000. Most of the members of the Jewish community are immigrants from Europe.

The resources of the new nation consist of 3,100 industrial enterprises and about 265 agricultural settlements. During the past 50 years the Jews have pushed the desert back. By means of irrigation new lands have been put to cultivation.

The new state has a provisional government consisting of 37 Jewish leaders of different political leanings. There are 13 Cabinet ministers who perform the executive functions.

What is the significance of the news?

The birth of the new state of Israel was accompanied by four historical events. First, the British rule of Palestine came to an end after 25 years of difficult administration. Second, the United States recognized the new state 21 minutes after the proclamation of the Israelite independence. Third, the much-publicised Arab invasion was begun by the dropping of bombs. Fourth, the beginning of Arab-Jewish conflict was definitely marked.

The recognition of the new state of Israel by Russia may follow. If the new state is recognized by Russia, there might be peace in Palestine. The Arabs might finally give up the civil war.

KOREA

Two governments for the Hermit Kingdom

Korea, the land of the "Morning Calm" and the "Hermit Kingdom," had its first free election during its 4,000 years of existence. Elections were held in the American zone of occupation. Russia boycotted the election ordered by the United Nations. Eight million voters cast their ballots to elect the members of the national assembly for an independent Korea. Eighty-five percent of the voters took courage in casting their ballots in spite of Russian intimidation. 290 delegates were elected to the national assembly. The party headed by Dr. Syngman Rhee won the elections. The party that secured the majority of the seats in the Assembly is called The National Society for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence.

What is the significance of the news?

The election in Korea is significant for two reasons. First, the peoples of Southern Korea had their first taste of election during their 4,000 years of existence. Second, Korea has been definitely split into two divisions: (1) Southern Korea where the elections were held and (2), Northern Korea where the Russians have approved a constitution for the all-Korea People's Republic, another "Russian puppet." The question that remains is: When will Korea get her independence?

AUSTRIA

Wanted: Protection from Communism

A recent survey conducted by experts among the people of Austria shows that

the majority want continued occupation of the country by the Western Allied occupation troops. Two reasons have been given for the continuation of the occupation. First, the Austrians fear the revival of the Nazi regime. Second, the presence of the Western Allied occupation troops would balk any attempt of the Communist to stage a coup.

What is the significance of the news?

The survey shows that the majority of the people in Austria prefer continued occupation of the country to outright withdrawal of all occupation forces. They believe that the Communists would seize the powers of the government after the withdrawal of all occupation forces. It is important to remember that Russia considers Austria as an important link in the extension of Russian power in Central Europe.

CHINA

New reforms?

China's first constitutional government is now determined to solve the problems of China by introducing reforms. President Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Wong Wen-hao have pledged to make China strong and efficient. The new President has promised to introduce reforms in order to make the Kuomintang efficient. The Prime Minister has promised to raise the living standards of the Chinese.

What is the significance of the news?

The new constitutional government, the first one in the long history of China, hopes to make a new China. The problems of the new government are: (1) solution of the economic problems of the country through the control of inflation;

(2) inefficiency in the government; (3) political corruption in the government; (4) combatting Communism and Soviet infiltration into China, and (5) unification of the country. Unless these objectives are attained the new constitutional government in China cannot be truly stable.

INDO-CHINA

Two governments

Indo-China, scene of stalemated war between the French forces and the Vietnamese, has now two rival governments. The first is the Vietnamese government headed by President Ho Chi Minh. The Vietnamese Republic has been fighting the French forces for two years. The Vietnamese believes that their Republic is supported by the majority of the people. The second is the "Provisional Central Vietnamese Government." Established only recently with French Lieutenant General Nguyen Van Xuan as Premier, this government claims that it is the real government of the Vietnamese. It claims also that it has sovereignty over Tonkin, Annam, and Cochinchina.

What is the significance of the news?

The creation of the new government, the Xuan government, is a part of the scheme to weaken the Vietnam Republic of President Ho Chi Minh. The stalemate between the Vietnamese and the French forces for the last two years has compelled the French forces to create the "Provisional Government." Through this government, and with the help of Bao Dai, the former emperor of Annam, the French hope to weaken the strong hold of the Vietnam Republic on the people.

GERMANY

Divided Germany

The decision of the Western Allied Power — Britain, the United States, and France — to unite their zones of occupation formally brings the division of Germany into two. The first division will be the Russian zone of occupation. The second division will be the Western zone of occupation. The plan for the union of the British, French; and American zones of occupation has been a slow, gradual, and certain process.

What is the significance of the news?

