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Mr. Paul Civil Information
4.6.

H #13

THE STRUCTURE & FUNCTIONING ORGANS OF THE JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Control Committee — CENTRAL COMMITTEE — All Japan Congress — National Convention

Administration & Activity
Political Division
Secretariate

Sections

General Affairs
Finance
Local Affairs
Culture
Research & Investigation
Personnel
Science & Arts
Campaign & Education
Akahata (Red Flag)
Organ Papers
Publications

Bureaus

Election Campaign
District Administration
Labor Union
Urban Administration
Repatriation
Farmers
Women
Youth
Education
Propaganda & Campaign
All Japan Communist Organizers
Historical Research
Marx & Lenin Research
Clinic
Akatsuki Printing Co.
Central Publishing Co.

Central Committee and Central Fraction Leaders Liaison Conference — Central Fractions

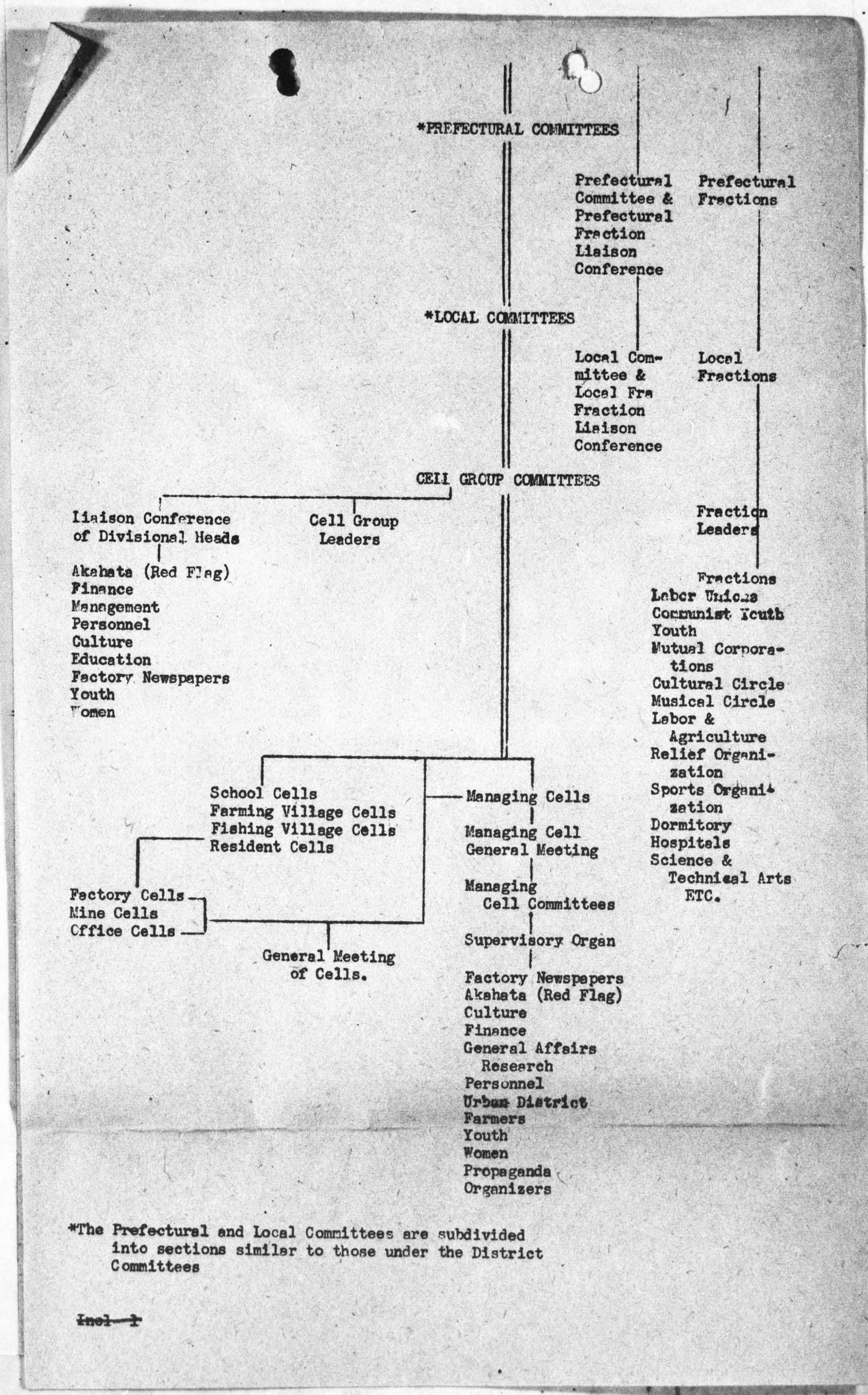
DISTRICT COMMITTEES

Starnding Committee

Sections

Finance
Organized Activities
Propaganda & Education
Management
Culture
Research
Election Campaign
Labor Union
Farmers
Womens
Youth
District Administration
Party Schools
Propaganda Corps
District Organizers Group

District Committee & District Fraction Leaders Liaison Conference — District Fractions



*The Prefectural and Local Committees are subdivided into sections similar to those under the District Committees

~~Incl—1~~

H #13

TOKYO, WED., FEB. 23, 1949

How Honest Are the Reds?

Many of the people who voted for the Communists in the recent election did so in the belief, so assiduously cultivated by the Communist Party propagandists, that this was the only party free from the financial dishonesty which has so besmirched the reputation of Japanese political parties.

But these trusting souls may have another think coming. For rumors of financial irregularities practiced by the Communist Party have been so persistent that an all-out investigation may become necessary. If these rumors are false, in all fairness to the Communists they should be scotched once and for all. But if these rumors have some real basis of truth, the public should be fully and authoritatively informed.

It has always been a mystery as to how the Communists have been able to manage the financing of their elaborately expensive propaganda activities. Of course the Communists make a conspicuous show of their supposed poverty, and claim that the party is financed wholly by contributions of love from the faithful masses. And of course it is true that loyal party workers are remarkably self-sacrificing in their contributions to the cause.

But contributions from faithful followers cannot possibly explain the prodigious funds which the Communist Party always seems to have handy for its activities. The pattern was set in Japan's first postwar election in 1946 when the Communists were able to spend for campaign expenses, in proportion to the number of successful candidates, fifty times the amount spent by the Socialists and eight times the amount spent by the supposedly plutocratic conservative parties. And that pattern of lavish spending has been repeated by the Communists in every subsequent election, including the last one.

It has long been suspected that the Communists have been engaging systematically in wholesale smuggling and black-marketing. Stories of santonin and saccharine being smuggled in by the Communists and peddled through the black market have long been prevalent. It is also often charged that the official Communist journal has been diverting its allocation of paper into lucrative unauthorized channels. These and other stories have been so persistent that it is difficult to believe that they have absolutely no basis in fact.

Whether these stories are actually true or not is a matter which vitally concerns the general public, and it is high time that their truth or falsity is clearly made known to the people. It is a matter which should not be left forever in the realm of suspicion and innuendo. The procuratorial authorities and other official parties would be rendering the nation a real service if they would tackle the task of rooting out the truth of the matter.

Politicians who receive fat contributions from the moneyed interests are not to be condoned, of course. But if the results of a reliable investigation should prove the existence of financial irregularities practiced by those who claim to be incorruptible foes of the moneyed interests, as many suspect, there would be a need for the public to reassess the comparative moral standards of the various parties. For can any moral or political superiority be claimed by those who, in obedience to the evil doctrine that the end justifies the means, themselves engage in systematic smuggling and black-marketing in deliberate defiance of the law?

As long as there is a substantial political group who are open to suspicion of such action, it behooves the authorities either to clear the suspects beyond question or to substantiate the suspicions and bring the culprits to a full accounting. In the interests of a sound public attitude toward all political parties, the authorities can do no less.

H #13

NUMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS

1. Components of Japan Communist Party Hyogo Prefecture Local Committee.
(According to its official notification)

Address of the office: No.76 Kumano-cho, 4-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe.
Name of the manager: Shigeo Kishimoto.

Official Title	Name	Remarks
Local committee-man	Shigeo Kishimoto	
" "	Masao Inokuchi	
" "	Tomeji Tada	
" "	Kazutomo Horikawa	
" "	Toshio Ozaki	
" "	Shigeru Komori	
" "	Kiyoji Masuda	
" "	Masahide Shimosaka	
" "	Hiroshi Kinami	
" "	Nobuyuki Hirabuki	
" "	Hideo Fujimoto	
" "	Yoshitada Kurushima	
" sub-committee-man	Toshio Ipponmatsu	
" " "	So Shu San	Korean
" " "	Zenkichi Inui	
" " "	Kaiji Tagami	
" " "	Takeo Takeuchi	
" " "	Kan-ichi Yamaguchi	
" " "	Seiichi Motoi	
" " "	Chiyozo Tukamoto	
" " "	Kazuo Nagai	
" " "	Toshio Ogawa	
" " "	Takeshi Sakai	

Total number of members 537

2. Components of Japan Communist Party Kobe District Committee.
(According to its official notification)

Address of the office: No.25 Sannomiyacho 2-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.
Name of the manager: Shozo Shirakura.

Official Title	Name	Remarks
District committee-man	Shozo Shirakura	
" "	Koshiro Sunada	
" "	Sasao Yano	
" "	Tadakata Endo	
" "	Yasukazu Hamada	

- to be continued -

Official Title	Name	Remarks
District committee-man	So Shu San	Korean
" "	Kakuo Honjo	
" "	Kanroku Mayagawa	
" "	Katsui Konno	
" "	Takahiro Shibata	
" "	Keisuke Kodera	
Secretary	Makoto Shigeyama	

Total number of members 132.

3. Components of Han-shin District Committee of Japan Communist Party (According to its official notification)

Address of the office: No.57 Kawa-machi, Tsumon, Nishinomiya City.
Name of the manager; Kazuo Nagai.

Official Title	Name	Remarks
District committee-man	Kazuo Nagai	
" "	Takeo Satsuya	
" "	Masaji Yamaguchi	
" "	Motojiro Kawashima	
" "	Kizo Comura	
" "	Yasukatsu Wakita	
" "	Kenzo Fujii	
" "	Kikujiro Horikawa	

Total number of members 21.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY HYOGO PREFECTURE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Hyogo Prefecture Local Committee			16
Kobe District Committee			132
Han-shin District Committee			21
Amagasaki	"	"	149
Awaji	"	"	28
Sei-ban	"	"	62
Tajima	"	"	11
"	"	Vocational quarter cell	14
Taki	"	Committee	5
Arima	"	"	5
Toh-ban	"	"	82
Akashi	"	"	28
		Total	537

Above numbers are all according to their official notification.

4. Number of members of Japan Communist Party Kobe District Committee. (According to investigationby Police authorities)

(1) Vocational quarter cell

Competent police station	Name of cell	Chief member's name	Number of members
Nada P.S.	Koizumi Seima (hemp-goods manuf.)	Yayeno Idei	1
Fukiai "	Saisei Shono (menthol reproducts)	Toshihide Muraoka	3
" "	Nippon Zoki (machinery)	Kazuma Murata	7
" "	Kobe Steel Works head office fac.	Setsuo Fujikawa	13
" "	Kawasaki Iron Works Fukiai Fac.	Shigeichi Kitada	31
" "	Japan Seicoki	Gisuke Tamaki	3
Ikuta "	Kawasaki Shipyard	Tadakata Yendo	35
Hyogo "	Kawanishi Machinery Kobe Works	Isamu Akamatsu	12
" "	Kawasaki Rolling Stock Co.	Yasukazu Hamada	30
" "	Den-san (electric industry)	Rikimatsu Shioya	9
Ikuta "	Government Railroad	Tadashi Shimano	12
" "	All-Communication, Central Telegraph Office	Kazuo Shinotsuka	47
" "	All-Communication, Central Post-office	Ryuichi Iguchi	8
" "	All-Communication, Central Telephone Office	Kazuo Yokoyama	3
Nagata "	All-Communication, Nagata Post-office	Kazuo Okada	4
		Total	218

(2) School cell

Nada P.S.	Kobe Economical University	Shozo Mitani	10

(3) Residence cell.

Nada P.S.		Koshiro Sunada	42
Fukiai "		Kanji Okeya	10
Ikuta "		Ogami Koichi	11
Hyogo "		Shozo Shirakura	44
Nagata "		Daikichi Nishio	38
Suma "		Seiji Nokubi	9
Tarumi "		Keizo Nambu	7
		Total	161
		Grand Total	389

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGCI 383.6

21 May 1949

SUBJECT: Countering Communist Propaganda on Repatriation

TO: See Distribution

1. At a recent meeting sponsored by the Japan Communist Party and the Livelihood Protection League for Repatriates in one prefecture the claim was made by two speakers that the causes for delay in the return of repatriates from Siberia are that the Japanese government is not furnishing enough ships, that there are not enough railroad cars for transporting them after arrival in Japan, and that the installations at repatriation centers are so inadequate that the scheduled number of repatriates cannot be accommodated.

2. All of these statements are false and whenever these or similar ones arise in future they should be answered. However, the matter is not a subject for military government press releases or formal statements. Rather, Japanese agencies, individuals and media should counter such statements, giving the facts, and should do it with the least possible delay, thus preventing the falsehoods from gaining currency. As an operating principle the answer should be made if possible in the same medium as the false assertion.

3. Following are some suggested techniques that may be used by Japanese agencies, individuals and media in spiking untruths perpetrated by the Communists:

a. Newspapers can counter Communist mis-statements about repatriation by quoting a prefectural official in the repatriation section. Quotations from officials of repatriation centers are equally acceptable. Editorials in local newspapers, after pointing out the erroneous statements and contrasting them with the truth, can make the point that communists continuously make false claims to mislead the people, and thus all of their utterances must be viewed with suspicion.

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b. In town meetings the repatriation issue can be raised and discussed by persons well armed with facts on the agreement between SCAP and Russia, recent repatriation figures, and conditions in Siberia and Japanese repatriation centers. Former repatriates would be the most convincing speakers.

c. Persons who make speeches where the topic of repatriation can be logically inserted or where it is likely to be brought up can be supplied with material to place the USSR repatriation record in its proper light.

d. Professors in colleges and higher schools whose democratic sympathies are known can be furnished with material to show that the USSR repatriation record is sordid and self-seeking, that the communists deal in human misery to gain cheap labor, and that the unfortunate Japanese prisoners of war are used as tools to develop Siberia.

e. Women's groups and democratic elements in labor unions can be furnished with material for speeches, discussions, leaflets or posters.

4. The inclosed press releases are samples of a series prepared by PIO, GHQ, over the past several months and have been published in many of the larger papers. The series will continue and will be distributed by PIO, GHQ, to all papers subscribing to Kyodo Wire Service and Jiji Press. Copies of future PIO releases on the subject will be sent by this headquarters to all teams for dissemination to newspapers not subscribing to a press service, and for distribution to interested groups such as friendly repatriation societies. With the recent increase in editorial comment concerning repatriation by major dailies, local publications will undoubtedly want to reinforce these comments by printing more news stories and features about local repatriates and engaging in editorial observation.

5. The inclosed background summary is a recapitulation of the GHQ, PIO, press releases on repatriation made over the past few months. Any quotations to be attributed to occupation sources should be taken only from PIO releases.

6. Representatives of local CIC detachments attend many meetings; their reports provide leads to themes and outlets of local communist propaganda activity. CIC units can also furnish names of friendly local repatriation societies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

4 Incls:
1. PIO, GHQ Releases
2. Background Summary
3. Diet Resolution
4. Mr. Sebald's Ltr

DISTRIBUTION:
CGs I and IX Corps
COs all MG Regions
COs all MG Teams
CO HokkaidoMG District

The following are GHQ, PIO, press releases made since September, 1948. They may be reproduced or quoted from freely.

RESENTMENT IN JAPAN AT REPATRIATION DELAY

General MacArthur today brushed off as baseless charges made yesterday by the Soviet Ambassador in Washington that his policies with respect to the responsibility of public servants were in violation of controlling Allied policy including the Potsdam Declaration but took occasion to comment as follows upon certain aspects of the situation in Japan:

"No segment of Japanese society has been afforded more liberal gains since the surrender than has Japanese labor. It enjoys greater privileges and protection here than in many democratic countries. Its main potential danger lies in its absorption and ultimate destruction by communists who seek to exploit it to spread disorder, anarchy and revolution. Indeed were the concept of communism to prevail here, Japanese labor would be first to feel its completely totalitarian suppression and control, and the trade union movement would perish to be replaced by the oligarchic control of a handful of self-appointed masters. The liberty of the worker would disappear and labor would become merely a commodity. It was not the purpose of the Potsdam terms nor will the Supreme Commander permit such conditions to develop in occupied Japan.

"Perhaps the most unsuccessful effort made anywhere by world wide propaganda to instil communistic principles has been in Japan. Here concepts leading to disorder, discontent and ultimate chaos have made little headway. Despite frantic communistic efforts to achieve the contrary, Japan continues calm, stable and well ordered. The Communists and those who adhere to their cause thus have a growing sense of frustration at their failure in Japan. If they had their way they would repeat here the deplorable state of affairs which they have brought about in certain unhappy European centers.

"There is a deep and natural resentment throughout Japan at what is generally regarded by all Japanese as a basic disregard of human and moral values in the retention in Russia after more than three years following surrender of half a million Japanese prisoners employed under shocking conditions of forced servitude in works designed to increase the Soviet war potential. This, despite the solemn undertaking entered into by the Allied Powers in Clause 9 of the Potsdam Declaration offered as a condition to the Japanese surrender, which reads as follows: 'The Japanese military forces, after being

completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.'

"There is an old oriental proverb, equally understood by the West as by the East, which says there can be 'no greater hypocrisy than to fail to practice what you preach." (17 Sep 48)

JAPANESE RELEASED BY U.S.S.R. FOR REPATRIATION

SCAP officials reported that during the period Sep 17-23, the U.S.S.R. repatriated 8,554 Japanese. Of this number 4,000 were from Siberia and 4,554 were from Karafuto and the Kuriles. It is estimated that 502,241 Japanese still remain in Soviet-controlled areas. (28 Sep 1948)

SOVIET REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE CONTINUES TO LAG

SCAP announced today that during the period Sep 1-30 there were only 37,214 Japanese released by the U.S.S.R. for repatriation to Japan. This figure is 12,786 short of the 50,000 set by SCAP-Soviet agreement and makes the 16th consecutive month that the Soviets have violated the agreement.

The total Japanese repatriated from Soviet controlled areas to date is 839,595, leaving an estimated 484,092 to be released from Russian control.

