

Japan---as of Now

Year After Surrender Country Isn't As Bad Off as One Might Expect

By MARK GAYN
Chicago News Service
TOKYO, Aug. 13.—Twelve months after surrender, Japan is no worse off than many of her victors—and certainly better off than any of her former allies.
The reasons have been many, and most of them Japanese. The claim little credit. Among these are:
1.—The United States has been a benevolent conqueror, if anything, going even beyond the avowed policy of helping Japan get back on her economic feet.
2.—Japan has escaped Germany's disastrous division into unconnected segments.
3.—Despite the seeming devastation in cities, Japan has come out of the war relatively unharmed. Even after a lot of equipment in reparations, she will still have more machine tools than her warlords ever allotted for civilian use.
Japan's problems in the last year have been classical problems of defeat: food scarcities, unemployment, reduced production, and a general first cousin, unbridled speculation.
Of all these, food has been the uppermost on the minds of Japan's little men. The shortage has been primarily in the cities. There the daily intake has steadily declined from about 2,900 calories in March to a probable 1,400-1,500 today. But even of this meager quantity, a sizable portion comes from non-official sources.
To a degree, Japan has tried to meet the crisis with her own devices. The principle ones have been the rationing institutions known as family-in-the-country and the black market.
Thousands of city folk have boarded trains daily to travel to the country, to buy, borrow and beg food from relatives. Even the government has given its employees days off to visit the countryside.
The black market is still a major source of the food supply—even if less flourishing than it was before the government limited a family's monthly income to 500 yen or \$33.
In the absence of cash, the people now barter clothing for food. The current quotations: A pair of overalls for seven pounds of soy beans; a second-hand knapsack for a gallon of edible oil; a summer suit for nine pounds of flour; a gay kimono for two pounds of sugar.
The undernourishing has been reflected in the continuing physical decline of the children. This is not new. The process was begun nine years ago, when Japan went on shorter rations to pay for her wars. But things have been getting tougher since 1944. Today's child is on the average 4 to 5 pounds lighter and 3.5 to 5 centimeters shorter than the average child of 1937.
But all in all, the defeated Japanese eat better than, for instance, the victorious Chinese. One reason for this has been the distribution of some 250,000 tons of American food to city folk.
The peak of the crisis is expected to be reached this month. But honest Japanese already predict that Japan will get through without the famine which the Japanese government and some Americans had talked so noisily only two months ago. In October Japan will begin to harvest her crops which, by all indications, will be among the best in recent history.

By Japanese statistics, there are at present about 6,000,000 unemployed, of whom possibly every third person is a demobilized soldier.
The statistics, however, are misleading. They, for instance, list as unemployed thousands who make a fair living by black market trading, and frequently they ignore the idle who live with, and on, families.
Thus far, the pinch of unemployment has been eased by compulsory war savings and war insurance, both of which had been frozen until the surrender.
But the savings are mostly gone, and the depth of the unemployment will not be reached until the anticipated reorganization of Japanese industry. This may begin as soon as next month, if the government finally adopts the drastic program desired by the headquarters of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.
Paragraph 1 of this program, providing for cancellation of claims held by munitions makers against the national treasury, would have a curative effect.
There are concerns whose entire plant had been burned out in the raids, but which carry on their books against the government. In less extreme cases, a whole string of interlocking enterprises has continued in business mainly on the strength of claims for war contracts canceled, or for war plants expanded on government order.
When the claims are canceled, the whole balloon of inflated assets will collapse. This may well be followed by an acute crisis—with factories shutting down, banks going bankrupt and millions losing jobs.
The General Headquarters' economic and scientific section, under Major General William Marquart, is known to have in readiness a plan for a Japanese Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which will cushion the blow.
Once industry is rebuilt along healthier lines, the scare of inflation will lessen; industrialists will find it more profitable to produce than to speculate in raw materials; employment will rise—and Japan will assume her old place as the provider of manufactured goods for Asia.
It may take many years before Japan is back on her feet again. Things will be much worse before they get better. But it appears now that Japan's recovery will match pace with any country in Continental Europe—and certainly surpass Germany's.

Dean Says U. S. Needs 50,000 Engineers
TOLEDO, Ohio, (UP)—The country today is in urgent need of trained engineers—at least 50,000 of them.
That's the figure advanced by Dean Kenneth H. Condit of the Princeton University school of engineering. Condit said at least 50,000 are needed.