In 1947 the Bizonia was started when the British and American zones of occupation were united. During the same years efforts were exerted to make France join the union. France has finally consented to the formation of the Trizonia. The union of the three Western zones of occupation in Germany has a three-fold significance. First, Russia will realize her dream of communizing her zone of occupation. Writers predict that the Iron Curtain will finally descend on Eastern Germany. Second, the decision to unite the three democratic zones of occupation will hasten the solution of the economic problems of Germany. The union of the three zones of occupation will pave the way for the success of the Marshall Plan for Europe. Third, most writers, however, believe that a partitioned Germany is a poor substitute for a *united Germany*.

JAPAN

Should Japan be allowed to recover?

The question of Japanese recovery has been debated many times. There are those who believe that Japan should

not be allowed to recover economically. There are also those who believe that Japan should be allowed to recover to ease the expenses of the American people for the maintenance of the American forces of occupation.

The Johnson Committee sent to Japan to study the problems of Japanese recovery has recently submitted its report. The Committee favors industrial recovery for Japan as an essential condition of peace in the Far East.

What is the significance of the news?

The report shows that public opinion is gradually changing in favor of the industrial recovery for Japan. The majority of the Americans look upon this as a means to reduce the expenses of the American forces of occupation in Japan. China, through President Chiang Kai-shek, and Britain, through Foreign Secretary Bevin, are also in favor of the industrial recovery of Japan.

It is also believed that a self-supporting Japan is an essential prerequisite to a lasting peace in the Orient.

BENELUX UNION

Testing ground

The Benelux Union composed of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, has set up a sort of economic union. This includes customs union. A committee was sent by the U.S. House of Representatives to study the Benelux Union. The committee has recently submitted its report.

The report pointed out the Benelux countries are moving toward economic union by carefully designed stages in order to avoid, as far as possible, the "transitional costs" of economic readjustment. "This policy is sound so long as it is not used to forestall permanent-

ly, the policy of change that needs to take place," the group said.

According to the report, the establishment of either a European customs union or of several regional unions will be of little consequence in building a truly continental economy unless they are parts of a full economic union which will permit the minimum restriction to the movement of labor and capital among the participating countries.

What is the significance of the news?

The experiences of the Benelux countries are receiving greater attention among democratic countries. It is believed that the experiments going on in the Benelux countries on the economic and customs union will be the testing ground for the possible adoption of a customs union for the 16 Marshall countries. The report said: "Any considerable progress toward economic union will, in fact, result in a parallel degree of political federation regardless of whether or not a formal federation is established."

INDIA

Are the Communists boring into India?

The new Dominion of India has taken measures to halt the appearance of communism in India. Several Communist leaders have been arrested. The Communist party and its activities have been banned. Investigations have shown that the immediate Communist objective is to establish a "Popular Front" with the Indian Socialists who recently severed their alliance with the ruling Congress Party in order to have a freer hand in their advocacy of economic and social reforms.

What is the significance of the news?

The Communist Party of India with its 80,000 members is proving so disturb-

ing an element to the 299,920,000 non-Communist Hindus that the authorities feel compelled to take strong measures to curb the party's seditious activities. The prohibition of Communist activities show that the new Dominion of India is not exempt from the Red peril which manifests itself literally on a world-wide scale.

An editorial of the Dallas Morning News said: "Across the whole face of Asia, Russian Communism is on the march; Russians are training and backing Chinese Communists in their civil war. Recently they used terroristic raids to violate Chinese aerial jurisdiction. Elsewhere in the Orient, the Russians use cheaper means to gain their ends. They are boring into India."

THE UNITED STATES

Expanding World Trade

"An expanding world trade is a primary objective of the U. S. foreign economic policy," Treasury Secretary Snyder said. According to him, the latest survey shows that world trade balances during the last half century, especially in the United States, continental Europe, and Latin America, have been shifting. The most significant shifts occurred in the last ten years. The U. S. exports, for instance, rose from 14 to 35 per cent of the world trade, while her share of world imports rose only to 3 per cent. Last year, the U.S. annual world trade surplus was 20 times that of 1938."

What is the significance of the news?

"It has been and is the desire of the United States," said Snyder "to help deserving countries. But we must emphasize that our resources have a definite limitation. Moreover, we have incurred an enormous debt. We are continuing to

(Please turn to page 32)

The Philippines and the World

An Appeal that was Rewarded

The passage of the Rogers' Bill, sponsored by Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, was partly a triumph of the efforts of Ambassador Emmet O'Neal who prepared a personal appeal to Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Rogers sponsored H.R. 4073, "A Bill to provide a most satisfactory program of benefits relating to active service in the armed forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines."