The Soviet monthly average for the period Jan 1, 1947 to Sep 30, 1948, is 39,103. (12 October 1948)

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS' UNION ASKS REPATRIATION SPEED-UP

Acceleration of the repatriation of Japanese from Soviet areas is urged by 43,000 members of the Tokyo Chapter of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union in a petition to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

The petition calls attention to the fact that while the Potsdam Declaration promised the return of Japanese to their homeland with the termination of hostilities, "around 600,000 of our nationals are still retained in Siberia and other districts."

The latest repatriation report showed that for the sixteenth consecutive month the U.S.S.R. has failed to meet the 50,000 a month quota set by a SCAP-Soviet agreement.

Text of the petition from the Tokyo Chapter of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union follows:

"Although the Potsdam Declaration stipulated that our nationals abroad shall be permitted to be repatriated with the termination of hostility, around 600,000 of our nationals are still retained in Siberia and other districts, confronting the advent of cold winter season drawing near for the fourth time after the termination of war. Furthermore, their wives and children, earnestly hoping the earliest repatriation of their mainstays of their families, are narrowly eking out their miserable lives which are beyond description. The fact that as many as three years have already lapsed since the termination of hostilities and that such a large number of our nationals are remaining to be repatriated as yet is a matter of great concern to us, even if we are at present under the occupation of the Allied Forces.

"With a view of settling the problem as early as practicable, through the sincerity and good will on the part of the interested nations, we, in the name of 43,000 members of the Tokyo chapter of the all Japan communications Workers' Union, hereby, submit the petition for expediting the repatriation of our nationals abroad to the delegates of the various nations concerned." (15 October 1948)

SCAP MAKES OFFER TO USSR TO AID WINTER REPATRIATION

Ice breakers and other special facilities have been offered by SCAP to the Soviet Union in order to facilitate repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war from Soviet-held areas during the coming winter months.

The offer is contained in a recent letter to Lt. Gen. Kuzma N. Derevyanko, Soviet member of the Allied Council for Japan.

From Dec 1, 1947 to May 1948 repatriation was suspended by Soviet authorities, following a letter from General Derevyanko to SCAP stating that "difficult climatic and icing conditions" prevented repatriation during the winter months of 1947 - 1948.

SCAP's current proposal - offered last year, also, but declined by the Soviet Union - is to supply Soviet authorities with technical facilities with which to overcome such difficulties in the winter of 1948-1949.

SCAP's offer of additional facilities includes:

1) Dispatching of ice breakers with repatriation vessels to overcome icing conditions in Soviet ports presently used in the repatriation program;

2) Dispatching of repatriation vessels to any Soviet Asiatic port designated by the Soviet authorities from which repatriation lifts are deemed practicable by SCAP during winter months;

3) Augmenting the normally adequate conditions aboard repatriation vessels by providing suitable winter clothing, heating facilities and adequate rations to provide for the welfare of the repatriates during the voyage from Soviet ports throughout the winter months.

The letter also pointed out that as of last Sept. 30, Soviet repatriation authorities had failed for sixteen consecutive months to release the monthly quota of 50,000 Japanese as established by a SCAP-Soviet agreement of Dec. 19, 1946.

SCAP officials have expressed the hope that, in view of the extra facilities proferred, the Soviet Union will continue repatriation of Japanese throughout the coming winter.

Repatriation authorities of SCAP estimate that more than 470,000 Japanese remain detained in Soviet controlled areas. At least 365,000 are believed to be in Siberia. (25 Oct '48)

SOVIETS TO RELEASE 14,000 JAPANESE IN LAST HALF OF NOVEMBER

SCAP announced today that the Soviets repatriation authorities have indicated to General Headquarters in a letter received Nov. 1 that a total of 14,000 Japanese repatriates would be released from Soviet-controlled areas during the last half of November. Of this total, 8,000 will be released from the Soviet port of Nahodka, Siberia, and 6,000 from the Soviet-occupied port of Maoka, Karafuto.

It was further stated that the Soviets have scheduled no repatriates for release during the first 15 days of the month, and that this total number of 14,000 for the entire month of November was 36,000 short of the 50,000 monthly quota provided in the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement. (3 November 1948)

U.S.S.R. RELEASE 10,435 JAPANESE FOR REPATRIATION

SCAP officials reported today that during the period Sept. 24-30, the U.S.S.R. released 10,435 Japanese for repatriation. Of this number 5,900 were from Siberia and 4,535 were from Karafuto and the Kuriles. This brings the total number of Japanese released by the Soviets, as of Sept. 27, to 831,881, leaving an estimated 491,806 remaining in Soviet controlled areas. (10 Nov 48)

SOVIETS SUSPEND REPATRIATION FOR WINTER

The Repatriation Division of General Headquarters, SCAP, announced today receipt of a letter from the Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, announcing that repatriation of Japanese from Siberia and other Soviet-controlled areas would be suspended until the resumption of navigation in 1949 because of climatic and icing conditions.

The spokesman for this division stated, "The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was profoundly disappointed to receive this notification of the intended suspension of Japanese repatriation during the ensuing months, by which more than 400,000 hapless Japanese are condemned to a fourth winter in Siberia and other Soviet-controlled areas. This action has been undertaken in disregard of repeated offers made by SCAP of assistance in overcoming alleged navigational climatic and icing conditions."

The spokesman re-emphasized the previous SCAP offers to provide (1) adequate shipping for repatriation of Japanese in increments up to 160,000 persons per month; (2) icebreakers and other special facilities. This latest offer was made by SCAP in a letter on Oct. 20 in order to assist the Soviets in overcoming difficulties allegedly presented by the winter repatriation of Japanese.

It was stated that the last regular monthly repatriation lift in November realized the release of 37,929 repatriates, 12,071 below the 50,000 quota of the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement, thus marking the 18th consecutive month that the Soviets have failed to fulfill subject quota.

Following is the Soviet suspension letter received by SCAP on Dec. 8 addressed to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller:

"Dear General: This is to confirm the declaration of Captain 2nd Rank Yashin made 3 December 1948 to the representative of the Liaison Section, GHQ, SCAP, Captain Senko, that repatriation of Japanese, in compliance with paragraph 4, Section 11, Agreement of 19 December 1948, is discontinued due to heavy climatic and icing conditions until navigation season of 1949." (11 December 1948)

408,743 JAPANESE POWS REMAIN IN SOVIET-CONTROLLED AREAS

During 1948 the Soviets released 298, 689 Japanese prisoners of war in a program set-up to return 600,000, according to a summary of repatriation figures compiled today by this office from weekly reports prepared by SCAP's repatriation section.

The summary indicates that the Soviet failure to meet their monthly quota of 50,000 resulted in a backlog for the year amounting to more than 310,000 Japanese prisoners of war, bringing the total remaining in Soviet-controlled areas to 408,743.

Repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war from the Soviet-controlled areas has come to a halt. There appears little hope that there will be a resumption of repatriation traffic from those areas before spring.

This results from the Soviet action to suspend repatriation because of "difficult climatic and icing condition." Now an estimated 408,743 Japanese prisoners of war remain in Siberia, Manchuria, the Kuriles and Karafuto. The bulk of these, about 376,000, are in Siberia.

These Japanese with a greater number German prisoners of war held in Soviet-controlled areas provide an excellent labor reservoir for the Soviets.

However, all these prisoners are being held in violation of long standing r patriation agreements. All other allies have long since complied ith agreements to return prisoners of war to their home countries.

By the end of December the Soviets had failed for the seventeenth consecutive month, to carry out the Soviet-SCAP agreement made in December 1946, calling for the Soviet return of 50,000 Japanese per month to the homelands. (14 January 1949)

SCAP QUERIES SOVIETS ON RESUMPTION OF REPATRIATION

A spokesman for General Headquarters, SCAP announced today that a letter had be n dispatched to the Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan on March 17 inquiring as to Soviet intentions for the resumption of repatriation during the coming spring.

Repatriation from Siberia and the Soviet-controlled areas of Karafuto and the Kurile Islands was suspended by Soviet action on Dec. 3, 1948 until an indefinite date termed "navigation season 1949" due to "heavy climatic and icing conditions."

The SCAP spokesman stated, "In view of the unusual mildness of the current winter, it is hoped that resumption of repatriation through the ports of Nahodka and Maoka can be initiated at date earlier than April 3, as was done in 1947, or May 3, as was done in 1948. For planning purposes, SCAP has requested notification as to the exact date the Soviets intend lifting the current suspension."

The SCAP spokesman recalled that while the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement of Dec. 19, 1946 specified a monthly quota of 50,000 repatriates, the average number released monthly by the Soviets since December 1946 has now fallen to 34,097 as of March 1. The spokesman concluded, "SCAP remains ready with adequate shipping and reception facilities to repatriate and receive up to 160,000 Japanese monthly; implementation of this long standing offer awaits only Soviet ccoperation in releasing Japanese at the Soviet ports involved." (17 March 1949)

JAPANESE PLEAD FOR RELEASE OF POWS IN SOVIET AREAS

The continued delay and winter suspension of repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war from Soviet-controlled areas has had a direct effect on the volume of General MacArthur's mail which averages 13,000 letters from Japanese each month.

Much of the mail, in the immediate past, had been thanks for SCAP's earlier efforts in effecting the speed-up and completion of mass repatriation of Japanese from other Asiatic countries. But with virtually no repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas during the recent winter months, Japanese writing to General MacArthur have stepped up their pleas for help.

Typical of the correspondence is the recent letter written by the Kimitsu-gun, Chiba Prefecture Family Association for Accelerating Repatriation. The letter, not unlike thousands of others, expressed hope for the return of some 300 relatives and friends who are still held in Soviet Pow camps.

"It is with profoundest reverence and gratitude," the letter said, "that we appreciate your successful and promising efforts in various fields during these four years of your occupation; you have helped our nation recover from chaotic collapse to normalcy with ever so high ideals; you have set up many kinds of institutions with the eternal peace of mankind in clear view, and you have been doing your utmost in accelerating the repatriation of our overseas detainees in defiance of both material and non-material obstacles.

"Now nearly five years have elapsed since our unconditional acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, and there are, in the Soviet areas, several hundred thousand detainees, of which about 300 are from Kimitus-gun. It is easily to be imagined that those people, deprived even of the freedom of thought and action under the strictest surveillance and with no comfort but bare sustenance ration are half mad with worries and anxieties over their families at home and yearning most impatiently every moment for the day of their release.

"We, members of their families, are ever ready to offer blessings to those happy families whose fathers or sons have already been sent home whenever we see or hear of their relived and joyful life, but at the same time we cannot help feeling doubly grieved at our own lots.

"We are fully aware of our duties as a defeated nation and undergoing every hardship, and for this reason our craving for the reunion with our fathers and brothers and friends is so much greater.

"Now in behalf of 13,800 detainee-family members and their close friends and relatives, I entreat you, who have helped in no small measure to build up a peaceful Japan and who have guided us into a better life, to arrange and practice necessary procedures so that the detained in the Soviet areas may be released as soon as possible..." (11 April 1949)

JAIL COMMUNIST PUBLISHER FOR FALSE ACCOUNT OF REPATRIATION

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSAKA--Nakamura Haruo, 38, of Wakayama, Communist and fly-by-night publisher, was sentenced by a U.S. military court at Osaka yesterday to four years at hard labor for publishing false and malicious accounts about SCAP's repatriation program.

Haruo was charged with violation of the SCAP press code on Dec. 14, following his arrest for publishing and distributing poster-type newspapers in which he charged that "The responsibility for the prolongation of repatriation lies with the Japanese government," and attempted to discredit General Headquarters role in the program.

A key witness in the case, Lt. Col. Ben L. Anderson, Corpus Christi, Texas, SCAP's repatriation chief described to the court, efforts of General Headquarters to accelerate repatriation and read to the court the series of protest from both General MacArthur and William J. Sebald to Soviets representatives over their failure to meet repatriation commitments.

Testimony and exhibits revealed that Haruo had tried to discredit SCAP's efforts to repatriate Japanese Prisoners of War, by claiming that "...the Communist Party took the lead in making the resolution for the borrowing of ships and consequently had the government take action."

Colonel Anderson testified, "the statement that the responsibility for the prolongation of repatriation lies with the Japanese government is false."

He explained that the Japanese government conducts no negotiations on repatriation and merely obeys SCAP directives with respect to repatriation.

"Therefor," Anderson testified, "this statement constitutes a direct attack against SCAP because it is well known to all Japanese that repatriation policies are made by SCAP."

He told the court, "The only blame for the delayed repatriation from the Soviet areas lies with USSR and their failure to release repatriates for their return in SCAP controlled shipping."

Haruo was described as "cocky" and was wearing a button-hole pin commemorating May Day. Few known Communists attended the trial conducted by 25th Infantry Division.

The sentence is subject to review by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, Commander of the 25th Division.

Haruo's poster-type paper was entered as exhibit one. It was similar to other Communists publications used in the recent elections as billposters to boost Communist candidates. (30 April 49)

BACKGROUND OF THE REPATRIATION
EFFORT FROM SOVIET-CONTROLLED AREAS

Of the 6,612,121 Japanese estimated to be overseas at the conclusion of the war, 6,143,035 have been repatriated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in implementation of the Potsdam Declaration which stated: "The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives." This was later expanded for humanitarian reasons to include Japanese civilians overseas at the conclusion of hostilities. Of the estimated 469,059 remaining to be repatriated as of 1 December 1948, 408,743 are estimated as held by the USSR in Soviet-controlled areas and 60,316 in those portions of Manchuria controlled by Chinese Communist forces. Retainees in these two areas comprise all Japanese remaining to be repatriated. Repatriation from all other areas has been long since completed, the bulk of the movement having been realized by 31 December 1946.

Repatriation from Manchuria is subject to the handicaps of a complete lack of communication with the Chinese Communist forces and the war-shattered transportation facilities in that area. However, SCAP stands ready to dispatch shipping to lift any increment of Japanese repatriates made available for repatriation.

As of 1 December 1946, when mass repatriation had been virtually completed from all other areas, no Japanese had been repatriated from Soviet-controlled areas. Finally, culminating more than six months of extended negotiations, pursuant to an agreement signed 19 December 1946 by Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, as the representative of SCAP and Lt. Gen. K. N. Derevyanko, as the member of the Allied Council for Japan from the USSR, repatriation of Japanese from specified Soviet ports was begun at an agreed rate of 50,000 per month. During the course of the above negotiations, SCAP-controlled shipping to lift up to 360,000 repatriates per month was offered. The figure finally agreed upon was the maximum acceptable to the USSR, and was limited by the use of smaller Soviet ports (the ice-free port of Vladivostok, supported by the best available rail net, has never been made available) and the refusal of the Soviets to furnish any fuel oil for repatriation vessels. All shipping used in repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas is furnished and manned by the Japanese Government and all costs incident to repatriation from the moment of embarkation on repatriation vessels are borne by the Japanese Government.

On 29 October 1947, a report on repatriation delivered in the Allied Council for Japan by the Deputy for the Supreme Commander and Chairman, Mr. W. J. Sebald, made an offer, in the name of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to furnish shipping to lift up to 160,000 repatriates per month; it was revealed that SCAP had available, using Japanese sources only, the shipping, fuel (coal) and reception facilities to initiate this comprehensive repatriation program almost immediately.

The Acting Soviet Member replied to Mr. Sebald's statement by stating that he considered the subject of repatriation outside the purview of the Allied Council for Japan and that the failure to repatriate 50,000 monthly since June 1947 should not be commented upon as the average over the entire period since December 1946 was slightly in excess of the 50,000 rate.

Approximately one month after SCAP's offer to accelerate repatriation, the Acting Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, in a letter dated 2 December 1947 stated that repatriation would be suspended due to climatic and icing conditions from 1 December 1947 until the opening of navigation in April 1948. In this connection, the following correspondence and actions on the subject of this suspension are of interest:

a. SCAP replied to the Soviet suspension in a letter dated 10 December 1947 offering icebreakers to clear Soviet ports and stating that SCAP-controlled shipping could be dispatched to any other ports where "the difficult icing and climatic conditions" would not be encountered.

b. Contrary to the implication of their first letter, the Soviet authorities replied to SCAP's offer of icebreakers in a letter dated 24 December 1947 which stated that the offer was unacceptable by reason of difficulties in assembling Japanese at the repatriation ports and the overloaded condition of the Soviet rail transportation system. In this connection SCAP authorities find it inconceivable to comprehend how the same internal transportation facilities which functioned promptly and rapidly following the surrender to deploy Japanese prisoners across the broad expanse of USSR, cannot once again be employed with equal effectiveness in returning these prisoners to embarkation ports for their long awaited repatriation. The Soviet letter further stated that the decision to suspend repatriation would remain unchanged. No reply was made to SCAP's offer to send shipping to other ports. The letter also states that the monthly average as of that time approximated the 50,000 quota of the agreement.

c. In response to previous inquiries, Maj. Gen. A. P. Kislenko, Actin' Member for the USSR, Allied Council for Japan, in a letter on April 5, 1948 to General Headquarters, SCAP, advised that Japanese repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas would be resumed in May instead of April as had been indicated initially by the Soviets. Gen. Kislenko stated that "due to unfavorable climatic conditions this year and also taking into consideration transportation and technical facilities, the repatriation would be resumed in May of this year."

At that time SCAP noted that during the month of April 1947, a year before, some 58,000 Japanese were repatriated through the ports of Nahodka and Maoka, the first vessels leaving both ports 3 April 1947. Nevertheless repatriation was not commenced until 3 May 1948.

The continued SCAP concern over the failure of the Soviet authorities to repatriate Japanese from Soviet-controlled areas on schedule and in accordance with the Repatriation Agreement of December 19, 1946, was indicated once more in a sharply worded letter dated 3 September 1948, and sent on behalf of SCAP to Lt. Gen. Kuzma N. Derevyanko, Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan. The letter stated that "the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has complied explicitly with all provisions" of the agreement of December 19, 1946" and expects the other signatory to said agreement to do likewise."

At that time a SCAP spokesman stated, "Notwithstanding constant and persistent efforts on the part of SCAP to expedite the repatriation of Japanese from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, all efforts to d te have been unavailing and without result."

The SCAP spokesman recalled that the problem of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas was thoroughly aired and discussed in the 44th meeting of the Allied Council for Japan and that additional reliable information available to the Supreme Commander indicated that conditions approaching slave labor continue to apply to the Japanese held by the Soviet authorities. He further referred to the mounting concern of the Supreme Commander for this unprecedented situation and to the circumstances that this near-slave labor is being utilized in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, under appalling conditions of servitude, to increase the military potential of Soviet Russia. Reports have stated that these men are used in munitions plants and airfield construction as well as in mines.

The spokesman further reiterated at that time the offer as made by SCAP to repatriate Japanese held by the Soviets at the rate of 160,000 per month.