Yugoslavia Stands Fast On Trieste
PARIS, Aug. 13 (AP)—Dr. Moshka Pijade, member of the Yugoslav delegation to the Paris peace conference, said today acceptance by his government of any of the three draft proposals for a free city of Trieste, drawn up by the British, Americans or French, was "out of the question."
"We will reject them with the greatest energy and determination," Pijade said in an interview, but added that his delegation was willing to take the Soviet draft proposal as "a basis for discussion."
The four-power commission designated by the council of Foreign Ministers to draw up statutes to create a free zone in a part of the disputed territory on the Italian-Yugoslav frontier failed to reach an agreement. Instead four separate proposals have been prepared and are ready for presentation to the peace conference delegates.
Pijade said his delegation also believed the American, French and British proposals would be rejected by the residents of Trieste "because it is obvious that they do not give them any self government. It is the greatest irony that these statutes are described as laws for a free zone."
RUSSIAN DRAFT
Of the Russian draft, which differs widely from the other three, Pijade said:
"It is clear that the Russian proposition is the only one which is democratic, because it gives to the population the right of self government, at the same time insuring that the principles of the statute should be carried out."
He said the Yugoslav delegation, which has just received copies of the drafts, would offer an entirely new proposal of its own to the peace conference or offer amendments to the Soviet plan, "which for us can be taken as a basis for discussion."
"I am convinced," Pijade said that the democratic public opinion of the world will be flabbergasted when they read the proposals of France, Britain and America."
Pijade said he believed the "anti-democratic" nature of the proposals was caused by the "democratic attitude of the population of Trieste. They find no other means to suppress this democratic feeling, except by such a means."
TRISTE'S NEEDS
Asked if Yugoslav demands for the administration of the free zone would not virtually amount to annexation of the territory by Yugoslavia, Pijade shrugged and said:
"We will keep on fighting for Trieste to be a part of Yugoslavia. It must have a regime in which it can exist. Without a customs union with Yugoslavia, Trieste cannot live. It must be tied to the economy of its hinterland."
"It is only natural that we demand that Trieste be closely related to us. We need the port and the people need us."

Politics in India
Sind Province---Extreme Case of Confused Hindu-Moslem Relations
By GEORGE E. JONES
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KARACHI, India, Aug. 13.—A visitor to Sind province comes face to face with India's most complex and confusing Hindu-Moslem politics. In this sparsely settled, semi-desert outpost even the most cynical Indians take notice of political maneuvering. One may charitably describe provincial politics here as devious.
Most impartial observers go a great deal further, and one of Sind's foremost politicians cheerfully describes himself and his colleagues as "scoundrels."
The political mixup undoubtedly has hampered much needed social and economic development, although considerable progress already had been made. Karachi, a meeting place of the Middle East and the Far East, has a thriving seaport and air terminal. One huge dam and irrigation project is putting water into millions of acres and two more such projects are planned for the next seven years at a cost of \$100,000,000. But much more development will be necessary before Sind takes its place with the more populous and prosperous provinces of India.
PART OF PAKISTAN
As one might expect in a province where Moslems comprise three-fourths of its 4,300,000 population, this is a part of Mohammed Ali Jinnah's "Pakistan," the proposed autonomous Moslem Nation in a free India.
If one were to attempt to describe the latest political lineup in the Sind government he would have to keep his ear to the radio. Party members in the Legislature cross and recross the floor under rather interesting circumstances and no-take who will be on top at a given date.
Since last winter's provincial elections Sind has been governed by a Moslem League Ministry under Ghotlum Husain Hidayatullah, an astute old gentleman who always seems to be around when the final bell rings. In a house of 60 members, however, the Moslem League holds only 28 or 29 seats, depending on how many league members have been induced to join the "coalition" (Congress-Dissident Moslem) party.
Even with the constant support of the three European members, Hidayatullah—who until the recent divesting of titles by the Moslem League was "Sir Ghotlum Husain"—was kept rather busy shepherding his wayward flock.
Last winter, for instance, a certain Moslem League gentleman walked over to the coalition side, lured by the promise he could lead that party. Within 12 hours he was back in the Moslem League fold—as a Minister in Hidayatullah's Cabinet.
COALITION PARTY
It is not likely the coalition party will even join up with the league to attend to Sind's manifold economic and social problems. The leader of the coalition is G. M. Syed, a veteran Moslem politician who at one time or another has been close to Jinnah and who cam-