The appeal of Ambassador O'Neal runs: "Those Philippine veterans who will be helped by the bill served with or as part of the American Army. They could not refuse to obey orders of their American officers. In obedience to those orders they went to their mutilation or sick bed. They were assured that they would be treated as American soldiers. Today they are enduring their war disabilities under tragic conditions. The prompt passage of the bill will offer some hope to many brave Filipino-American soldiers, who are now suffering from wounds received in obeying orders of their American officers. Irrespective of difference of opinions on other Philippine legislation, this despairing group of sick and disabled soldiers should be immediately helped."

Philippines to get U. S. Storm Plotter

The Philippine Mission of the United States Weather Bureau will transfer to the Philippine Weather Bureau in July or August of this year specialized meteorological equipment capable of accurately tracing the location of typhoons and their paths.

The equipment, developed by the United States Navy, will be the third leg of a triangle with other stations at Guam and Okinawa. Through this network necessary bearings can be taken and accurate locations of typhoon activities can be given. The U.S. Navy and the Philippine Weather Bureau, will cooperate in the typhoon plotting program.

New York University to help U. P.

New York University's Washington Square College has announced that funds will be raised to aid in the rehabilitation of the University of the Philippines, destroyed during the battle of Manila in 1945.

The New York Herald-Tribune reported that Professor Andres Beaumont, student affairs chairman of the college, said that proceeds of specially planned dances and carnivals will go to the Manila university; considered one of the most badly damaged buildings in the world today. In addition; contribution boxes will be placed in strategic places.

The plan was originated by the students themselves. It also calls for the collection of books for the university, which had suffered 95 per cent loss of equipment and books. Doctor Bienvenido M. Gonzales, President of the University of the Philippines, has thanked the Washington Square student body.

Filipino Jurist Hails U. S. Friendship

A partnership of the American and the Filipino peoples since 1898 has continued although the Philippines became an independent republic in 1946, said

Doctor Francisco A. Delgado, member of the court of Appeals of the Philippines in California. "No other country in the world can say that, though a weak nation it gained independence from a stronger one on no other basis than that of good will," declared Dr. Delgado before a Foreign Trade Association meeting.

"We Filipinos stood with you Americans in the struggle against Japan," he continued. "In any struggle against Communism you can be assured that we will remain loyal to democracy and the American way of life."

Dr. Delgado pointed to the great natural resources and labor supply of the Philippines but said American capital is needed. He said that outside a few inequalities, economic relations between the two countries are working out satisfactorily.

ACA Authorization Now Exceeds \$393 Million

New procurement authorization by the U.S. Economic Cooperation Administration for commodities and foodstuffs brings the total of such authorization to date to \$393,737,029, ECA Administration Paul G. Hoffman recently announced. Latest purchase approvals come to \$95,610,605.

Danish authorization includes \$151,900 for fish meal and \$47,500 in rapeseed from Canada, and \$611,000 of copra from the Philippines.

Health Bill Approved

The U.S. Public Health Service would establish a system of public health training in the Philippines under the provisions of a bill approved by the House foreign affairs committee Wednesday.

The bill, which already has passed the Senate, also provides for the granting of 90 fellowships to Filipino students for advance study of public health methods and administration in U.S. colleges and universities. Fellowship recipients would be named by the President of the Philippines. Ten additional Filipinos could qualify for five months of advance training in these fields under the act. All of the visiting students would observe public health practice in the United States as part of their training.

Sufficient Flour for the Philippines.

Efforts have been exerted by the Office of International Trade (OIT) to make the flour allocation of the Philippines sufficient. Efforts of the OIT to assure a sufficient supply for normal requirements were cited by officials as an example of the attention given by the U.S. government to the needs of the Philippine Republic. Of the total of 34,880 tons, 22,880 were allocated by the OIT. An additional 12,000 tons are expected from Australia.

Although the OIT has found it necessary to maintain export controls because of emergency requirements for Europe, a strong effort has been made to give the Philippines a supply that will permit a return to conditions approximating those of a free market, an official source said.

Allocation was made on this basis: 70 per cent to historical exporters and 30 per cent to other applicants. This was done to give maximum opportunity for new exporters to share in the Philippines market without disrupting developed trade channels to an extent that would affect the overall flour supply situation.

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why do you think the Russians do not like to cooperate in the immediate abolition of destructive weapons?

2. Russia has refused to consider the proposal of the majority of the members of the Atomic Energy Commission for international inspection of all factories engaged in the use of atomic energy. What do you think are the reasons of Russia for opposing the majority recommendation?