Finally, the spokesman said that the Soviet attitude on the question of repatriation was in marked contrast with the fulfillment of the relevant provision of the Potsdam Declaration by the

governments of Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States which have offered prompt and full cooperation in the implementation of the repatriation program. Additionally, he stressed that "the Soviet authorities have callously refused to provide SCAP with statistics of any kind relating to Japanese held in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas and that to date SCAP is completely without official information concerning the health, living conditions, numbers, names or whereabouts of a single Japanese held by the Soviet authorities."

In anticipation of possible winter suspension of repatriation, SCAP in a letter dated 20 October 1948, offered ice breakers and other special facilities to the Soviet Union in order to facilitate repatriation of Japanese prisoners-of-war from Soviet-held areas during the winter months of 1948-49.

SCAP's proposal - offered in 1947, also, but declined by the Soviet Union - was to supply Soviet authorities with technical facilities with which to overcome such difficulties in the winter of 1948-49, as follows:

a. Dispatching of icebreakers with repatriation vessels to overcome icing conditions in Soviet ports presently used in the repatriation program;

b. Dispatching of repatriation vessels to any Soviet Asiatic port designated by the Soviet authorities from which repatriation lifts are deemed practicable by SCAP during winter months;

c. Augmenting the normally adequate conditions aboard repatriation vessels by providing suitable winter clothing, heating facilities and adequate rations to provide for the welfare of the repatriates during the voyages from Soviet ports throughout the winter months.

However, the sincere and sustained efforts of SCAP to realize the prompt completion of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas, with the necessary corollary thereof, the continuation of repatriation during the winter months were once more to be frustrated by a lack of sincere reciprocation from the USSR. On 11 December 1948 the Repatriation Division of General Headquarters, SCAP, announced receipt of a letter from the Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, announcing that repatriation of Japanese from Siberia and other Soviet-controlled areas would be suspended until an indefinite date, termed the resumption of navigation in 1949, because of climatic and icing conditions.

The spokesman stated, "The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was profoundly disappointed to receive this notification of the intended suspension of Japanese repatriation during the ensuing months, by which more than 400,000 hapless Japanese are condemned to a fourth winter in Siberia and other Soviet-controlled areas. This action has been undertaken in disregard of repeated offers made by SCAP of assistance in overcoming navigational, climatic and icing conditions."

The spokesman re-emphasized the previous SCAP offers made in the 20 October 1948 letter to provide (1) adequate shipping for repatriation of Japanese in increments up to 160,000 persons per month; (2) ice breakers and other special facilities. This letter containing the SCAP offers was never answered.

It was stated that the last regular monthly repatriation lift in November realized the release of 37,929 repatriates, 12,071 below the 50,000 quota of the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement, thus marking the 18th consecutive month that the Soviets have failed to fulfill subject quota. The quota of 50,000 repatriates monthly was last fulfilled in May 1947.

It will be remembered that in the Allied Council for Japan meeting of 29 October 1947 and in the Soviet letter of 24 December 1947, the Acting Soviet Member, Maj Gen A. F. Kislenko, indicated that he considered that the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement had been fulfilled if the average monthly rate of repatriation since December 1946 met the 50,000 figures. As of 1 December this monthly average is 38,675 and, upon resumption of repatriation, monthly lifts considerably in excess of the 50,000 figure will be necessary to redeem the 50,000 average.

The SCAP offer to lift up to 160,000 repatriates monthly, as made in the Allied Council for Japan meeting of 29 October 1947 remains open. To date the Soviets have never made a specific reply to this offer. Reception facilities in Japan pose, of course, no problem when it is remembered that during the months of June and July 1946 almost one million Japanese were repatriated to and received in Japan.

In preparation for resumption of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas, the Japanese Government, under the supervision of SCAP, has available on 30 days' notice reception facilities to receive and process up to 160,000 repatriates monthly. Food and clothing to accommodate this number of repatriates monthly could be obtained upon short notice. SCAP is and will continue to be prepared to lift Japanese repatriates in increments up to 160,000 repatriates monthly. Food and clothing to accommodate this

number of repatriates monthly could be obtained upon short notice. SCAP is and will continue to be prepared to lift Japanese repatriates in increments up to 160,000 monthly to fulfill the offer made in the Allied Council for Japan at the meeting of 29 October 1947. From the above it may be seen that the future acceleration of Japanese repatriation is dependent entirely upon Soviet acceptance of the facilities already offered by SCAP.

In conclusion, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers hopes that the interest and concern of the Japanese people in this problem will result in the maximum support of the current measures being implemented with regard to the relief and the assistance in readjustment and rehabilitation of repatriates already returned to their homeland.

DIET SEEKS ACTION ON REPATRIATION

The following resolution was passed unanimously by both houses of the Diet on 26 April:

"Thanks to the positive kindness of the Allied Powers, over 6,000,000 Japanese have been repatriated since the end of the war.

"This is a source of extreme gratitude to the entire nation. However, there are as yet more than 400,000 who are still forced to live in foreign countries.

"Last year, the first repatriation ship from the Soviet Union arrived on May 6. This year, however, there are no indications as yet that the repatriation will be resumed.

"The repatriation question is a matter of extreme grave concern to the entire nation."

"We hereby resolve to redouble our efforts and demand the Government to take immediate and effective steps to seek the completion of the repatriation within the year, and at the same time to take every measure for the care of the families of our unrepatriated compatriots."

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SEBALD ASKS SOVIET MEMBER FOR INFORMATION ON POWS

The following is the text of a letter sent on 25 April 1949 by The Honorable W. J. Sebald, chief of SCAP's Diplomatic Section, to Lieutenant General K. N. Derevyanko, Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan, requesting "all available information" concerning vital statistics of Japanese prisoners of war:

Dear General Derevyanko:

Reference is made to the discussion on the problem of repatriation at the forty-fourth meeting of the Allied Council for Japan on October 29, 1947. Specifically, your attention is invited to those remarks pertaining to appropriate information concerning records of death, disappearance, or serious illness of Japanese prisoners of war.

It is a matter of grave concern to the Supreme Commander in his implementation of the Terms of Surrender and, by reference, of the Potsdam Declaration, that the Japanese people be kept informed concerning matters of vital importance to them, such as the pertinent data mentioned above. As you are no doubt aware, there has at no time been any report whatsoever from the Soviet authorities concerning Japanese prisoners of war held in the Soviet Union or in territories under the control of the Soviet Union, nor is it apparent from information available to the Supreme Commander that any effort is being made by the Soviet authorities so to apprise the Supreme Commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan. Such information would be of interest not only to the Japanese people and particularly to the families of the individuals concerned, but, it is believed, also to the member nations of the Far Eastern Commission charged with the formulation of policy pertaining to the Occupation of Japan.

It is therefore requested, in conformity with the normal dictates of international law, that you approach your Government with a view to obtaining all available information concerning vital statistics of Japanese prisoners of war, with especial reference to names, units, and/or last recorded places of domicile or residence, nearest relatives, date and place of decease or serious illness, and such other information and data as might be of interest to the families of the individuals concerned.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ WJS

W.J. Sebald

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CONCERNING DEMOCRATIZATION AND COMMUNISM

RELEASED BY SHIGA MGT

The citizen of America are hoping for a world in which the whole nation and all citizens can administer the affairs of state as they like and can make a refined and satisfactory living, and are making a firm decision to make efforts for it. They are hoping especially for the peace in this world, a fair and eternal peace which stands on a real agreement based on free will and from an equal standpoint, and for this they are making unshakerble efforts.

United States of America and other nations who have the same way of thinking are standing directly against the national structure which completely differs in aim and view of life. This national structure ties with the wrong kind of thought that human being are given freedom, safety and unnecessary convenience. Many persons, who get mixed up with this kind of thought, sacrificed their own freedom and as the result began to know that they could get nothing but deception, ridicule, property and tyranny, and they felt sad. This wrong kind of thought is called communism.

Communism put its base on the belief that human living are weak and dissatisfactory and they can't rule over themselves by themselves, and that accordingly they need strong controller.

On the contrary, democratism put its base on the thought that human being can rule over themselves rationally, fairly and squarly, with moral and intellectural ability and inseperable right.

Communism arrest people without just reason, punish them without referring to court and impose compulsory labor as a measure of the nation. It shows the standard of what to inform to them, what art to produce, to what leaders to follow and what own thought to ought to be.

In democratism, the government is established for the interest of each person and is responsible for the protection of freedom to exercise power as the right of each person.

Communism says that wrong point in a society can not be revised by no other means besides by force, but democratism has been proving that socialism can be accomplished by a peaceful reform.

Communism says that social opposition in the world is deep-rooted and war is unavoidable, but democratism says that a free nation can settle dispute fairly and maintain permanent peace. These points of difference between communism and democratism are never concerned only with the United States of America.

Everywhere in the world, people are starting to believe in material welfare, humane character and god, and to understand that god is a problem concerned with the right to save.

To state about these different points is not to talk over the problem of faith as the problem of faith, but because the act caused by communistic thought is a threat to the efforts to lead to the reconstruction of a free nation and permanent peace.

Mr. Ezaki
Communist Member of Diet Shiga Pref.

DEMOCRACY vs COMMUNISM

"The American people desire and are determined to work for, a world in which all nations and all people are free to govern themselves as they see fit and to achieve a decent and satisfying life. Above all else, our people desire, and are determined to work for, peace on earth—a just and lasting peace—based on genuine agreement freely arrived at by equals.

"In the pursuit of these aims, the United States and other likeminded nations find themselves directly opposed by a regime with contrary aims and a totally different concept of life.

"That regime adheres to a false philosophy which purports to offer freedom, security, and greater benefits to mankind. Misled by this philosophy, many people have sacrificed their liberties only to learn to their sorrow that deceit and mockery, poverty and tyranny, are their reward.

"That false philosophy is communism.

"Communism is based on the belief that man is so weak and inadequate that he is unable to govern himself, and, therefore, requires the rule of strong masters.

"Democracy is based on the conception that man has the moral and intellectual capacity, as well as the inalienable right, to govern himself with reason and justice.

"Communism subjects the individual to arrest without lawful cause, punishment without trial,and forced labor as chattle of the State. It decrees what information he shall receive, what ayt he shall produce, what leaders he shall follow, and what thoughts he shall think.

"Democracy maintains that government is established for the benefit of the individual, and is charged with the responsibility of protecting the rights of the individual and his freedom in the exercise of his abilities.

"Communism maintains that social wrongs can be corrected only by violence.

"Democracy has proved that social justice can be achieved through peaceful change.

"Communism holds that the world is so deeply divided into opposing classes that war is inevitable.

"Democracy holds that free nations can settle differences justly and maintain lasting peace.

"These differences between communism and democracy do not concern the United States alone. People everywhere are coming to realize that what is involved is material wellbeing, human dignity, and the right to believe in and worship God.

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"I state these differences, not to draw issues of belief as such, but because the actions resulting from the communist philosophy are a threat to the efforts of free nations to bring about world recovery and lasting peace."

民主主義對共產主義

アメリカの國民は、總ての國家、總ての國民が彼等の適當と思う樣式で自由に自分達を支配し、端正にして滿足せる生活の實現に邁進する世界のために働くことを希望し又そう決意してゐるのである。

就中、我が國民は地上の平和ー公平な立場で何物にも束縛せられずに到達した正確なる協定に基づく正しい永續性ある平和の爲に働くことを希望し又そう決意してゐるのである。

此の目的追求にあたり、アメリカ合衆國及び他の同じ考への諸國家は、相反する目的と全々異なれる生活理念をもつ政体に眞向から反對されてゐることを知るのである。此の政体は人類に自由、安全及びより大なる利益を與へんことを標傍する誤れる思想に固執してゐるのである。此の思想に誤導せられて、多くの人々はその自由を犧牲にし、その得た所と云へば、その代償として嘲笑と貧困と暴虐を受取つたという悲哀だけであつた。

此の誤れる思想とは共產主義である。

共產主義は、人間は自分自身が支配出來ない程微弱でつまらないものであり、それ故に強力な支配者を要するものだとの信念に基礎を置いてゐるのである。

民主主義は、人間は自分自身を理性と正義によつて支配する本質的權利と共に、精神的且智能力を有するものであるとの概念に基づいてゐるのである。

共產主義は個人を法的根據なき逮捕、裁判なき處罰國家の財としての強制勞働にさらされるのである。それは又個人が如何なる情報を受くべきか？如何なる藝術を生み出すべきか、如何なる指導者に從はねばならぬか、又如何なる思想を持たねばならぬかまで現定するのである。

民主主義は、政府は個人の便益のためにあるものであり個人の權利とその能力行使における自由を保護する責任を負はされてゐると主張する。

共產主義は社會惡は暴力によつてのみ矯正され得ると主張するのである。

民主主義は、社會の正義は平和的改革によつて成し遂げられるということを立證してきたのである。共產主義は、世界は相反する階級に劃然と分たれてゐるので戰爭は不可避だと言う。民主主義は、自由國家は爭議を公平に解決し永遠の平和を保つことが可能であると言う。

共產主義と民主主義とのこれらの相違は獨り米國にのみ關することではない。何處の人々も問題となつてゐるのは物質的福祉であり人間性の尊嚴であり神を信じ崇拜する權利であるということを悟る樣になつて來た。

私がこれらの相異を說明するのは、かゝる信念の問題を喋々する爲ではなくて、只共產主義思想から起る行動が自由國家の世界復興と永遠の平和達成のための努力に一つの脅威となつてゐるからなのである。

民間報道課長宛

(下記の声明はトルーマン大統領の最近の開院式に於ける演説の中より抜萃したものである 内容は全部でも一部分でも自由に再版してよい. 之を宣傳する方法は次の如きものがある。即ち組合又は其他の組織に依つて主宰せられるリーフレット 或は右演説を引用したる新聞の論説である)

民主主義と共産主義

アメリカの人達は「總ての国民や人民がそれぞれ適当な方法で自分達を自由に治め上品で而も満足な生涯を送り得る様な世界」の到来を希求しそうする為めに働いて居る。此の外に又吾が国民は地球上に平和を求め平和を得るために働いてゐる。即ち今日唯今の平和であり永續する平和、即ち萬人均等の立場に於て到達する純真な協約に基礎を置いたる平和を求めてゐる。

此の目的追求の過程に於て、合衆国及び之を全じくする国家は正反対の目的を持つた制度や、全く相違する人生觀と正面衝突をして居る事が判る

其の制度は人類に対し自由と安全及びより優れたる利益を與へるかの如き間違つた哲学を固守してゐる。此の哲学に依つて間違つて指導されると多くの人々は自分の自由を犠牲にして而も得る所は欺瞞と嘲弄、貧窮と專横が其の報酬であると云ふことを悲しくも悟るのである。

其の誤てる哲学と云ふのは即ち共産主義である。

共産主義は人間は弱くて而も自ら治める能力無く、従つて強力なる支配者に依る支配を必要とすると云ふ信念に基調を置くものである。

民主主義は人間は道徳的智的能力があり又全時に道理と正義に依つて自分自身を治めると云ふ誰人にも讓渡出来得ない权利を持つて居ると云ふ基調に立つて居る。

共産主義は法律的な根據なしに個人を逮捕できるし又裁判する事もせずに処罰し得るし又労働を国家の動産視する。

共産主義では国民は何々の報導を受理すべし，何々の藝術を創造すべし，何々の指導者に従ふべし何々の思想を思考すべし等と制限をする。

民主主義は政府は国民個人の利益のために樹立され，個人の権利や其の人の能力の範囲での個人の自由を護る責任を負はされると云ふ事を堅持してゐる。

共産主義では社会悪は暴力に依つて始めて是正出来ると云ふ主義を堅持して居る。

民主主義に於ては社会正義なるものは平和裡に改革し得ると云ふ主義を示して居る。

共産主義は世界はあまりにも深刻に相反する階級に分裂して居るから戰争は避けられぬとの見解を持つて居る。

民主主義では自由な国民は其の相違を正しく解決し恒久平和を持續出来ると云ふ見解を持つて居る。

共産主義と民主主義間の上述の相違は独り米国のみに関係があるのでは無い。至る処の人民が段々と其の中に含まれてゐる処のものが物質の向上，人間の尊厳，神を信じ神をあがめる権利であると云ふ事を理解して来た。

私が上述の相異点を述べて来た所以のものは斯様な信念の吐露ではなくて共産主義者の指導に依つてもたらされる結果は，自由な国民が世界の復興と恒久平和を招来せんとの努力に対する恐怖となる事を指摘せんが為めである。

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FOR: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICERS

(The statement below is extracted from President Harry S. Truman's recent inaugural address. The material may be reproduced freely in whole or in part. Suggested means of dissemination are: leaflets sponsored by unions or other organizations; or editorials which quote from the speech.)

DEMOCRACY vs COMMUNISM

"The American people desire and are determined to work for, a world in which all nations and all peoples are free to govern themselves as they see fit and to achieve a decent and satisfying life. Above all else, our people desire, and are determined to work for, peace on earth -- a just and lasting piace -- based on genuine agreement freely arrived at by equals.

"In the pursuit of these aims, the United States and other like-minded nations find themselves directly opposed by a regime with contrary aims and a totally different concept of life.

"That regime adheres to a false philosophy which purports to offer freedom, security, and greater benefits to mankind. Misled by this philosophy, many people have sacrificed their liberties only to learn to their sorrow that deceit and mockery, poverty and tyranny, are their reward.

"That false philosophy is communism.

"Communism is based on the belief that man is so weak and inadequate that he is unable to govern himself, and, therefore, requires the rule of strong masters.

"Democracy is based on the conception that man has the moral and intellectual capacity, as well as the inalienable right, to govern himself with reason and justice.

"Communism subjects the individual to arrest without lawful cause, punishment without trial, and forced labor as chattle of the State. It decrees what information he shall receive, what art he shall produce, what leaders he shall follow, and what thoughts he shall think.

"Democracy maintains that government is established for the benefit of the individual, and is charged with the responsibility of protecting the rights of the individual and his freedom in the exercise of his abilities.

"Communism maintains that social wrongs can be corrected only by violence.

"Democracy has proved that social justice can be achieved through peaceful change.

"Communism holds that the world is so deeply divided into opposing classes that war is inevitable.

"Democracy holds that free nations can settle differences justly and maintain lasting peace.

"These differences between communism and democracy do not concern the United States alone. People everywhere are coming to realize that what is involved is material wellbeing, human dignity, and the right to believe in and worship God.

"I state these differences, not to draw issues of belief as such, but because the actions resulting from communist philosophy are a threat to the efforts of free nations to bring about world recovery and lasting peace."

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
APO 343

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

To Newspapers 22 Mar

Editorial in Nippon Times, 11 March 1949
(May be reprinted in whole or
in part providing credit is given)

THE RED WRECKING CREW

Some of the recent statements of Communist leaders should be warning enough to responsible citizens that the Reds are out to wreck orderly government processes by hook or crook.