Needy Nations Fear the Loss Of UNRRA
By MORRIS J. HARRIS
Associated Press Staff Writer
The long-scheduled liquidation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) program beginning December 31 is bringing appeals that international relief efforts be continued through 1947.
Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, China, Norway, Austria and Russia are among the countries receiving UNRRA relief asking the United States and other supplying nations not to cut them adrift next year. In pleas to the UNRRA General Council sessions now going on at Geneva, receiving nations warn that a world economic crisis would result from which it would take years to recover.
Fiorenzo La Guardia, UNRRA director general, in a summary of UNRRA affairs, assured the receiving nations no nation still in need of aid in 1947 will be forsaken or forgotten. But understandably those on the receiving end are hesitant to accept such a general reply as sufficient guarantee that their future needs will be met.
Undersecretary of State William Clayton, American delegate to Geneva, is more to the point when he says the U. S. no longer will support UNRRA and that needy countries must depend upon their own abilities to arrange for assistance and credits from individual countries able to help them.
Before it closes its books UNRRA will have expended almost \$3,000,000,000 to alleviate hunger and distress growing out of the war. Of that sum the United States has contributed 72 per cent. The present attitude of American Administration leaders is they don't want to ask Congress for more funds for this purpose.
Although UNRRA's official existence has but a few more months to run the program is slated to go until all funds have been expended and doubtless will continue well into 1947. About \$1,216,000,000 remains in the cash drawer. To date about 13,000,000 tons of relief supplies have been shipped.
UNRRA takes the supplies to the needy countries, but leaves to the respective governments the prime responsibility of distribution. Reports from all receiving areas on the efficiency with which these internationally supplied materials are reaching their intended destinations have not all been good. Political differences, black markets and outright theft are some of the factors which have frustrated UNRRA's efforts.
But even so UNRRA has executed one of the world's greatest relief efforts and most supplying nations hope that the work may be continued by some method yet to be determined.
Farrell sent another employee to dispose of the snake.
Late the same day, another mailman found \$180 in travelers' checks in a mail box.

French Refusal of U. S. Plan Interpreted as Neutrality Aim
Copyright, 1946, by the New York Times
PARIS, Aug. 13.—The French government's effort to achieve a balanced neutrality toward the struggle of the greater powers was revealed in its refusal Saturday to bring the French zone in Germany into economic co-operation with the United States and British zones as proposed by the United States.
The explanation given by the French Foreign Office to the French press was that "it is necessary to maintain co-ordinating action of the four occupying powers and agreements that leave out one of those powers run counter to this principle."
Yet this was a principle for which Secretary of State Byrnes patiently strove for many months and to which he adhered even in making the proposal that the French reject. He specified repeatedly that it was four-power co-operation he sought, but that a juncture of two or three zones was better than four wholly separated zones.
The American view is that the French have been left open to the Russians all along and still is open and that it was not the American proposal that left the Russians out but the Russians who left themselves out.
In proposing central Allied agencies for the administration of German transport, post office and trade, the French submitted a substitute for centralized German agencies that

Browder Gets Warning From Communists In Paraguay
Special to The Chronicle
NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Communist party today had served public notice on Earl Browder not to try to capitalize on his recent business with Russia for the purpose of spreading his "bourgeois-liberal views." If he does, the deposed communist chief was warned, he will be "relentlessly exposed."
The warning appeared in the Daily Worker under the headline "Fight Against Browderism Goes On." It was taken from a speech to the party's secret national committee meeting on July 18 by William Z. Foster, who succeeded Browder as party chairman after the latter was expelled last year for abandoning the class struggle.
It was the party's first pronouncement since Browder visited Moscow last month and, to the mystification of left wing movements throughout the world, was named American representative for the Soviet book industry.
Browder's contract with Russian publishing houses "cannot... change our attitude toward Browder and Browderism," said Foster, and "we should keep up an unremitting struggle against... every hangover of Browderism" here.
The communists "will do nothing, certainly, to interfere" with Browder's circulation of Russian books in America, continued Foster.

Communists Are Active In Paraguay
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BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 13.—Paraguayans woke up late last night to find Hammer and Sickle emblems plastered along the principal street leading from the port to the city of Asuncion.
This was less than a week after the Moringo government had legalized the Communist party and offered to inhabitants of this country, some 1000 miles inland in South America, visible proof that the Communists, who claim they have no direct connection with the Soviet Union, are at work.
Members of the Communist party central committee proudly boast that although they have been underground many years, they control the unions responsible for unloading and loading of ships and thus control the life of a country dependent upon the outside world to day for sufficient food to survive.
This is not unusual since in almost every country in South America a port union are openly leagued with, controlled or influenced by the Communist party, but it is remarkable that this is true in a country which, while it has a strategic position for air power with regard to Argentina, Chile and other countries bordering on it, is not obviously a key South American country.

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