3. Why do you think the Russians are opposed to the economic unification of the four zones of occupation in Germany? Would you favor Russia annexation of her zone of occupation in Germany? Why?

4. What do you think is the reason behind the Russian proposal that the peace treaty with Japan be considered by the Council of Foreign Ministers instead of the nations that took part in the war against Japan?

5. Why is Russia interested in Korea? Do you think the Korean question should be solved by Korea alone? Why?

6. Do you have proofs to show that Russia has interfered in the domestic affairs of European countries? Cite some proofs.

7. Why is Russia opposed to the United States proposal that unlimited rights be given to the passage of the United Nations Military force to bases wherever they are located?

8. Why do you think the Russians refused to participate in the conference on International Trade and Employment?

9. Why is Russia opposed to the Marshall Plan?

10. Why is Russia opposed to freedom of human rights?

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Is the formation of the Western Union desirable? Why or why not?

2. A member of the United Nations said that the formation of the Union is dangerous to world cooperation? Do you agree with him? Why or why not?

3. Why do you think Britain decided to change her foreign policy?

4. Do you think Russia has any right to condemn the formation of the Western Union? Why? Give examples to support your answer.

5. Do you think the formation of the Western Union would bring an *armed truce*? Why?

6. In what way was Russia responsible for hastening the formation of the Western Union?

7. Do you think the formation of the Western Union will give new hopes to the democratic world?

8. Do you favor the inclusion of the United States in the Western Union? Why?

9. What is the significance of the Western Union?

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3. Churchill, Winston, "Will There be War?" *Vital Speeches*, Vol. XIV, No. 8 (March 1, 1948) pp. 296-301.

4. Matthews, Herbert, "ERP is Strong Force for Union of Europe." *The New York Times*, February 22, 1948, p. E5.

5. Special Release of the USIS March 9, 1948.

War of Documents

(Continued from page 8)

They tried to relate the results of Russian expansion in Europe with the facts given in the Nazi-Soviet document.

With the publications of these documents, comments, and editorials, the world came to know the real facts after ten long years (1939-1948). For the sake of future historians and students of history, historical errors have at last been corrected.

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. What is the relation of the secret document (Nazi-Soviet Relations 1939-1941) with the peace settlements of the world? Do you think the acquisitions made by Russia under the secret protocol are justified? Why?

2. Why did Hitler conclude a non-aggression pact with Russia?

3. According to the document, it was Russia who took the initiative in proposing the 10-year non-aggression pact. Did Russia do this in order to prevent Germany from attacking her? Why?

4. According to historical facts, Hitler was afraid of war on two fronts — West and East. Because of his fear, Hitler signed the non-aggression pact with Russia. Was Hitler's action justifiable? Why?

5. Historians say that the failure of Hitler to crush Britain through the Luftwaffe forced Hitler to attack Russia. The Nazi attack on Russia was an attempt to prevent Russia from attacking Germany. Justify the Nazi attack on Russia.

6. Tell in your own words the historical significance of the revelations made in the *Nazi-Soviet* document.

World News Roundup

(Continued from page 28)

assume high obligations to promote world economic recovery and to put a stop to aggression, whether direct or indirect. In all these efforts, we know that we are making a willing and common contribution to the development, strength, and protection of free countries everywhere."

DEMOCRACY

Another triumph of democracy!

The United States Supreme Court has intervened to prevent the eviction from their home of a Negro pastor, a Chinese, and a Korean. Action came recently in two 6-0 decisions. These two historical decisions paralleled an action of the Supreme Court declaring unenforceable restrictive real estate covenants based on race or color.

In one of the new cases the Supreme Court reversed a decision by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio which held that under a neighborhood property restriction the Negro pastor of the Monroe Avenue Church of Christ could not occupy a residence which the church had purchased for a pastorate.

In the other decision the tribunal returned to the California supreme court for further consideration cases in which the lower court had upheld eviction of Tom D. Amer, a Chinese, and Yim Kim, a Korean. Tom and Kim had appealed the eviction order which was based on real estates restrictions limiting occupancy of their Los Angeles residence to persons of Caucasian descent.

A week earlier (May 5, 1948), in another 6-0 decision, the Supreme Court declared that "state and federal courts could not enforce private agreements restricting occupancy on racial or similar grounds."