A delegation of top-flight Communists last week protested the use of police action to discourage the current anti-tax-payment movement sponsored by the Reds. Another group of Communist leaders protested administrative reform measures involving the discharge of workers and suggested that if personnel must be cut, the nation's police force should be reduced.

Now no one particularly enjoys paying taxes and no one likes the prospects of being thrown out of a job. These protests by the Reds are thus calculated to find favor with a sizable portion of the masses. But these protests are really tricky and inconsistent.

For payment of taxes by the citizenry is a civic responsibility assumed by the people themselves through their chosen representatives, not dictated by the government as the Communists would claim. Any grievance should thus be taken to the Diet and not taken out in a flat refusal to pay taxes.

While moving to prevent the payment of taxes and thus to reduce the government revenues, the Communists are opposing important economy measures like the proposed dismissal of surplus public employees. On top of that, the Reds are saying that if workers must be discharged they should be assured of a sizable insurance and allowance. From where this fund will come if taxes are to be abolished, the Communists have not made clear.

In the interests of economy, the Red leaders further say, the police force should be reduced before other public employees are discharged. What sort of illusory economy this would be can be seen from the fact that the entire police budget for the coming fiscal year is expected to be about 9,000 million yen. In a budget whose general accounts alone are believed to total in the neighborhood of 600,000 million yen, the expenditure for the police amounts to only 1.5 per cent. How much damage will be caused by the lawless elements as a result of the curtailment of the police force, the Communists have not clarified.

It is thus pretty clear that the Communist campaign is designed to appeal not only to the superficial thinkers but also to the irresponsible, lawless elements of the nation. It is not designed to secure real economy or to bring about a real alleviation of the burden on the people, but to

cater to their impulses and to confuse them. For on the one hand the Communists are saying that the government must not reduce its expenditures, while at the same time they are trying to prevent the government from securing the means to make these expenditures.

The Communist leaders are men of more than ordinary intelligence; they know full well that what they are advocating does not make sense. They know full well the consequences which must follow if their demands for no taxes and no police and no discharge of surplus personnel should be heeded. It would mean nothing other than complete chaos, and that is what they obviously want. Their campaign is deliberately and maliciously designed to produce it. It is a campaign to wreck the nation, which the responsible citizenry must recognize and expose and crush.

15 March 1949

SUBJECT: Report on "People's Rally" Held at Hikone

TO: Chief of CI Section, SMGT

FROM: H. Tatsuki

Organizations participated:

The Communist Party of Japan
Korean League (Chosen Renmei)
Tax Payment Democratization Federation (Nozei Minshuka Domei)
Shiga-Ken Democratization League (Mindo)
Shiga Times (Press)

The time for opening the rally had been set at 10 a.m. But, in the morning, it was drizzling and very cold so the rally was not commenced until about 1230. Gathered people were taking shelter under the shades of big trees and bowers. The number was about 400. More than 2/3 of them were members of Korean League. And at least 20% were Korean children. Young Korean mothers shouldering their babies were also many. They came in two lines guided by their male leaders as if they were on the way for a picnic. At the entrance of the plaza, several members of the communist party were selling communist-colored magazines and pamphlets to the people gathered. Akahata newspaper dated March 15 and "people"s front badge" consisting of three colors, red, white, and blue and which "independence", "peace" and "freedom" are painted, were also being sold. Red-flags, placards and banners mentioning such radical slogans as "Down with reactionary Yoshida Cabinet", "Give the Korean the civic right", "Opposition to unjust taxation", "Cancel the purge of Mr. Matsumoto" and so on, were countless among them.

Before the rally opened, a jeep came and two Americans (probably from CIC) took pictures of the assembly and their sign-boards and went back after about 10 minutes.

When the rally was going to be held, trouble occurred when a public security commissioner came to them requesting for changes of their demonstration procession which would take place after the rally is over. I heard some Korean shouting "Occupation Forces would not order such thing, we do not fear Occupation Forces - - - -" After several minutes of quarrelling, the commissioner went away by a motorcar in which several policemen were seen.

The rally started from around 1230 and continued till around 1415. The proceedings were as follows:

Speaker: Communist Masao Masuda

Speech by communist representative (Communist Hanjiro Nakayama,

editor of Akahata branch in Hikone)

Strong attack was made against their so-called "unlawful suppression" by the Yoshida Cabinet. Overthrowing of the Yoshida Cabinet was re-confirmed.

Speech by representative (Mr. Asano) of Mindo (Democratization League)

Strong opposition to the purge of Mr. Matsumoto (former vice-president of the House of Councillors) was manifested. This group seemed to be set up by the people from former untouchable class. (Mr. Matsumoto is from that class)

Speech by representative of Korean League

"We, Korean people in Japan do not receive any favorable treatment. We must pay taxes and fulfil rice quota. In spite of that, the voting right is not given us. That is a descrimination. Give us the civic right."

Speech by representative of Tax Payment Democratization Federation:

"Tax office is collecting more taxes than needed, by 88.7 billion yen. There is no necessity to collect penalties for delayed tax payment, etc. They are collecting them only because they may use them for their own purposes." It was also demanded that there would be no ~~attachment~~ seizure during submitting opposition to one's assessment.

Speech by Mr. Oshitani, chief-editor of Shiga Times:

"Other big newspapers are the ones employed by the government. They do not publish the facts. They do not publish articles concerning our democratic activities but publish only such ones as the law violations of our fellow men. Furthermore, they are intending to reduce paper allocation to such small but truly democratic newspaper as ours".

At last, a Korean leader addressed to the Korean people gathered there.

"The number of our people gathered here is smaller than expected. A large number of people is necessary to fight it out with oppressors. We should not yield to them. "So long as we remain in this manner, the democratization of Japan can't be hoped for." Then, executive committee was set up, and one or two representatives from each group gathered there were nominated as its members in order to carry out their demonstrations thru the city.

15 March 1949

Let's attend People's Mass Meeting on March 15 Anniversary Day
Overthrow Ruinous & Traitorous Yoshida Cabinet!!
Fight for True Emancipation of Laborers, Citizens, Farmers and Middle and Minor Commercial and Industrial Enterprisers to Dedicate to Masaichi Ichikawa who Fell Finally under Oppression.

Prison of Oppression

Who on earth did such administration as to lead Japan to destruction and ruin? Nay, still at present, that dark politics is on. They are tormenting labor classes with low wages and dismissal; what is more, in order to oppress labor campaigns, they are going to revise the labor union law against laborers. Against businessmen, they are taking a step to crash their business with tremendous heavy taxes; farmers are cheated out of their rice at a price that makes them believe that rice-planting is silly business because of the assignment of pre-planting quotas recommended from above and illegal imposition of taxes; middle and minor enterprises are not supplied with either materials nor capital. It is not an exaggeration to say that this will lead Japan to economic ruin. Is this truly the reality to which we must be resigned as the result of the lost war? No! It is under pressure of bad politics; by making laws to protect large blackmarketeers and capitalists and by bring about split among farmers and workers, they design to suck sweet juice of profits under cover of foreign capital.

We must be awaken ourselves, let all of us join the People's Mass Meeting - housewives, elders among taxpaying people, citizens and farmers. For tax to Taxation Office, for our demand to Municipal, Prefectural and National Assemblies, let's go!

At 10 a.m., March 15, 1949
In the precinct of Sasanami Shrine, Hikone

Japan Communist Party
Kohoku District Committee,
Kawahara-cho, Hikone

Hanjiro Nakagawa (Responsible man)

File

8 March 1949

SUBJECT: Information Obtained from Yokaichi Local Bfanch of Shiga Press

TO: Civil Information Officer, SMGT

FROM: H. Tatsuki

The number of store-keepers occupies about 80% of the total number of households in this town. So their interest in tax problem is great. Tax meetings sponsored by communists are being held from time to time at the rate of once a month. The number of audience at those meetings has been about 300. It is presumed that the large number of votes casted for communist at last election might be construed as a token of antipathy by part of the town merchants toward tax office.

Besides anti-tax campaign, there seems to be no other positive activities on the part of communists. Few communistic posters are seen on the streets of this town. Mr. Taketani is the principal figure of Koto (Eastern lake) District Committee of the Communist Party which is located at this town.

There is a couple of communists at prefectural Gamo-Kanzaki District Office which is also situated here. It is said that communist posters are openly posted on the bulletin board of the District Office. Mimeographed local organ paper "Koto" (circulation: 150) is being published by Yokaichi branch of Akahata Newspaper. (Responsible person: Mr. Fukaya) Its first edition was issued around the middle part of February and the second one is not yet issued. The village where communist influence is far more powerful than at Yokaichi-cho is Eigenji-mura. At least several communists and their followers exist at this village. Mr. Fukaya, chairman of Kanzaki-gun Committee of Communist Party, is the top communist at this village and also a member of village assembly. There is also a communist among the land reform commissioners of this village. The rate of votes for communist against the total population was the highest at this village. There is a few communists at Electric Industry Workers Union Chapter, Nishi-Oji coal mine, and Matsubara Propeller Manufacturing Factory. Readers of Akahata have recently been increased. Akahata has many articles which are not (fully) published on other newspapers. Readers are not necessarily communist-inclined people. That readers can be informed of more social occurences and what communists want to say about them, may be a reason. (The circulation of Akahata has likely increased judging from the advertisement for subscription posted on the streets in Hikone.) More notable organization here than communist is Korean League.

Nearly 1,000 Koreans are residing in Kanzaki-gun. All of them are members of Korean League which is undeniably in favor of the North Korea Republic. This is the largest Korean League in this prefecture and is operating a Korean school.

Occupations of most of those Koreans are physical laborer, blackmarketeering, and gambling. It is said that they are preferably listening to the broadcasting from Moscow. They have been giving occasional troubles to the town people. The town people, in turn, are afraid of Korean League more than the communists. They sometimes commit blackmail, swindling of goods, injuring and killing of other citizens.

A reporter told that some Korean was boasting of his being a Korean by saying thus: "There is the 'Kyoryu Mindan' (Foreign Residents' Association) whose membership in Kyoto is 2,000 and that of Otsu is 13. If such case happens that I kill or injure you Japanese, I will run for help into that association to which the power of Japanese police cannot reach and the Occupation Forces also will not dare to interfere with it in fear of consequent aggravation of the international situation." It is said that they are discontented with the judgment of Summary Military Court regarding the so-called "North Korean Republic Badge Case" which occurred in fall of last year.

Additional Information:

1. It is decided that CPH (including library) will be established at Yokaichi-cho by remodelling the present public hall. The budget for it is set aside and the construction will start in the nearest future. In the event of its completion, American magazines are desired to be furnished there.

2. CIE films also are desired to be shown more frequently to the general public.

3. There are not enough publicity materials (posters, etc.) to fill the whole space of prefectural bulletin board.

4. Blackmarketeers and staple food hunters are many at Ishinobe and Hirata stations along the Yokaichi Line (Electric Railway between Hachiman and Yokaichi).

8 March 1949

SUBJECT: Report on Communist Activities in Hachiman Area as of 1 March

TO: Civil Information Officer

FROM: H. Tatsuki

In general, communist activity and prevalence in this area are more inert and less remarkable than in other districts of this prefecture. Expected number of communists in this town is 12-13. The number of ballots casted for communist at last election was unexpectedly large. It is supposed that most of those were casted by young workers commuting from this town to Kyoto-Osaka area where they might be influenced by the propaganda of radical elements. This town has been famous for the home of "Omi-Shonin(Merchants of Shiga: Omi is the olden name of Shiga) who were reputably diligent in their business but on the other hand, cunning enough to resort to any means for the purpose of accumulating their riches. Their life-time aim was to make money only and nothing else. Hence strong feudalistic and unprogressive color in this town. The town people's interest in politics is so feeble that even communists themselves admit that before they can take root here, whole Shiga shall have been communized.

It can't be denied also that the Omi Brotherhood Company (founder Dr. Vorris) is a bulwark against the menace and infiteration of communism. The cultural activities on the part of this company are predominant in this town. The discipline is strict and puritanic, far from misguided liberalism.

Minor information:

Lecture meeting by communists have been held twice since last election. The number of audience was about 100 at the both meetings. Communist wall-paper pasted in the town are less compaired with other districts. It is said communist-favored people are more at Kirihara-mura and Okayama-mura (nearby villages around Hachiman town) than at Hachiman Town

Labor Union:

I hear that there is a few employees inclinable to communism in the Omi Brotherhood Company. But no detail facts are not known. As a whole, communist penetration into labor unions is not worth mentioning.

School:

Mr. Toyosato, head teacher of Hirata Jr. High School is known for his inclination toward communism. There is no evidence that communists might have set up "children's association" and solicited parents to send their children there.

The person who is taking initiative in communist activities in this town is Mr. Tsuji, owner of a second-hand book-store at Bakuro-cho. Small get-togethers are likely made from time to time.

4 March 1949

SUBJECT: Communist Information Obtained From Kinomoto Branch Office Of The Shiga Press

TO: 1st Lt C.E. Wurzbacher, Chief of CI Section, SMGT

FROM: H. Tatsuki

The duty of this branch office is to offer informational materials collected in Ika-gun to the main office of Shiga Shimbun in Otsu.

As a whole, communist influence in this gun, the remotest one from the prefectural capital, is conservative. There is no communistic wall-paper posted in this town. (Near the railroad station exists one poster notifying a rally commemorating the Korean Revolution to be held in Nagahama on the 8th - 10th March by Korean League).

Communist propaganda on anti-tax also is likely not so active as seen in other areas. A certain official of Agricultural Cooperative Association at this town says: "Communists will take away all properties from us pretending that they will get our taxes reduced."

Number of votes for communist party was comparatively large at such villages as Minami-tominaga, Yanagase, Kataoka and Yogo, all of which are situated along the Hokuriku line.

It is said that at last election, communists aboard train put their placards on the train-windows so that outside walkers could see. It is not deniable that some of the government railway employees are sympathizers of communists. The destinations of commuter workers from here are Hikone, Nagahama and Tsuruga (in Fukui Pref.). It is supposed that some of them might have Ezaki (communist member of Diet from this pref.) get more ballots than expected.

One thing which should be noticed is as follows:

At Hoeiji section of Kitatominaga-mura is the family of Otsuji. Sr. Otsuji is Head of the Village section. Jr. Otsuji who studied at Hikone Economic College and possibly influenced by Prof. Watari, is a worthy communist and the leader of the village. He is now playing and active role at Hikone District committee of the Communist Party. Even his father is pursuaded by what he insists. It is inevitable that their followers exist at the same village.

Tsuchikura Copper Mine is the only notable enterprise in this town. There was a labor trouble in this mine last year. But this was of pure labor-management dispute and there was no evidence that it was complicated by the

radical instigations.

There is no positive indication that recent repatriates here from the Soviet Union have radical tendencies. On August 15 of last year, it happened that some of the government rice kept by the town disappeared. Around that time, some one saw several communist-like persons gathering together at the fair to blame the town authorities for the fault. Activity on the part of radical elements do not go far beyond the disclosure of misconducts by public officials by sending their letters of conplaint.

Additional Information:

(1) Election for town mayor will be held on the 25th of March. The deadline for submitting application for candidacies is 18 March.

(2) CIE films are seldom shown in this town. There is only a part-time movie theater in this town.

(3) 4 recent tax posters and 1 tax circular are posted on the prefectural bulletin board.

(4) At the front of the railway station, there is an independent bulletin board publishing the activities of Health Center of this town.

Survey of Communist Activity as of 17 February 1949

Report from Tatsuki

Kusatsu Local Branch of The Shiga Press

Communists and their followers in this area are many among the small and medium commerce and industrial men. Tax problem has been most utilized by them for their propaganda. Almost all those people who are in favor of communism are rather simple-minded enough to be cheated by the communistic propaganda. They voted for communism, thinking it would be fine if their taxes were reduced as the communists promised. No more conviction than that. They are far from knowing how the people under the reign of the Soviet Union are oppressed and miserable. It will be effective to make the people reconsider once more before entering the Communist Party, if such information be adequately furnished to them. Communistic activities in labor unions are not so active. Some of the recent repatriates from the Soviet zone are well-trained communists. They say they were well-fed in Russia and are disappointed in the present austerity of this country.

Communists also attack the compulsory rice collection system in order that they may win the farmers' favor.

Nagahama:

Estimated number of communists is 30. The conservative influence has been predominant hitherto and it is remarkable that the communist party got 736 votes at last election. Communistic activities are most active in the phase of tax problem. Communists are trying to get repatriates or non-repatriates' families into their side. Communists are penetrating deep into Maibara Chapter and government railway employees' union. They are opposing against the man-power cut plan of governmental employees. In other labor unions, communist activities are not worth mentioning.

The Shiga Times (circulation, 200-300) is a weekly newspaper which advocates communism. The chief editor is Mr. Oshitani who took the leading role in Nagahama citizens' rally held last fall.

Anti-tax-campaign is the most powerful and matchless weapon for communists to increase their sympathizers. Some faults should be ascribed to the tax officials' inefficiency and high-handed attitude.

A man who had received harsh treatment from a tax official on the day before last election, voted for the Communist Party on the election day. He is now regretting very much for his having done a silly thing. This may be more or less common to the psychology of the people voted for communism.

Hikone:

Estimated number of communists in this area is 100. (Most of them are young people). Harutoshi Shin is a communist candidate for city assembly. He is a worker at Nozawa Cement Factory. His probability for winning the by-election is great. The stress of his speech is concentrated on the effective use of the municipal budget. He also attacks the unreasonable tax assessment by saying that citizens tax is light on city assemblymen and heavy on the working class.

The most intelligent communist leader in this area is Mr. Watari, professor of English at Hikone Economic College. He declares that he has been a communist since 20 years ago. He had been comparatively silent until a year or so ago. But his speeches and behavior have become active recently. His appearance is very gentle and soft. Youth communist federation branch is opened at his house. Meetings are being held there regularily. Mr. Taniguchi is a vigorous opponent of him and communism. His anti-communism thought and activity are reputable. Mr. Nagasaka, chief of local branch of the Shiga Press, also is a tough opponent to communists. He has a plan to organize anti-communist federation in cooperation with Mr. Taniguchi.

Communist penetration into labor unions is remarkable compared with other districts.

Mr. Watari also makes contact with Korean and the untouchable class. There are about 500 - 600 Korean in this area. There is a possibility that they will join the communist sympathizing group if something happen in the future.

Restricted

L & G

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 343

16 December 1948

SUBJECT: Communist Campaign Against Public Officials

TO :

Information available to this office indicates that the Japan Communist Party (JCP) has directed consistent smear campaigns and expose tactics toward gaining support in the forthcoming general election. The following is furnished in support of this information.

1. Election plans formulated at a recent JCP Central Committee meeting included the exposure of allegedly illegal acts by Government officials to show the people that the only honest persons are Communist Party members.

