

THE CONGRESSIONAL FRONT  
By Congressman Everett M. Dirksen  
16th (Ill.) District.

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A ONE WAY STREET CALLED FREEDOM.

When the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was created for the purpose of providing food, machinery, equipment and supplies for destitute and war torn countries, it was agreed that each of the 45 nations that participated in this enterprise should contribute an amount which was substantially equal to 1% of it's national income. As a result of this agreement, the United States provided about 1 1/3 billion dollars which is slightly more than 70% of the whole amount that was raised. The other 44 nations made up the remaining 30%. When the first funds were nearly exhausted, this country was asked to contribute another 1 1/3 billion. Except for about 465 million, these additional funds have been appropriated and paid in.

AN EFFORT TO SECURE SOME PRESS FREEDOM.

When the request for the second 1 1/3 billion was before Congress, the House adopted an amendment which provided that none of the money should be used for relief in any country which did not afford members of the press complete freedom to move about in such country and make a full, free and uncensored report on UNRRA activities. This proposal did not ask for complete press freedom to report on the internal affairs of such country but merely that UNRRA activities be reported so that the people of the United States who were so generously supplying most of the money and the supplies might know how their money was being spent. This amendment raised a great hue and cry and as a result, it was finally deleted from the Bill which provided the additional 1 1/3 billion. Meanwhile, American dollars and American supplies continue to flow abroad while reports continued to come back that such supplies are being used for political purposes. These reports have been coming from former Army and Navy officers, from persons formerly in the employ of UNRRA and from casual observers. So long as American press correspondents cannot freely move about in these countries to which supplies are directed and give the American public a full account of the distribution of such supplies, it is a fair inference that there is little or no press freedom in such countries. Moreover, a very tight press censorship prevents the comments of American editors, columnists, commentators and public officials from reaching the people in such countries, especially if it is adverse criticism.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET.

So let's look at the other side of the street. In a single week, there appeared on the desks of every member of Congress, the following documents. (1) A monthly bulletin called "Poland Of Today" issued by The Library Of The Polish Embassy, 151 East 67th Street, New York. It is a 16 page document and was accompanied by a 22 page statement of Oscar Lange, Polish Ambassador, urging the United Nations to move in on Spain. (2) A printed address of Alexander Rankovic, Minister of Internal Affairs for the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, issued by the information officer of the Yugoslavia Embassy. It is 16 pages in length and loaded with propaganda on the Mihailovic case and other items. (3) A mimeograph statement from the Yugoslav Embassy stating why Trieste should be given to Yugoslavia. (4) A bulletin entitled News Flashes from Czechoslovakia (5) A Bulletin (23 pages) issued by the United Committee of South-Slavic Americans, Published in New York (6) A bi-weekly Reporter on American-Soviet relations published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Inc. 114 E. 32nd Street, New York, with a very definite pro-Soviet viewpoint. The Iron Curtain abroad and the complete absence of any curtain whatsoever in the United States leads to the documented conclusion that in some respects Freedom seems to be a one-way street.