46. Why are the Chinese Fighting Among Themselves?
47. How is the New China Governed Today?
48. How does Indo-China Fight for her Freedom?
49. How has Burma Succeeded in her Fight for Freedom?
50. How did Indonesia Fight for her Freedom?
51. What is the Background of the Indonesian Conflict?
52. Will Pakistan Bring Peace to Troubled India?
53. What was the Crisis in India?
54. Why is there no Peace Between the Two Indias?
55. What is the Future of France?
56. What is the Future of Korea?
57. Why is Korea the Center of Struggle between Russia and the United States?
58. What is the Historical Significance of the Yalta Secret Deals?
59. What are the Lessons of World War II?
60. Why has the Truman Doctrine a World Wide Impact?
61. Will the Truman Doctrine Lead to War or Peace?
62. What is the Marshall Plan?
63. What is Needed by Europe to Recover?
64. Will Dardanelles Become the Beginning of World War III?
65. Will Trieste Become another Danzig?
66. Why are the Greeks Fighting Against Greeks?
67. Will France Become Communist?
68. What is the Future of Italy?
69. Why was the Last Italian Election Significant for the World?
70. Why is the Battle of Documents Significant?
71. Why was the Nuremberg Trial Significant?
72. Is the Third Internationale a Threat to World Peace?
73. Is the European Recovery Program a Sound Investment?
74. Why is the Geneva Trade Pact Significant?
75. Will the Arabs Carry Out a Holy War in Palestine?
76. How was the United Nations Born?
77. How does the United Nations Machinery Work?
78. What are the Weakness of the United Nations?
79. What is the Future of the United Nations?
80. What has been Accomplished by the United Nations?
81. Should the Veto Power be Abolished?
82. Why are the Obstructive Results of the Veto Significant?
83. Has the Veto Power been Abused and Misused by the Big Powers?
84. Why does France Fear the Revival of the Rhur?
85. What is the Significance of the Greek Question?
86. Why is Austria an Unhappy Liberated Country?
87. Should There be a Separate Treaty with Japan?
88. Can we Find a Solution to the Control of Atom?
89. Why is Palestine a World Problem?
90. What Should be Done with Palestine?
91. What are the Historical Facts in the Palestine Question?
92. Why did the Moscow Conference Fail?
93. Why did the London Conference Fail?
94. Rise and Fall of the German Empire
95. Rise and Fall of the Italian Empire
96. Rise and Fall of the Japanese Empire
97. What is America's Stand on World Peace?
98. What is Russia's Stand on World Disarmament?
99. What is Britain's Stand on World Disarmament?
100. What is America's Stand on World Disarmament?

Permanent Supplementary Reading Materials for Classes in History and Social Sciences Published in the First 28 Issues of the Current Events Review

1. Will 1948 be the Supreme Test of World Communism?
2. What Does Russia Want?
3. What is Happening Today Inside the Iron Curtain?
4. Will Russia's Plan for Europe Succeed?
5. How did Russia Build Her Iron Curtain in Europe?
6. What Must be Done to Stop Russia?
7. What are the Chances of World War III?
8. Why do People Talk of World War III?
9. Why Is Complete Peace Being Delayed?
10. Why are the United States and Britain Suspicious of Russia?
11. Why is Russia Suspicious of the United States and Britain?
12. Why is Geopolitics a Cause of World Conflicts?
13. How is the Russian Offensive in the Cold War in Europe Carried On?
14. How is the American Offensive in the Cold War in Europe Carried On?
15. Why is the Division of Europe in Two Rival Blocks Significant?
16. Where Do the United States and Russia Face Each Other?
17. What are the Peace Problems of Europe?
18. What are the Peace Problems of the Far East?
19. What are the Peace problems of the Middle East?
20. What shall We do With the Atom?
21. What are Russia's Proposals for the Control of Atomic Energy?
22. What Progress has been Made in the Control of Atomic Energy?
23. What Lessons have been Learned from the Bikini Atom Bom Tests?
24. What is the History of the Atom Bomb?
25. What are the Peacetime Uses of Atomic Energy?
26. What are the Science Problems according to the Atomic Commission?
27. What are the Prospects for a World Government?
28. Why is the World Drafting an International Bill of Human Rights?
29. What is Russia's Plan for Germany?
30. What is the American Plan for Germany?
31. What is the British plan for Germany?
32. Why has the Potsdam Agreement Caused Conflicts between Russia and the Democratic World?
33. Is There a Need for a United States of Europe?
34. What is the Significance of the Western Union?
35. Why is the Balkans the Powderkeg of Europe?
36. Was Poland Betrayed by the Allies?
37. Was Hungary the Victim of Red Infiltration?
38. Why was Czech Democracy Killed?
39. What is Happening in the Balkans Today?
40. What are the Motives and Results of Oriental Revolts?
41. What are the Occupation Policies on Japan?
42. Will the Japanese Stage a Comeback for World Power?
43. How is the New Japan Governed Today?
44. What Progress has been Made on the Occupation of Japan?