2. At the same time the Central Committee has emphasized expose of other political parties' so-called illegal election campaign tactics, and ordered its members to frequent various parties' campaign offices to gather discrediting evidence. If they receive as little as a single cigarette from the workers within the office, the cigarette will be kept as evidence of bribery, a Central Committee directive stated.

3. The JCP has been utilizing every opportunity to discredit public officials, charging national, prefectural, and municipal leaders alike with corruption and self-aggrandizement. Party members recently accused Ehime Prefectural officials of diverting large sums of money intended for flood repair to their own entertainment. A group of 15 officials, including the governor and vice governor, the local mayor, and the prefectural chief of police, had been on an inspection tour for the purpose of investigating flood damage in the Ehime area. After completing the inspection, they gathered informally at a tea house to discuss prefectural administrative matters. At this point five Communists broke into the tea house and demanded an explanation of the gathering; they accused the group of holding "sake" party instead of attending to the welfare of the people who had suffered greatly, they said, under the "misuse of public office." To discredit the officials publicly, Communists posted a conspicuous placard in front of the city hall criticizing the governor and his group for their alleged misconduct.

4. As a result of pressure by a Communist-dominated group organized to stir resentment against government officials, the mayor of Misaki city, Kanagawa Prefecture, recently resigned. Investigation disclosed that a group of Leftists had started agitation for the mayor's removal about two months previously. Four citizens of the town, led by a local Communist, originally had demanded an inspection of the town's finances, using a petition of 200 names to support this demand. The committee of six citizens chosen to inspect expenditures by the mayor and town assembly included four Communists. Although the committee was unable to find any serious discrepancies in front of witnesses, it still continued to agitate against the mayor. The committee then organized a citizens' rally at which a resolution was passed demanding the mayor's immediate resignation and dissolution of the town assembly because of alleged misuse of public funds. Communists continued accusations and protests and started a house-to-house signature campaign to force the mayor's resignation. Many residents seemed to sign just to end the dispute, and there was also evidence of compulsion being used by the Communists to gain some signatures. When the Communists had succeeded in obtaining 3,700 signatures, well over the number necessary for recall, the mayor agreed to resign if the accusations and signature list were withdrawn.

Restricted

Radical elements in the town raised objections to withdrawing the charges, but finally allowed the mayor to resign under his own conditions. As a result of this incident, it is expected that Communists in the town will attempt to place one of their own members or a party sympathizer in the vacancy caused by the mayor's resignation.

5. In Hiroshima Prefecture, Communists are exploiting a rumor that the town assembly which controlled the administration of Takehara after the war allegedly made personal profits in dealing with former military provisions. Apparently Communist Party members are plotting to gain representation in the town assembly extending back to the early postwar months. The party started a "recall movement" after four members of the town assembly who were on the Transaction Committee conducting investigation of diverted goods resigned their positions because the committee was unable to reach a settlement of the problem. It is felt that if the recall movement succeeds, Communist members may replace the town officials.

GEORGE A. A. JONES
Colonel, GSC
AC of S, G-2

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
Civil Information Branch
APO 343

FOR: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICERS

(The statement below is extracted from President Harry S. Truman's recent inaugural address. The material may be reproduced freely in whole or in part. Suggested means of dissemination are: leaflets sponsored by unions or other organizations; or editorials which quote from the speech.)

DEMOCRACY vs COMMUNISM

"The American people desire and are determined to work for, a world in which all nations and all peoples are free to govern themselves as they see fit and to achieve a decent and satisfying life. Above all else, our people desire, and are determined to work for, peace on earth -- a just and lasting piece -- based on genuine agreement freely arrived at by equals.

"In the pursuit of these aims, the United States and other likeminded nations find themselves directly opposed by a regime with contrary aims and a totally different concept of life.

"That regime adheres to a false philosophy which purports to offer freedom, security, and greater benefits to mankind. Misled by this philosophy, many people have sacrificed their liberties only to learn to their sorrow that deceit and mockery, poverty and tyranny, are their reward.

"That false philosophy is communism.

"Communism is based on the belief that man is so weak and inadequate that he is unable to govern himself, and, therefore, requires the rule of strong masters.

"Democracy is based on the conception that man has the moral and intellectual capacity, as well as the inalienable right, to govern himself with reason and justice.

"Communism subjects the individual to arrest without lawful cause, punishment without trial, and forced labor as chattle of the State. It decrees what information he shall receive, what art he shall produce, what leaders he shall follow, and what thoughts he shall think.

"Democracy maintains that government is established for the benefit of the individual, and is charged with the responsibility of protecting the rights of the individual and his freedom in the exercise of his abilities.

"Communism maintains that social wrongs can be corrected only by violence.

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"Communism holds that the world is so deeply divided into opposing classes that war is inevitable.

"Democracy holds that free nations can settle differences justly and maintain lasting peace.

"These differences between communism and democracy do not concern the United States alone. People everywhere are coming to realize that what is involved is material wellbeing, human dignity, and the right to believe in and worship God.

"I state these differences, not to draw issues of belief as such, but because the actions resulting from communist philisophy are a threat to the efforts of free nations to bring about world recovery and lasting peace."

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Kamada

民間報道課長宛

(下記の声明はトルーマン大統領の最近の開院式に於ける演説の中より抜萃したものである　内容は全部でも一部分でも自由に再版してよい．之を宣傳する方法は次の如きものがある．即ち組合又は其他の組織に依って主宰せられるリーフレット　或は右演説を引用したる新聞の論説である)

民主主義と共産主義

アメリカの人達は「總ての国民や人民がそれぞれ適当な方法で自分達を自由に治め上品で而も満足な生涯を送り得る様な世界」の到来を希求しそうする為めに働いて居る．此の外に又吾が国民は地球上に平和を求め平和を得るために働いてゐる．即ち今日唯今の平和であり永續する平和．而も総人均等の立場に於て到達する純真な協約に基礎を置いた平和を求めてゐる．

此の目的追求の過程に於て，合衆国及び之を含じくする国家は正反対の目的を持った制度や，全く相違する人生觀と正面衝突をして居る事が判る

其の制度は人類に対し自由と安全及びより優れたる利益を與へるかの如き間違た哲学を固守してゐる．此の哲学に依って間違って指導されると多くの人々は自分の自由を犠牲にして而も得る所は放縦と嘲弄，貧窮と專横が其の報酬であると云ふことを悲しくも悟るのである．

その誤てる哲学と云ふのは即ち共産主義である．

共産主義は人間は弱くて而も自ら治める能力無く，従って強力なる支配者に依る支配を必要とすると云ふ信念に基調を置くものである．

民主主義は人間は道徳的智的能力があり又全時に道理と正義に依って自分自身を治めると云ふ誰水にも譲渡出来得ない权利を持って居ると云ふ基調に立って居る．

共産主義は法律的な根據なしに個人を逮捕できるし又裁判する事もせずに処罰し得るし又労働を国家の動産視する．

共産主義では国民は何々の報導を受理すべし，何々の藝術を創造すべし。何々の指導者に従ふべし何々の思想を思考すべし等と制限をする。

民主主義は政府は国民個人の利益のために樹立され，個人の権利や其の人の能力の範囲での個人の自由を護る責任を負はされると云ふ事を堅持してゐる。

共産主義では社会悪は暴力に依つて始めて是正出来ると云ふ主義を堅持して居る。

民主主義に於ては社会正義なるものは平和裡に改革し得ると云ふ主義を示して居る。

共産主義は世界はあまりにも深刻に相反する階級に分裂して居るが為戰争は避けられぬとの見解を持つて居る。

民主主義では自由な国民は其の相違を正しく解決し恒久平和を持続出来ると云ふ見解を持つて居る。

共産主義と民主主義間の上述の相違は独り米国のみに関係があるのではない。至る処の人民が段々と其の中に含まれてゐる処のものが物質の向上，人間の尊厳，神を信じ神をあがめる権利であると云ふ事を理解して来た。

私が上述の相異点を述べて来た所以のものは斯様な信念の吐露ではなくて共産主義者の指導に依つてもたらされる結果は，自由な国民が世界の復興と恒久平和を招来せんとの努力に対する恐怖となる事を指摘せんが為めである。

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE:

SOVIET SYSTEM CREATES FEAR IN BALKANS, N. Y. POST SAYS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Two Cities," an editorial in the New York Post on June 20, said:

To those apologists who have contended that the Soviet system inflicts no special discrimination on any religious or racial group, week-end cables offered perverse support. Dispatches from two countries gave new proof that no man is safer than his brother in Soviet-dominated lands, regardless of race or creed.

In Hungary seven Zionist leaders were convicted and jailed. Their crime: They helped fellow Zionists flee this "Eastern Democracy" in a desperate effort to reach Israel.

In Czechoslovakia Archbishop Beran warned fellow-Catholics not to believe any "confession" that may be extorted from him. He delivered this grim address amid reports that his arrest is imminent.

In a Budapest courtroom Jews wept as sentence was pronounced on accused Zionists; in a Prague church Catholics wept as an archbishop spoke. In both countries laughter remained the luxury of Commissars.

# # #

CHAPIN DESCRIBES COMMUNISTS' USE OF TERROR, ECONOMIC PRESSURE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Aside from the use of "naked terror," the Communists have perfected an economic strangle-hold on the people of Iron Curtain countries which reaches into every facet of their daily lives, according to Selden Chapin, former U. S. Minister to Hungary.

Chapin described the life of the average Hungarian citizen in an address on "Force and Freedom" at Houston, Texas on June 17 before the Catholic War Veterans.

"The Communists are highly skilled at the techniques of keeping themselves in power and they are willing in many cases--and perhaps prefer--to use measures other than naked force to gain acquiescence from the people," he said.

"Terror enters in, of course. Everyone knows of someone who has mysteriously disappeared from the scene, but the terror lies in the background, so to speak, and you don't see it happening all around you. The real restraining force is economic pressure."

Turning to Communist-held Hungary, he said:

"The Hungarians are kept under close surveillance. There are the usual block-leaders; all apartment houses and even most private houses are required by law to have a house-man, or sort of super-janitor, who reports on the comings and goings of his people.

"If a Hungarian's behavior is reported to be out of line, economic pressure is applied. He finds himself out of a job, and after a time he finds that no one else will hire him.

"Incidentally, despite all the ballyhoo about Communist labor unions, labor in Hungary has lost the right to strike and the few instances of workers protesting against the speed-up piece rate were never even mentioned in the Communist press, even though blood was shed.

"A citizen in political disfavor may also lose the privilege of buying at state stores and restaurants, where prices are low. He may not renew his driving license. He has to go into the black market, and eventually a time comes when there is nothing left to sell, and no source of income. Then he and his family starve. He may not buy penicillin or other essential drugs in case he or his family fall ill. His children may even be denied entry to the now-nationalized schools.

"All this is a very effective way of assuring compliance with the authorities. I have seen it, and it works."

Chapin said this picture of life in Hungary "portrays clearly the nature of the force we are up against."

# # #

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

PRESS RELEASE:

GERMAN BISHOP SCORES SOVIET "NAZI" AND "GESTAPO" TACTICS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Dr. Otto Dibelius, Evangelical Bishop of Berlin and chairman of the German Protestant Council of Churches, has called on Germans to resist "Nazi" and "Gestapo" tactics which he said are prevalent in the Soviet zone of Germany, the New York Herald Tribune reported recently in special dispatch from Berlin. The dispatch continued:

In a three-page letter to Protestant clergy in Berlin and the Soviet zone province of Brandenburg Dibelius, himself a victim of Hitler's concentration camps, made the strongest and most detailed denunciation of the Communist regime yet to come from the German clergy. It has caused a great stir because it comes from an eminent religious leader whose church is located in the Soviet sector of Berlin.

Dibelius in his letter asked the people "not to give in to a spirit of force and falsehood. A brave 'no' to that which is against God's order eventually makes for freedom even if at first it brings distress and danger," he wrote.

With this letter the Bishop has broken four years of near-silence on the Soviet zone regime. Only once before did he venture to speak against the Communists, and that was on the specific subject of "block watchers" in the Soviet zone who watch people in their area to see that they toe the line. Furthermore, in 1945, he specifically pledged in a letter to his clergy that the church would not attack nor side with any political party.

Dibelius said he had decided to break his silence because "now responsibility for what is happening in Germany is being placed more and more on German shoulders." He kept quiet before, he said, because the responsibility lay with occupation powers.

He wrote that the Soviet zone "now takes on a shape that bears features that we resisted by the will of God during the national-istic period." He likened the political department of the Soviet zone People's Police to the Nazi Gestapo. "The methods of this department," he said, "are those of former times--the gathering of material by spies and informers, nightly arrests and weakening of men in jails...."

# # #

COMMUNISTS NOT FIT TO TEACH IN U. S. SCHOOLS, EDUCATORS SAY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"No Place for Communist Teachers," an editorial in the New York Sun on June 9, said:

Within the last year or two, educators in the position of leadership have shown an increasing distrust of the Communist teacher. More and more frequently they have expressed their belief that a member of the Communist Party cannot be trusted to inculcate sound principles of Americanism and democracy in children under his guidance, and should not be tolerated as a member of a teaching staff--a marked departure from the ivory tower attitude which previously had been prevalent.

The latest pronouncement on the subject comes from the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association. It recommends that children in our schools have full opportunity to learn about and to understand the principles of the American way of life; it suggests that such instruction should include a full understanding "of the principles and practices of totalitarianism, including those represented by the Soviet Union and by the

MORE

Communist Party of the United States."

But who is to give such instruction? A Communist? The Commission declares that a Party member cannot be expected to present the American way of life accurately and faithfully. It recommends, therefore, that members of the Party should not be employed as teachers, explaining that membership in the Party "involves adherence to doctrines and disciplines completely inconsistent with the principles of freedom on which American education depends."

The importance of the current statement by the Educational Policies Commission lies in the fact that its members are men and women who have an abiding faith in genuine academic freedom. Among them are General Dwight Eisenhower, president of Columbia University; Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University; Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools in New York City, and a dozen more presidents of universities or superintendents of schools. Their report is bound to have far reaching effects.

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WESTERN UNITY SEEN AS ANSWER TO COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN EUROPE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Lessons from Paris," an editorial in the New York Times on June 22, said in part:

The results of the Paris conference have been received in different parts of the world with comments ranging from deep skepticism to the faint hope voiced by Bevin that Paris may yet serve as a foundation for further progress....

The Yugoslavs are bitter at what they regard as their betrayal by Russia.

Moscow's Pravda foresees an easing of international tension. But if this is true then it is true only because Soviet Russia has found itself compelled to moderate its policy of attempting to conquer Europe and to drive the United States from the Continent by force and violence, whether in the form of a Berlin blockade, of a blustering propaganda, or outright insurrectionary moves by its foreign fifth columns.

This change has occurred only because, in contrast to the situation prevailing during previous conferences, the Western nations have been able to find new unity and new strength not only in their common ideals but also in a common program and in concrete measures which have enabled them to balance Russian power with power of their own and thereby discourage further Soviet aggression.

These programs and measures include the "Truman Doctrine," which saved Greece and with it the whole Middle East from Communist domination. They include the European Recovery Program, which made possible the agreement on the restoration of Western Germany and saved Western Europe from ruin on which the Soviets hoped to ride to victory.

They include the West-European union, which first began to organize Western military strength against this threat, and the Council of Europe, which holds out hope for increasing political unity.

Finally, and as a climax, they include the North Atlantic Treaty, which pledges the whole Atlantic community to stand together on a basis of one-for-all-and-all-for-one to meet aggression from any quarter....

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE:

U. N. ANTI-WAR ROLE CITED BY LIE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Though the United Nations has "no magic way of preserving peace," U. N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie is convinced that "no war of importance will ever be started while the General Assembly is in session."

Lie asserted: "no aggressor could get away with it."

He emphasixed on June 14 while addressing the convention of Rotary International in New York City the important effect of the seemingly "long and apparently fruitless debate" in the U. N. Assembly. Lie said this was where the small countries "act as checks and balances upon the power of the great countries and also upon the power conflicts of the great countries."

Lie pointed out: "That is the most important of all, because it is these power conflicts that in the past have always led sooner or later to wars. Applying the brakes early enough to these conflicts is one of the main reasons for the results achieved by the United Nations in keeping the peace. The General Assembly is doing this all the time when it is in session."

The Secretary-General recalled that four years ago, as the San Francisco conference was ending, people thought of the United Nations primarily as a security organization "which would crack down like a policeman with a club whenever an aggressor raised his head." Yet, Lie observed, during the past four years the great powers have not been able to agree on forces for the "policeman," there has been no limitation of armaments, and "this plan is just as far from being realized today as it was four years ago."

Despite this failure of the "policeman" to develop, Lie stressed, this has not stopped the United Nations from preventing wars. He said, "The United Nations has got these conflicts settled peacefully, or, if fighting started, has got the fighting stopped." He said, as an example, "In the great sub-continent of India, where 400,000,000 people live, the worst kind of warfare--religious warfare--has been averted by a cease-fire agreement reached by India and Pakistan under United Nations auspices."

Lie said the United Nations had been able to "persuade nations to keep the peace and to bring them back to the conference table when they threatened to fight each other, or even after they started fighting."

Lie told the Rotarians that in the meantime the United Nations is making great progress in removing the causes of future wars through its economic and social machinery. He pointed out that the United Nations and its specialized agencies have "mobilized thousands upon thousands of businessmen, and scientists and economists, and experts of all kinds" to aid in meeting the "problems of labor, investment, health, food, trade, education, aviation, human rights, and technical assistance to economic development."

Lie concluded: "There can be no substitute for the universal approach of the United Nations. There is only one way to prevent a third world war in the long run. The only way is to make the United Nations work on a universal basis."

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Translate

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE:

U. S. AND BRITAIN CHARGE BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA WITH VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"In Defense of Freedom," an editorial in the New York Times on May 2, said:

The American and British governments have now cited the Communist-dominated regimes of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania before the bar of world opinion for suppressing human rights and fundamental freedoms, and have invoked peace treaties imposed on these former Axis satellites to compel action on their indictment.

Morally, the same indictment applies to all dictatorial regimes, including those of Czechoslovakia and Poland, of Soviet Russia and Spain, and some day it may be possible to institute action against them under such United Nations instruments as the Declaration of Human Rights and the Genocide Convention.

But for the moment legal action is possible only against the three regimes named, because respect for these human rights and freedoms was imposed on them not only as a moral but as a legal obligation, peace treaties of which the United States, Britain and Russia are both signatories and guarantors.

It is in the latter capacity that the American and British Governments, following innumerable but vain protests, have taken formal action, and have thereby challenged Russia to do likewise.

Peace treaties with all three countries provide in identical language that they "shall take all measures to secure to all persons under their jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and public meeting."

But this provision has long since become a mockery as a result of the terroristic measures of the ruling regimes, which have liquidated all opposition parties, hanged or jailed opposition leaders and are now trying to regiment churches in the service of anti-religious states.....

Yet the accused regimes, with the effrontery that is characteristic of Communist tactics, presume to lecture democracies about the meaning of democracy and to reject their protests as "illegitimate interference" in the domestic affairs of sovereign states.

It must, therefore, be brought home to the former Axis satellites that in the matter of human rights and fundamental freedoms they are not sovereign. They are subject to the supervision of the three guarantors of the treaties, which provide specific machinery for that purpose.

This machinery consists of the heads of the diplomatic missions of Soviet Russia, Britain and the United States, who are charged with the duty of resolving any dispute concerning the interpretation or execution of treaties, failing which they must refer the dispute to a commission consisting of one representative of each party and a third neutral member, who decide the dispute in binding fashion by a majority vote.

This machinery has now been set in motion. It remains to be seen--though it is no difficult to guess--what response Russia will make to this Western move.

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MORE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE

TRUMAN AIDE SEES CHALLENGE AND PROMISE IN "POINT FOUR" PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---President Truman's "Point Four" proposal to spur technical assistance to underdeveloped countries holds both a challenge and a promise of what freedom-loving people can accomplish by working together, in the opinion of John R. Steelman, special aide to the President.

Discussing the proposed technical aid program before a group of business executives, Steelman said there were two points to be cleared up.

"It should be stated," he said, "that when we refer to a country as economically underdeveloped, we do not mean to reflect on it in any unfavorable way. A number of countries with rich cultural heritages, which rank high in the community of civilized nations, need to bring their resources and the skills of their people to higher levels of economic productivity."

The second point which Steelman clarified is that "Point Four" is not a recovery or reconstruction program.

"It is a development program," he pointed out, "and to that extent a creative enterprise. Its purpose is not to restore living standards, but to raise them where they are below the traditional levels enjoyed in many other parts of the world. "Point Four" is a logical forward step in our program of international cooperation."

The president's assistant went on to say that since the end of World War II people in many of the less-developed countries have made great strides toward social and political democracy. But in many cases, he warned, their continued progress will depend upon their material welfare.

"Safeguarding their economic rights," he said, "and assuring them a participation in the business affairs of the world that will be of mutual benefit is one of the major international problems today."

Steelman reminded his listeners that President Truman has made it quite clear that the intention of the United States is not to duplicate its own economy or impose its own patterns of business and social life on the peoples of other countries.

"The work to be undertaken," he emphasized, "must consider the national aspirations, social customs, and economic needs of the peoples involved."

Steelman called attention to the fact that "Point Four" has as its forerunners many activities of both U. S. Government and private organizations, which are now being carried on in underdeveloped areas. He recalled that projects supported by American capital include lumber camps in South America, palm oil production in the Belgian Congo, rubber plantations in Liberia, railroads in Brazil, and mines in Bolivia.

Nearly 20 U. S. Government agencies altogether, he pointed out, are now working with foreign governments in economic projects of various kinds.

"We are today cooperating with other countries and assisting them through our work in the U. N. Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Office, the World Health Organization and others."

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

TRANSLATE —

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

PRESS RELEASE: 9 July 1949

RUSSIA ACCUSED OF TRAINING REPATRIATES TO BE COMMUNISTS

Violates International Agreements

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Repatriation--Soviet Style," an editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle on June 28, said:

It appears now that Russia intends to repatriate prisoners of war as fast as she can turn them into good, durable Communists. The fact that such a policy violates international agreements and the fundamentals of humane practice fails, obviously, to offset the overriding fact that it serves the needs of expediency.

There had been rumors that the Russians were undertaking such a policy as to German prisoners, but, since these were being returned to the Eastern zone of Germany, no confirmation was possible.

Now, however, a whole shipload of Japanese soldiers has been unloaded at Maizuru, Japan, and the evidence is incontrovertible. They were singing Communist songs as the ship docked. Keyes Beech, a Chicago Daily News correspondent, interviewed a cross section of them, and found that "almost to a man" they were philosophical Stalinites bent upon joining the Communist Party.

The indoctrinational job had been done well. Soldiers, blamed the long delay in repatriation upon the Japanese Government and American refusal to send ships; they believed that America was pressing war upon a reluctant Russia, that America intends to make Japan an American colony, that Russia's intervention in the Pacific War was to save Japan from destruction by American barbarians.

"Graduates" Go Home

From all this, the total Soviet repatriation policy can be fairly surmised. We can assume that Russia is conducting a sort of university for its prisoners of war, "graduating" and returning home those who can meet the rigid requirements.

The requirements, we judge, are (a) a good working knowledge of the principles of Marxianism, and (b) demonstration of enough fanatical loyalty to those principles to convince the Soviet tutors that the faith will stick. Russia has promised a total of 10,000 Japanese repatriates in the next few days, and delivery of 95,000 by November, which Russia says will complete the operation.

General MacArthur has evidence that there are more than 400,000 Japanese prisoners of war in Russian hands, but the discrepancy between this and the Russian figure should not be startling.

It could very will indicate that 300,000 Japanese soldiers, having failed to demonstrate the necessary aptitude to "graduate," or having proved more useful as a source of dirt-cheap labor in Siberia than they would be as Party members in Japan, aren't scheduled to go home at all.

# # #

MORE

RED CHINA ACTIVELY SUPPRESSING NEWS, SPREADING LIES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Red Lies in China," an editorial in the New York Herald Tribune on July 2, said in part:

One of the worst evils of Communism is now being given a thorough demonstration in China. This evil, the basis for many others, is the policy the Reds follow of suppressing truth, when suppression serves their ends, and of sponsoring lies, no matter how fantastic, when they see any profit in such sponsorship.

Many Chinese newspapers have been suppressed (including seventeen of the nineteen papers in Nanking), and those that still publish in Red territory can print only what the Communists desire to have printed.

Randall Gould, courageous editor of "The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury," has been compelled to close down his English-language daily rather than submit to the demands of the Communist dictatorship.

The British-owned "North China News" still is publishing in Shanghai only because its editor agreed to make an abject apology for printing a report about mine-laying in the Yangtze River.

The suppression of newspapers is accompanined by a deliberate falsification of the news. Throughout China the Communists have undertaken a campaign of lies against foreigners. This is a usual tactic of Communists (often employed in the Soviet Union), and is peculiary effective in China, where denunciation of "foreign devils" often has been employed by politicians of various kinds to conceal their own faults.

In the campaign of lies Americans are among the principal victims. They are falsely accused, as individuals, of mistreatment of Chinese. They are charged, collectively, with being imperialists. Assertions are made that American diplomats are spies, that American military officers are fortifying Formosa and that the United States is establishing a base at Tsingtao. Such false stories seem to be designed to drive most Americans out of Red China and to make life uncomfortable, if not dangerous, for those who remain.

At present it is impossible to make effective answer to Red propaganda except through the devise of American broadcasts. This devise reaches only Chinese who have radio sets of good quality, but the news spreads so quickly in China that it probably is more effective than casual study would indicate.

# # #

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

PRESS RELEASE

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

COMMUNIST BLOC SPLIT OVER TITO-STALIN FRICTION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Behind the Iron Curtain," an editorial in The New York Times on August 4, said:

Further light on the troubles and misery behind the Iron Curtain is being shed by two new developments in the current news. One is the intensifying hostility between Marshal Stalin and Marshal Tito, which is rending the communist bloc in two.

This hostility has already gone so far that Marshal Tito has dropped all hitherto observed restraint toward Soviet Russia, and not only unleashes open denunciations of Soviet Government for pursuing the same brutal imperialism that was practiced by the czars but also calls in effect on the oppressed populations to revolt against Moscow's puppets in Eastern Europe.

That this call is no mere "megalomaniacal" propaganda gesture is shown by Belgrade's action in stamping out the Soviet espionage service in its midst. That it represents more than an idle threat is shown by the continuous purges within the communist regimes and the rising resistance against them demonstrated not only in religious conflict but in actual riots and even guerrilla activities in many parts of the Soviet bloc.

The second development is the admission forced from the lips of a Kremlin representative that the Soviets have introduced a new system of slavery in which political prisoners are employed in forced labor under supervision of common criminals.

The admission was made when the Soviet delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Council had to acknowledge the authenticity of "corrective labor codes of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic".recently published by the British Government, detailing this practice.

Nor did the Soviet delegate challenge the British charge that slave laborers in Soviet Russia number "rather more than ten million," and that the same system is spreading to the so-called "people's democracies" in Eastern Europe. This slave labor system is, of course, part of the regime of terror by means of which the communist rulers seek to keep themselves in power. And while the Soviet delegate, like the Nazi who operated a similar system, has the effrontery to call this a "humane and progressive penal policy," its real nature is acknowledged by the Soviets themselves in labeling similar practices by Marshal Tito as plain "nazi-like" terror and torture. The Soviets ought to know.

# # #

RIFT NOTED BETWEEN TITO AND MOSCOW COMMUNISTS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"The Heretic," an editorial in The New York Tribune on August 4, said:

Listening to Tito communism and Moscow communism slanging each other with all the ferocity of allegation and the vigor of invective which communist statemanship usually reserve for decadent capitalists affords a certain dour amusement.

When Tito rails at the "dirty plans" and "base and shameless slanders" of Muscovite Marxism, or when Moscow comes back with the charge that Tito is turning Greek communist refugees into "slave laborers," the interchange is illuminating though perhaps not in itself too significant.

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But when Tito goes so far as to intimate very plainly that he would back an anti-Cominform revolution in Bulgaria or Albania, one cannot help wondering how far the Tito heresy may yet reach down the unknowable paths of the future.

Here the communist rebel has uttered a more dangerous defiance than any before. As long as it is a matter only of mutual insult, the arrest of each other's spies or an occasional political assassination, it is still a family quarrel; but to hint however lightly, at the popular rebellion in other satellites against Moscow dominance is to strike at one of the most sacred dogmas of the "People's Democracy."

Unless it is monolithic, the Soviet system is nothing; The theory that the communist-controlled state apparatus is the people is fundamental to the whole of Soviet policy and doctrine, and the suggestion that there could be a cleavage between them in any communist state must in the long run have fatal effects upon the entire structure of the Soviet empire.

Yet the suggestion has been made. It is not fanciful to catch in this the first faint note of possible future change. The impregnability of the Soviet dictatorship has long been one of its most baffling characteristics. It is too powerful to be attacked from without; no responsible observer for years has seen any sign that it might be overthrown from within, yet in human affairs a rigid and unchangeable system is almost a contradiction in terms.

Is a rebellious communist-nationalism, working in the satellites, a possible catalyst that will in time make change (and therefore development) possible even in the soviet monolith?

# # #

U. S. TO RECLAIM LARGE LAND AREAS THROUGH IMPROVED METHODS OF DISTILLING SEA WATER

WASHINGTON, (USIS)----The United States Department of the Interior has announced plans to conduct extensive research on large-scale distillation of sea water for domestic, industrial and irrigation use.

Under-Secretary of the Interior, Oscar L. Chapman, writing in the August issue of Reclamation Era, a monthly magazine published by the Bureau of Reclamation, held out great hope that this method of obtaining water supplies could reclaim vast areas of land adjacent to the Pacific Coast. He pointed out the desirability of improved irrigation in this region since a population of 10,000,000 is forecast for its metropolitan centers by 1960.

The distillation process gained impetus from the Navy Department during the war, and several companies in the United States are now manufacturing vapor compression distillation units varying in rated capacity from 60 to 4,000 gallons of pure, distilled water per hour.

These manufacturers estimate that the largest of these units have been improved to such an extent that operating costs might be as low as 55 cents to $1.50 per 1,000 gallons, or from $180 to $490 per acre-foot. This is still many times the cost of most municipal water and irrigation water supplied through the Bureau of Reclamation projects.

"It is evident," Mr. Chapman said, "that the cost of distilled water is still much too high for municipal use, except perhaps in a few isolated or emergency situations. It should be noted, however, that since the beginning of World War II the efficiency of the largest distillation units has been increased eight times.

Through the evolvement of economical methods for wholesale purification of ocean waters," Mr. Chapman concluded, new frontiers would be opened for development not only in the Western United States but throughout the world.

# # # #

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

PRESS RELEASE: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

RUSSIAN LABOR "STATISTICS" DECLARED MOCKERY OF THE TERM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---'Russian Statistics," an editorial in The New York Times on July 30, said:

We recently discussed briefly here a report issued by the United Nations showing the economic trends among the various countries of world.....Tables in that report indicated, among other things, that production in Soviet Russia and its satellite countries had increased at a greater rate than it had in Western Europe.

We raised the question then as to whether any useful purpose was served by statistical comparisons of this kind.

We pointed out that not only is the reliability of Soviet data open to question, but that even if these data were statistically trustworthy they would still be of dubious value, since to compare the economic activity in a free economy with that in a totalitarian economy is to compare two things which are essentially noncomparable.

This generalization is typically illustrated by a document which the British Government has just released at Geneva--a document which purports to be the text of Russian "forced labor" laws. These laws (which have been issued in Russian photostats with an English translation) were written in 1940, but, according to British representatives to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the system has not changed since that time and the regulations are still in force.

The document appears to confirm testimony frequently offered by, or elicited from "graduates" or fugitives from Soviet labor camps. It represents the main purpose of these reservoirs of slave labor to be reeducational" (or as we in this country put it, indoctrinational).

As to the number of persons subject to forced labor of this kind, Corley Smith, Britain's delegate to the Economic and Social Council places it at around 10,000,000, "or about one-tenth of the working populations."

Whether the basic motive behind the Soviet's forced labor system is ideological, as its defenders maintain, or whether that motive is, as its critics contend, economic, there can be no question about its economic implications.

Obviously, employment and unemployment statistics are totally meaningless, by our standards, in the case of a country which countenances an institution of this kind, and to compare the production or productivity of workers in a free country with that of workers in a country where the state can move them at will, work them any number of hours it deems desirable, and pay them as little as it pleases--to do that is plainly to make a mockery of the term "statistics."

# # #

CHARGE CHINESE COMMUNISTS CONTROL THROUGH IGNORANCE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---There is ample evidence to support the assertion of George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State, that Chinese communists realize that "public enlightenment is their greatest enemy."

The Chinese reds not only have shut down the United States Information Service offices in Shanghai and Hankow, which led to

MORE

Mr. Allen's denunciation, but demonstrated repeatedly in other ways their strong objection to the circulation of honest news in areas of China which they control.

They have closed many newspapers and have compelled those that remain to print nothing but propaganda. Their radio stations consistently broadcast primarily to reach the poor and illiterate with their distorted versions of events. They have used public demonstrations, posters and dramas.

They obviously believe, as Mr. Allen said, that "totalitarian regimes can exist only by holding their subjects in ignorance by warping their minds with a strictly controlled and one-sided picture."

# # #

N. Y. WORLD TELEGRAM REMINDS THAT ERP IS CHEAPER THAN WAR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Much Cheaper than War," an editorial in The New York World Telegram on July 25, said in part:

As an over-all consideration of what we are spending on the European Recovery Program, let us keep these figures in mind:

World War II cost us $160,000,000 a day. The European Recovery Program has cost us $13,700,000 a day. Neither sum is small. But there is quite a difference between $160,000,000 and $13,700,000.

Granted that the latter figure is insurance against war, that it is a gamble, that we may lose--it still looks like a good gamble.....

We have confined this comment to the fiscal phase. The dead, halt and blind who are a product of war, if it comes, are another, and a much more important phase.

# # #

HIGHEST RANKING U. S. MILITARY OFFICIALS IN EUROPE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Military Conference in Europe," an editorial in The New York Sun on August 1, said:

The presence in Europe of the highest ranking officers of the United States Army, Navy and Air Force is further evidence that America is taking its new role in world affairs seriously.

Talks with the chief military representatives of other signatories to the Atlantic Pact are designed to determine the type of defensive organization required to meet any possible aggression. This is a natural corollary to the signing of the pact--evidence that the document is not merely an expression of sentiment but an agreement upon which strong action can be based should the need ever arise.

While General Omar N. Bradley, Admiral Louis E. Denfield and General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, the American "Big Three," are obtaining European views on what is required, they doubtless are also voicing American opinion on what should be done.

If they reflect that opinion accurately, they are assuring Europeans that although the people in the United States are willing to pour their dollars into the means of averting another war, they wish to be as sure as possible that the dollars thus spent will do the job, that their own economy shall not be wrecked in trying to help others.

# # #

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

PRESS RELEASE:

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

FREE NATIONS LOOK TO U. S. FOR WORLD LEADERSHIP

Strength of Unity

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"The World is Watching Us," an editorial in The New York World Telegram on August 1, said in part:

The promptness of France, Italy and Portugal in ratifying the North Atlantic Pact after favorable action by the United States Senate shows the extent to which free nations look to this country for leadership in the present world situation.

Europeans appreciate much better than we the strength of unity. They know that single nations cannot stand along against a Napoleon, a Hitler or a Stalin.

But they also know from bitter experience that the mere signing of treaties will not secure them against attack. Poland had mutual assistance pacts with Britain and France. But Poland fell before the combined attack of Germany and Russia because Britain and France could not reach the field of action in time to save her. That lesson has not been forgotten.

Our friends in Europe want security from invasion. For that they must have arms--arms which we must help supply if they are to have them. Arms are essential to hold an invader in check until additional aid can come from across the sea.

Europeans know how long it takes for that from their experience in two world wars. So they want arms now to discourage a blitz attack which might knock them out before our troops could arrive....

Insurance Against War

The best thing to be said for the arms-for-Europe program is that it is insurance against war.

It is a peace measure because the idea behind it is to convince a would-be agressor that he cannot win. For this strategy to succeed, prompt action on the arms bill is imperative, because the convincing must be done before relations are strained beyond a point where reason can prevail.

The decisive vote by which the Atlantic Pact was approved was a halfway step in the right direction. But the vote on the arms bill will be regarded by the rest of the world as a real test of our determination to keep peace. American production tipped the scales against aggression in the last war. Now it must be enlisted to enforce peace.

# # #

MANCHURIA FOCUS OF SOVIET INTEREST IN EAST ASIA

Russians Took $2,000,000,000 in Loot

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Focus on Manchuria," an editorial in The New York Times on August 2, said in part:

The pattern of Soviet policy in the Far East is again emerging with the announcement that the Soviet Union has concluded a trade pact with the Manchurian People's Democratic Authorities.

Manchuria has been the focus of Russian interest in East Asia for more than 50 years. It is the key to Russian policy, and without proper regard for its importance many of the Soviet

MORE

actions would seem meaningless.

The plan for world revolution may be nebulous; the status of Mao Tze-tung may be controversial; but the Soviet program to take over control of Manchuria is clear, present and logical.

Manchuria is a big prize in the present East Asiatic give-and-take, just as access to it was a prize in the Russo-Japanese war almost half a century ago. It was the springboard for Japan's program of conquest.

It was a ruling consideration at Yalta, clearly indicating that the Soviet Union would be determined to enter the Pacific war. It was and is the reason for Soviet policy in respect to Northern Korea. To the Russians, as to the Chinese, it is the most valuable stake in Asia.....

At the end of the war the Soviet Union stripped its industrial establishment to the tune of some $2,000,000,000 of looting and damage (called "booty" by Moscow) presumably to keep this from accruing to the economic restoration of the government of China.

But this temporary damage, devastating to China, is minor to Russia, whose paramount interest at the moment is not Manchuria's industries but Manchuria's raw materials.....

Russians Will Use Chinese as Tools

The very mention of "Manchurian People's Democratic Authorities", rather than of the Chinese Communist Party, already suggests a plan of alienation. It worked in Outer Mongolia. It can be tried in Manchuria.

The "People's Democratic Authorities" naturally would become the controlling body of the Autonomous People&s Republic of Manchuria, and from then on the path is clear.

The Manchurian "People,"at this stage, are being carefully shepherded by Moscow-trained Li Li-san. Mao Tze-tung, in the meantime, has pledged his undying fealty to the Kremlin, and there is little that he can do about it.

These are some of the facts of the East Asiatic situation. They may seem a far cry from "agrarian reform" and "popular revolution"---and they are.

The future of Manchuria is not a question of conflicting ideologies. It is a question of the old-fashioned "imperialist" snatch and grab, and in that respect the position of Russia hasn't changed materially in half a century.

# # # #

JAPANESE PRODUCTS DISPLAYED IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--- An exhibit of Japanese products, mostly those of small manufacturers, opened in New York City on August 1. Merchandise was flown from Tokyo to New York by the Northwest Airlines. The exhibit will continue in New York through August 26, after which it will be taken to Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco and Washington, D. C.

The exhibit includes games, watches, cameras, art objects, paintings, textile products, artificial flowers, shoes, toys, ornaments, pottery, and similar items.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
Far East Command
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
29 June 1949

SCHOOL AUTHORITIES WARNED AGAINST PARTISAN INFILTRATION

Civil Affairs officers throughout Central Honshu were advised today to differentiate between political education and political activities on campuses.

A state of confusion exists regarding political activities of public school employees and students, and the use of public school facilities for political purposes, Regional Civil Affairs Headquarters told its education officers on teams in the Kanto area in a prepared statement.

"Political education in the schools is authorized and should be a part of the curriculum," the statement said. "Political education, however, is not to be confused with political activities.

"Schools are places of learning and are not to be considered scenes for political indoctrination or partisan struggles. Therefore, it becomes the responsibility of school authorities. . .to insure that instruction and discussion of political topics and doctrine are purely non-partisan in character."

The Kanto Headquarters described any of the following as "political activities" to be discouraged whenever they take place on school property or in the name of the school or of school authorities:

1) Advocating a partisan political doctrine or asking those present to join a partisan political organization;

2) Distributing partisan political literature or exhibiting partisan political materials;

3) Advocating election or defeat of a particular political candidate;

4) Attending meetings or visiting homes to advocate partisan politics while using the educational system as the primary personal influencing factor;

5) Requiring or influencing students, as part of their school program, to engage in any partisan political activity.

"All school personnel are employees of all the people, paid from taxes assessed against all of the people," the Civil Affairs Headquarters said, and they should conduct themselves "politically and otherwise" so as to avoid the censure of the community.

"While teachers and principals are to be given personal political freedom, they should follow a self-imposed code of ethics which will demonstrate to parents and others that they recognize their primary duty and position as that of educators rather than political party workers," according to the Kanto Headquarters.

"When teachers or principals become active partisan party adherents and thus impair their ability to remain politically impartial in the academic program of the school, their usefulness in public education has come to an end," the Civil Affairs officials warned.

While the statement did not name any particular partisan political group, it declared that "branches often called 'cells' of political parties" are illegal in schools or when sponsored in the name of a school.

School and local government authorities have the power to prohibit use of all public buildings and grounds for partisan political purposes of any nature, the statement pointed out. Student government organizations and school extra-curricular activities are an integral part of the school program and should at all times be under supervision of teachers delegated by the principal, it added.

-0-

学校当局は政党の浸透に対して警告された。

中央本部及び民事部長官達は本日学園に於ける政治教育と政治活動とを区別する様勧告された。

一つの混乱状態が公共学校職員及び学生の政治活動に存在し又公共学校の建造物を政治的目的のために使用する事に関しても存在する。地区民事局本部は関東地区の各部の教育課長に既に準備された声明の中で述べてゐる。

「学校に於ける政治教育は承認されてをり又学課目の一部とすべきであります」と声明してゐる

「然しながら政治教育は政治活動と混同されてはならない」

「学校は勉学の場所であり又政治的な教化や党派の争奪のための舞台と考へうるべきでないのである。

それ故にそれは学校当局の自体の責任になつて
来る——政治的話題の教育や討論は
性格に於いて純粋に非政党である事を
保証する。——」

国東本部では彼等が学校の設備物に於いて
学校の名で開かれるには何時でも差しかへる
べき政治活動として次の項目を定めてゐる。

1) 党の政治的主義を唱導し又は或る党派の
政治団体へその座の人々を加入する様に依頼
する事。
2) 党の政治的文書を配布し党の政治的な
資料を陳列する事
3) ある特別の政治的立候補者の当選又は
落選を唱導する事。
4) 会合へ出席したり、家を訪問したりして、最所
から個人に影響する要素として教育統計を
利用してある党の政見を唱導する事。
5) 学生生徒に要求しこれに影響を加へて

学校当組の一部として党の政治活動の如何なるものにも従事する事.

「凡ゆる学校の職員は凡ゆる人民の僕人であり人民の凡てに対して課せられた税金により給料を支拂はれてゐる」と民事局本部は述べてゐる. そして彼等はその社會の非難を避けると等しく政治的に又その他の方法で」彼等自身行動しなければならない。

「教職員並に校長が個人の政治的自由をあたへられる一方彼等は彼等の第一条の責任と義務を政党運動者としてよりはむしろ教育者として自覚してみるとゐふ事を両親やその他の人に示す所の自分びつくつた倫理の原則を守るべきであります」と民事本部は述べてゐる.

その声明は特別の黨の政治団体の名を示してゐないけれども一方、「政黨のしばしば細胞」と呼ばれる支部は学校内には違法であり又学校の名に於いて主幹される事は違法であると宣言してゐる。

学校並びに官公署当局は凡ゆる公共建造物、地面を如何なる性質の黨の政治活動のために使用する事を禁止する権利があると声明は指摘してゐる。

学生自治会や学校課外活動は学校の番組の必須の部門であり如何なる時にも校長から責任をあたへられた教師の監督下にあるべきであると附け加へてゐる。

英国の文書がロシヤに於ける奴れい労働を

痛切に非難してゐる。

約一千万が影響を受けた。

ワシントン(USIS)六月二十四日附のワシントン
スター紙はその社説"ロシヤの強制労働"の
中で次の様に述べてゐる。

英国の巡回文書の弁償説明はロシヤに於
ける強制労働を統一する法律の原文を解釈
しつゝあるといふ事に対して何らの質問もないのである。

恐らく総労働者数の十分の一に当る一千万人の
ソ聯人民と同程度に多くの人が恐らく多少共
にその法律に依り罰を受けつゝあるといふ後援
出て来た許偽を疑ふ何らのよい理由づけは
ないのである。実際にもし実数がそれより
高かつても、何う驚かされる事はないのである
こんな事は結局リビュットの組織に於いては
自然に附随するものである。クレムリン宮殿の

の

独裁下に於ては、ロシヤは今日国家であると共に苦行所である。そこに住む人々は自由ではない。彼等には集會、言論、文筆、投票旅行の自由はないし又その他多くの事柄が自由でない。

人口の少部分に過ぎない総勢力である共産黨の一部の独裁が凡ゆる政治的反対には法律を失効となさしめ、誰もがその各自の努力原野に於て追随せねばならぬ局線を引いて終つてゐるのである。

鉄のカーテン、止る所を知らない観念の再教化、や宣傳、検閲、秘密警察、テロ行為、吾々の権利憲章に現はれた様な個人の自由の全面的な否定や勢力の共産黨政治部への全集中 — これらの事は"赤"の独裁主義の全貌の或る部分にすぎないのだ。

言ふ迄もないが、こんな生活様式に於ては、
強制労働や奴れい労働は決して不自
然なものではないのである。

ソビエットの組識がバルカンに恐怖を會り出してゐるとニューヨーク・ポストは述べてゐる。

ワシントン(USIS)……六月二十日附ニューヨーク・ポスト紙はその社說"二つの都市"の中で次の樣に述べてゐる。

ソビエットの組織はどんな宗教的、民族的團体に於いても特に差別待遇を加へてゐないと云ふ事を主張して来た。辯明者達に對しては、週末の海底電信が意地悪るな支持を與へた。二つの國家からの送電はそれが民族、宗派如何に拘らずソ聯治下の土地に於いては彼の兄弟程安全な人はゐないといふ事を新らしく証據づけたのであつた。

ハンガリーに於いては七人のユダヤ民族主義者が有罪に布され牢につながれた。彼等の罪状はイスラエルに到着しやうとする絶望的な努力の最中のこの所謂東方民主主義からユダヤ民族主義者を解放してやる事に協力したといふのである。

チエッコスロバキヤに於いては、ベラン大僧正はカトリック数徒に對して彼に無法に強ひる様なを信じるなと警告した。彼はこの嚴格な講演をしまわつたがその報告の中で彼は間もなく捕はれると言つてゐる。

ブダペストの法廷にあつてユダヤ人はユダヤ民族主義者の告發に對する判決に注いた。

プラグ教会に於いてはカトリック教徒は大僧正の理説に泣いた。この両国に於いて笑聲は労農ロシヤ執行委員の快樂として殘されたのみであつた。

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

TRANSLATE

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

PRESS RELEASE: 19

COMMUNIST TEACHERS HAVE NO PLACE IN U. S. SCHOOLS, WASHINGTON STAR EDITORIAL DECLARES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"No Place for Communists," an editorial in the Washington Star on June 9, said:

It is hard to conceive of a group more dedicated to the cause of academic freedom than the Commission which has just issued a report on "American Education and International Tensions."

The sound principles laid down by this distinguished group of educators will be rejected, of course, by Communists who seek to misuse traditional academic freedom for propagandistic purposes. But the prestige of the Commission and the manifest objectivity of its findings enhance the importance of this valuable policy guide on the problem of Communism in education.

The Commission was commendably direct and unequivocal in disposing of the much-debated question of the "right" of schools and colleges to have Communists on their faculties. It declared bluntly that Communists should not be permitted to teach. It reached this conclusion because it was convinced that members of the Communist Party subscribe to doctrines that are totally inconsistent with academic freedom as Americans know it.

These doctrines require Party members to submit to a discipline that tolerates no deviation from the Marxist line of thought. There is no room for independent thinking under such a system.

As Dr. Raymond B. Allen, president of the University of Washington (who was not a Commission member), commented several months ago in defending the dismissal of several Communist professors, a Communist is "incompetent to teach the truth." In short, a Communist cannot be a good teacher and a good teacher cannot be a Communist.

But has Communism any place in the schools? The Commission, which included such men as General Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, and Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, answered this question with equal candor and common sense. It believes that academic freedom does require teaching as distinguished from the preaching of Communism. Here again objectivity is essential, and this is another reason why Communists should be excluded from the faculty. It is asking too much of a Communist to expect him to be objective about a conspiracy of which he is a part. Students should be taught to know what Communism, Fascism and other ideologies are, for this knowledge should become one of bulwarks of a free society.

One other recommendation was a type that did not make headlines, but it was an important one, nonetheless. The Commission urged that schools, in order to be properly objective, do not overlook the teaching of Americanism, either. There is no better way of combating Communism than by instructing children in the American way of life. If this should mean a return to the emphasis that once was placed on American history, civics and related subjects, so much the better. Schools will have an unbalanced program if they fail to stress the value of the American heritage, while teaching about other ways of life.

# # #

MORE

AUSTIN URGES STUDENTS TO RECOGNIZE U. S. RESPONSIBILITIES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Ambassador Warren R. Austin, U. S. delegate to the United Nations, has advised the students of Middlebury College to inform their fellow citizens of the responsibilities of leadership which the United States now faces.

Speaking at Middlebury, Vermont, on June 11, Austin said that "we need to combat the ignorance and inertia of the citizen who continues to take for granted our priceless heritage, and who fails to discern the signs of our times."

Austin said that such citizens must be "quickened to a recognition of our responsibilities of leadership in helping our world neighbors to work out their own high destiny."

"Enslavement of the mind and soul is practiced over a large and growing area and among many millions of people," he continued....

"Experience has enabled us to perceive that our tradition of freedom is opposed by a tradition of enslavement. On our side, free inquiry into truth and free organization of persons prevail; on the other side is a forced system of organization--rigid, impersonal, with no regard for man's spiritual individuality."

The ambassador outlined U. N. achievements in promoting peace in major world disputes, and urged the students to continue giving the United Nations their support.

He said that those who work with the United Nations realize that it is not Utopia, but a "practical, hard-working concern" that is making slow but certain progress towards "systematic removal of the causes of war....."

"Tell your perfectionist and well-meaning neighbor," he continued, "that without any army of peace forces the United Nations has dealt with every dispute that has arisen among nations threatening international peace since this voluntary association of nations was formed."

Austin pointed out that the United States can do much toward excluding the evils attendant upon too little food, clothing, medical care and knowledge.

"All the rest of the world suffers a famine of the dollar," he said. "Intelligent investment, with a social purpose, can assure living standards of decency to many parts of the world. The technical know-how which we have developed to the highest degree in this country can be converted into show-how."

# # #

ニヨークタイムズ 捕虜行方不明を熟考!

Kamada

ソ聯の送還約束の破棄

ワシントン(USIS)ーニューヨークタイムズ紙 六月二十九日附社説はその"ソ聯の捕虜"の中で次の様に述べてゐる

一九四七年の六月には米ソ関係官がソ領の日本人捕虜を月五万人の割合でソ聯が送還するといふ誓約同意書に署名したのであった。

ソ聯が今迄に署名したる名人どの同意書と同様にこれ等も破棄され終戦四年后の今日もソ聯は尚日米両国の概算四十万人の日本人捕虜を抱留してゐる。

ソ聯は彼等の不履行を簡単に承認してゐるがそれは協力的な復員に努力しないし且つ輸送をも供給しない西方勢力の失敗だと非難してゐるのである。

然しながら送還遅滞の真の理由は今年送還される日本人捕虜の第一陣の性格に依り暗示されるのだ。

以前の帰還者の悲惨な状態に比べてこれらの捕虜は食物も衣服もよく支給され復員船より共産黨歌を唱ひ乍ら下船し共産黨に入黨してソ聯の日本のために活躍すると彼等の意志を宣言してゐるのだ。

not yet

數百萬人が俘虜收容所で死亡か

ソ聯が俘虜達を教化しやうと努めてゐるのに対して非難するのは無駄かもしれない。西方勢力もその权力下に彼等独特のイデオロギーを持つて行かうと同様に努めて来た。

然しながらソ聯の背后には復員の遅滞に依つて、ソ聯の戦争俘虜の人員と西方諸国のそれとの互差に依つて、現はれたもつとも有害な事実が含まれてゐる。何故ならば西方の數と比較すればソ聯は九万五千人の日本人及び十万人の独人がソ聯の手中に安全と宣言してゐるからである。

二つの結論の一つが他分出されるであろう 數百万の俘虜がソ聯監ごく及び勞働收容所に於いて死亡したか又は彼等が共産黨に入黨するか働けなくなるまではわざと引きとめておくかどちらかである。

捕虜の死亡に対する正確な情報を得る凡ゆる国のための勢力は沈黙とふれ事実に遭遇したが行方不明の數百萬の神秘は尚解決されるべきである。

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

PRESS RELEASE: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

TRANSLATE

N. Y. TIMES PONDERS MISSING WAR PRISONERS

Soviet Broke Promise of Return

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Soviet War Prisoners," an editorial in the New York Times on June 29, said in part:

In June, 1947, American and Soviet authorities signed an agreement pledging Soviet Russia to return its Japanese war prisoners at the rate of 50,000 a month.

Like most agreements which the Soviets have ever signed, these agreements have been broken, and today, four years after the end of the war, Russia still holds Japanese captives estimated by both Japanese and Allied authorities at 400,000.

The Soviets freely admit their default, but blame it on the failure of the Western Powers either to work out a joint repatriation agreement or to provide transportation.

But the real reason for the delay is suggested by the character of the first group of Japanese war prisoners to be returned this year. In contrast to the wretched state of previous returnees, these prisoners were well-fed and well-clothed, and marched off the repatriation boat singing Communist songs and proclaiming their intention to join the Communist Party and work for a Soviet Japan.

Did Millions Die in Camp?

It would be futile to reproach the Soviets for efforts to indoctrinate their captives, like the populations under their domination, with their own ideology; the Western Powers have each sought to do the same.

But behind the Soviet effort stands a more sinister fact revealed both by the delay in repatriation and by the discrepancy between Soviet and the Western figures on Russia's war prisoners. For, in contrast to Western figures, the Soviets declare that 95,000 Japanese and some 100,000 Germans are all that remain in their hands.

One of two conclusions may be drawn: Either several million captives have died in Russian prison and slave labor camps, or they are deliberately kept back until they either join the Communist ranks or are no longer able to work.

All American efforts to get precise information on prisoner deaths have been met by silence, and the mystery of the missing millions is still to be solved.

# # #

URGE START NOW IN TRUMAN'S "POINT FOUR" PROGRAM: DECADES OF WORK NEEDED TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE--WASHINGTON STAR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"To Start 'Point Four,'" an editorial in the Washington Star on June 27, said:

In calling upon Congress to launch his "Point Four" program for development of the world's underdeveloped areas, President Truman has been at pains to emphasize that the venture extends far into the future.

Decades of effort will be needed to make it effective, and since it is still little more than a challenging idea of the kind

MORE

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

PRESS RELEASE:

AFL URGES UNIONS TO EXERCISE WISDOM AND SHOW MODERATION IN THEIR NEGOTIATIONS WITH MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The June issue of "Labor's Monthly Survey," published by the National Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, advises member unions to show moderation in negotiations with employers, in view of the present economic situation. Following are excerpts from the article:

"In the present precarious business situation, wise union policies are of utmost importance in negotiating with your employer. Get the facts on his financial condition and outlook from him if possible; supplement your information by writing AFL Headquarters.

"Perhaps your employer's prospects are excellent; but if his profit margin is being squeezed by price declines, your future will be more secure if you help him improve his competitive position. A wage increase may depend on a plan for union cooperation to prevent waste, save expenses, cut costs, improve production.

"Such a plan can be developed through a union-management production committee. Now is the time to revive this prewar idea and make it effective for today's needs."

Clarifying the difference between the functions of union-management committees and collective bargaining committees, Labor's Monthly Survey says:

"Joint union-management discussions of production problems, and the resulting measures for improvement, contribute greatly to plant efficiency, output, morale and workers' welfare.....

"Grievances and negotiations are handled by other committees and do not come before these meetings. Suggestions from union members or from management are discussed, acted on, and put into effect. Records of production, progress charts, and cost charts show what has been accomplished or illustrate problems to be solved.

"Financial gains resulting from this cooperation are shown in the company's financial report; a fair distribution of the gains between management and the workers is determined in collective bargaining negotiations."

AFL's stand is being widely hailed in United States newspaper editorials. The New York World-Telegram praised it as "an excellent example of responsible leadership in trade unions," adding "AFL does not by any means abate its interest in wage increases. In fact, it urges that these be sought wherever possible because of the need for maintaining consumer purchasing power."

# # #

2,500,000 U. S. FAMILIES HAVE BENEFITTED UNDER FHA

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---In the 15 years since the founding of the United States Federal Housing Administration (FHA) well over 2,500,000 families in the United States have been afforded a great measure of financial security through this governmental agency.

MORE

卒業生は悉く宅

これらのすべてからして根本的なソ聯の復員政策は公平に推察されるに違ひない。吾々はロシヤが戦争俘虜のために苦酷な要求に遇ふ事の出来る人々を卒業させ悉く宅させつゝある一種の大学校を開いてゐると確信してゐる。吾々の判断出来るその要求とは(イ)コルクス立義の原理のよき活動智識(ロ)ソ聯が誠実はこまるといふ事を教へると確信さす。これらの原理に対する充分な熱性的な思誠の示威。ロシヤはこゝ数日間に総計一万人の日本人復員者を約束した。十百迄に九万五千人それでロシヤはこの事務完了と云ってゐる。

マツカーサー元帥はロシヤの平中に四十万人の日本戦争俘虜があるといふ証據を握てゐる。然しこれとロシヤの数字との誤差はびつくりさせられるものでもない。三十万人の日本兵士が卒業するに必要な本能を示すのに

失敗したか　日本で黨気として居るよりも
こべりやに於て活い安い労働の原動力
としての方が有用である事を証明したから
といふ事は明瞭に判別お来るであろうに。
家へ帰る計畫は全く無いものであろうか。

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

PRESS RELEASE:

JAPANESE LISTENERS FAVOR RADIO OVER NEWSPAPERS IN OBTAINING NEWS, LATEST BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN SURVEY REVEALS

More than half of Japan's radio listeners think they get more news and less biased news from radio broadcasts than from newspapers, SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section announced today on the basis of a listeners' survey reported to it by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

"To what extent their belief is supported by any real difference, either quantitative or qualitative, between radio news and newspaper news would be difficult to say," a CIE Radio Branch official commented, "but it is interesting to note that just about the same percentage of American radio listeners shared their belief when surveyed a few years ago."

The Japanese survey, seventh in a series which the Cultural Research Institute of BCJ is making to ascertain what listeners think about radio programs, sampled the opinions of registered radio owners by putting questions to 4,881 of them selected from all walks of life in all parts of the country in accordance with a scientifically determined formula. The results are believed by the staff of the Institute to reflect accurately the opinions of the approximately 35,000,000 Japanese who listen to the radio.

"As far as your own listening is concerned," the radio owners were asked, "from which do you usually obtain more news, the radio or newspapers?"

The replies showed that 52.3 per cent believed they obtained more from the radio; 27.4 per cent, more from newspapers, and 12 per cent, equally from both sources. The rest did not know or did not reply.

Within this over-all average, there were variations. Among women in farm households, 65.9 per cent believed they received more news from radio. At the opposite extreme, only 39.5 per cent of men between the ages of 20 and 25 believed they received more news through the radio than the newspapers.

When Americans a few years ago were asked where they got most of their news, according to People Look at Radio, by Lazersfeld and Field, 60 per cent thought they got it from the radio.

Another question put to the Japanese was: "Which gives you the hottest news, newspaper or radio?"

The percentage which thought the radio gave them such news was 85.8. Among Americans, this belief was shared by 94 per cent.

"Which one gives you complete news, newspaper or radio?", another question asked.

Only 32.7 per cent found "completeness" in radio news, with 49.6 per cent believing that newspapers gave it to them. Among Americans, 67 per cent thought newspaper news more complete than radio news.

The CIE Radio Branch official who commented on the survey suggested that the difference between the Japanese and American Beliefs on this question resulted from the limitation on space in the two-page Japanese newspapers.

The radio owners also were asked: "Which do you think gives you the fairest, most unbiased news, newspaper or radio?"

MORE

Fifty-two per cent believed radio news fairer than newspaper news. Only 3.8 per cent put newspaper news first, with 21.7 per cent believing radio and newspaper news to be equally fair and 21.9 per cent unable to tell which they considered fairer.

In the American survey, 57 per cent believed the radio gave fairer news than newspapers. Sixteen per cent thought newspaper news was fairer.

The similarity between the attitudes of Japanese and American radio listeners would appear even closer if adjustment were made for the opportunity given in the Japanese survey, unlike the American survey, to avoid a clear-cut choice between the radio and newspapers and evaluate them equally.

The same BCJ survey shows that 69 per cent of the radio audience listens to the 7 o'clock evening newscast. The 7 o'clock morning newscast is heard by 46.2 per cent, and the noon newscast by 45 per cent.

More local news was desired by 52.3 per cent of the respondents, with 49.2 per cent preferring to have it in the same newscast with national news rather than in a separate newscast.

Fifty-four per cent were in favor of breaking into programs with flash announcements of important news rather than holding them for the intervals between programs.

About the some number of respondents wanted more international news as wanted more national news, 86 and 85 per cent respectively. Ninety per cent desired social news; 77 per cent, economic news; 76.2 per cent, cultural news, and 49.3 per cent, sports news.

# # # #

SOVIET DENIAL OF FREEDOM IMPEDES WORLD UNITY, ALLEN SAYS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---U. S. Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen believes that world cooperation strong enough to assure lasting peace is being thwarted by the Soviet Union's determination to dominate and destroy freedom.

Allen told of his hopes for eventually successful world-wide federation in a talk on June 10 to members of the Institute of International Affairs at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

"I view the future with optimism," Allen said. "But at the same time, I am confident that a successful world federation will not be achieved until governments responsible to the will of the people are established in all of the major countries of the globe."

Efforts by the United Nations to secure greater unity among peoples and governments are being hampered by the dominating tactics of the Soviet Union, Allen said. "The U. N., with all its virtues, has not yet been able to achieve freedom from fear. The reason is easy to understand. Its second most powerful member is not a democracy. The Russian people are not free."

Allen said that many persons, in their enthusiasm for international unity, are impatient with the democracies for not moving faster toward a world government. Many such persons "succumb to the Soviet propaganda line that the Western Powers are reactionary in their nationalism, with no forward-looking program aimed at eventual world federation," he declared.

"Such reasoning is utterly fallacious. The democracies are working to achieve an international organization based on the only principles which offer any chance of success.... The key to world federation is freedom, not slavery; democracy, not tyranny; and cooperation, not conquest."

ロシヤは復員者の大産黨員としての訓練で非難されてゐる

國際條約の違反

ワシントン(USIS)"復員……ソビイエット型"といふ六月二十八日附サンフランシスコクロニクル紙の社説は次の様にのべてゐる

今やロシヤは戰爭俘虜達をよい永續性のある共産黨員に仕込むと同時に出来る限り早く復員させようと考へてゐる物である。これらの政策が國際條約と人權の基礎に違反してゐるといふ事実は明かに便宜の必要に仕へるといふ無視した事実を償ひかねる。

ロシヤ人はドイツの俘虜に対しても同じ政策をとりつゝあったと云ふ噂があったが彼等がドイツ東部地区へ帰されて以来は確認は殆んどむづかしい。

然し乍ら今や日本兵士の全乗員は日本舞鶴に於いて上陸しなかった。彼等の船がつくと共産黨の歌を唱ってゐた。シカゴデイリーニュース通信員のキースビーチ代は彼等の一部と面会した后、彼等の一人に対し殆んど彼等は共産黨入黨に傾いた哲学的スターリン派である事を発見した。

教化の仕事は巧く行はれてゐたのである。兵士は日本政府とアメリカが船を送る事を拒否したために復員に長い遷滞となった事を非難してゐた。「彼等はアメリカは不承不承のロシヤに戰爭を押しつけてゐるといふ事、アメリカは日本をアメリカの殖民地にしようとしてゐると云ふ事、大平洋戰爭に於けるロシヤの干渉は

日本を野蛮人のアメリカの破壊から救ふためであつた事を
信じて居るのだ。

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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

PRESS RELEASE:

FREE WORLD UNITED AGAINST COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Great Schism," an editorial in The New York Times on July 17, said in part:

In essence, all churches, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish or whatever they may be, must expect from their members the acceptance of a set of moral principles.

These principles deny the right of government or of any other force to coerce private conscience. They deny the communist doctrine of materialism. They reject the hypocritical policy by which the communist tyrants attack religion, not as such but by defining it as "reactionary."

No one is required in any free country to be a member of the Catholic or any other church. What all churches do, and of their very nature must do, is to set up standards of membership. But underlying those standards is a concept of humane values that all free peoples accept.

In this great controversy members of all sects, whether Christian or not, are involved. Even those who profess no religion are involved.

The communist attack is not primarily an attack on any one religious group. In Bulgaria it may be directed against the Greek church, in Estonia against the Lutherans, just as in Czechoslovakia and in Poland the Catholics are the principal victims.

The real assault is on private conscience as such. Communism has set itself up as a religion--a blasphemous religion of materialism, of naked power, of insult to human dignity.

Anybody who rejects this degrading creed is subject to penalty. Proclamation of brotherhood of man and Fatherhood of God, according to the New Testament, is in communist eyes an unforgivable heresy.

Communism Attempts Concealment of Truth

Communism, even in the seats of its power, tries to conceal the naked truth of the situation. It charges the Catholics of Czechoslovakia with planning "treason" and "sabotage."

It is willing to have churches, provided the ministers and priests become its lackeys.

It is willing to have religion, provided that in the case of conflict the gospel according to Marx and Lenin takes precedence over the Sermon on the Mount. But no one in the free world need be deceived. The facts speak for themselves.

The issue is joined. Even though the doctrinal differences among sects and religions will remain, there is one fundamental cause which unites all those who have faith in man's possibilities, man's future, and man's equality in the sight of God.

To resist tyranny anywhere is to help those resisting it elsewhere. In this fundamental crisis of freedom there is basic unity among the friends of freedom.

###

MORE

United States Congress is imperative. Pyongyang has run up the typhoon signal. It is more than time that we take account of it.

###

COMMUNISTS REGARDED AS UNFIT FOR TEACHING PROFESSION ON BASIS OF WILLFUL DISTORTION OF SCIENTIFIC, HISTORICAL FACTS

"Truth" Is Propaganda Tool

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---"Communists Cannot be Teachers," an editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle on July 7, said in part:

It is fundamental in the communist philosophy that truth has no necessary relationship with what is; truth to the communist consists not of what is but of what he thinks ought to be. This is an expediency carried to the ultimate. It is an expediency carried to the point where even the indelible facts of history are bluntly denied.

If the fact of the existence of George Washington became inconvenient, a communist not only could deny that he ever existed but would be truant to his principles if he did not so deny.

Does that seem extreme? The Soviet Union has effected exactly such retroactive oblivion in the case of one who was an important force in the early communist revolution, Leon Trotsky. He has been erased from Russian history.

Recall, too, flagrant liberties the Soviet Union is taking currently with history as regards various technological and scientific discoveries. There remains hardly a major invention that Russia has not claimed in the name of some obscure Russian genius.

Russia has also rewritten history as regards many events in other fields, notably military. This rewriting process has not resulted from any profound, lengthy research on the part of the Soviet scholars. In the Kremlin history is written by edict and once pronouncement has been made, however absurd, none may rise to question or deny it.

Communists Accept Truth Distortion as Logical

However illogical this may appear to the free Western mind, it is a perfectly logical, in fact, an inevitable extension of the idea that the state is supreme and the individual exists only to serve the state. And every communist, if he is sincere in his communism, accepts that concept unswervingly--it has the same force to him as a holy writ to a fundamentalist.

Now, there is no law in the United States that forbids a person to believe in that curious fashion if he so desires; one may also, with legal impunity, believe the world is flat.

But neither is there any law that requires a school board to employ teachers who are unqualified to recognize and teach truth, or that requires any association of teachers to admit to membership any who are thus unqualified.

On the other hand, school boards, communities, and parents and teachers' associations have a clear duty to demand certain minimum qualifications in the teaching profession, and one of these is capacity for truth. This is not political discrimination; it is a common sense safeguard of freedom against those who hold it in open contempt.

###

科学的歴史的事実の故意○曲解の基礎に立つ教職員職業に対する不適当に関係ある共産主義者達

〝眞実〟こそ宣傳の道具

ワシントン(USIS)――〝共産主義者は教師になれずこと七月七日附サンフランシスコ・クロニクル紙は社説の中で大様次の様にのべてゐる。

眞実はそれが何であるかといふ事と関係がある必要がないと云ふのは共産主義者の哲学の基礎である。共産主義者にとつての眞実とはそれが何であるかと云ふものではなくて彼が考へる事がどうでなければならぬかにあるのである。これは終局へ運ぶ手段である。それは歴史の消す事の出来ない事実ですから露骨に否定されるといふ地点へと運ぶ手段の事である。若しもジョージワシントンの存在の事実が不都合になつたならば、共産主義者は彼が曽つて生存してゐた事を否定するのみならず若しも否定しないならば彼の主義に対して怠けものになるかも知れない。それは極端に思はれないか？ソ聯はレオン・トロトスキーの様な共産革命初期に重要な力であつた人の場合に於いて反動的な堙城の結果となつて来た。

彼はロシヤ一ノ史から抹殺されて了った。

而も極悪の自由を想起せよ、ソ聯は各種の技術的な科学的な発見に関する一ノ史を時事に取り上げつゝあります。ロシヤが或る不明瞭なロシヤ人の天才の名に於いて主張されなかった様な主要な発明は殆んど残して居ないと。

ロシヤはその他に、他の分野殊に軍事の分野に於ける多くの事柄に関する一ノ史を書き換へて来ました。この書きかへの経過はソビエットの学者達の長年の深い研究の結果とは遠くかけ離れたものであります。クレムリンの一ノ史に於いては布告や一度の公告により書かれてあるといふ事があたかも馬鹿らしくも誰も質問しそれを否定するためには起つものはなかったのである。

Kamada

共産黨に対する連合自由世界

七月十七日ニューヨークタイムズ紙の社説は"偉大なる分派"の中で一部次の様にのべた

実質に於いては凡ゆる都會、カトリック教、プロテスタント教、コダヤ教やそれが何人であるにしろ、運の道徳原理の夢容をそれらの信者から期待しなければならない。

これらの原理は政府の权利を打消し個人の良心を強迫、他の勢力の权利を否定する。この原理は物質主義の共産主義をも否定する。この原理はそれに依って共産黨の専制者が宗教を攻撃してゐる。僞善政策を排斥する。何處の自由國家に於いても人民はカソリックの會員や又その他の教會の會員になる様に要求されては居ないことは

その會員の標準を作ることである。然し標準の底に横はるものは凡ゆる自由な人々が受けてゐる人間らしい價値の概念である

この偉大なる論爭に於いて凡ゆる宗教の會員はキリスト教信者であらうが、なかろうが、巻きこまれる無宗教を公言する人すらそれに巻きこまれる

共産黨の攻撃は、初めからどんな一つの宗教團体に対するものではない。ブルガリヤに於いてはギリシヤ教會に対する様に指示されたかも知れず、エストラニヤに於いてはルーテル教チェックスロバキヤはポーランドと等しくカトリック教が主な犠牲となった。眞の強撃はその様な個人の良心にかつてゐる

共産黨は自体で一つの宗教をして打ち立てたものは物質主義の裸の力の人類尊嚴に対する侮辱冒どく宗教である。この品位を落した信條を付ける人はどんな人でも四訴される対象となる。

新約聖書に依る人類の友情神の文性の宣言は共産黨の眼には許さぬ異端なのである。

共産主義は眞実の隠弊を企てゝ居る

共産主義はその勢力範圍内に於てさへも、狀況の裸の眞実を隠弊しようと努めてゐる。それはチェッコスロヴァキヤのカトリック教徒を〝謀反や〟怠業〟を企てる事によって命じてゐる。その從者になる司祭や牧師を供給する様な教會をもつ事は欣ばしい事である。

闘爭の場合には山上の垂訓より優れたとしてマルクスやレーニンに依る様な福音を供給してくれる様な宗教をもつ事は欣ばしい事です。然しながら自由古界に於ては誰もだまされる必要はない。事実が彼等自身のために語ってゐる。

論点はまとめられてゐる、宗派並びに宗教間の教義の相違と雖も持續される。人間の可能性、人間の将来神の眼にうつる人間の平等の中にある眞実をもってゐる人々を統合する一つの基礎的な原因がある。

何処であっても暴政を防ぐ事は他の所で暴政を防いでゐるのを援助する事である。自由のこの基礎的な危機に於ては自由の友人達の間に基礎的な統合があるのみ、米国議會は急をはこんである。パイオニアが台風の警報が出た、吾々はこれに就いて考へる時なので

Kamada

共産黨は眞実の曲解を論理的と認めてゐる

自由なる曲方諸国人の心にはこれは非理論的に守るかも
しれないが国家が最高権威であり個人はその国家に
奉仕するためにのみ存在するといふ事は全く論理的
であり実際に其の観念の避け難い拡張であります。
そして共産黨員は誰でも彼が若し彼の共産主義
に親しみがあり その概念をしっかりつかんで居るならば
それは正統派キリスト教徒に対する聖書と同じ
様な力を彼に加へる事でせう。
さてアメリカ合衆国に於いては彼が若しそこで望むのならば
奇妙な流行を誰が信ぜようが それを禁ずる法律は
無いのであります 或る人は又法的に罰せられる事はしに
地球はすべてであると信じるかも知れません。
然し教育委員會が眞理を教へ理解する
資格のない教師を雇ふ事を要求した法律も
なければ又この様な無資格の會員を認める
教師会を要求した法律もありません。
一方に於いて教育委員會、社會 そしてピーティー
エー（育友會）は教職に於ける或る最少限の
資格を要求する明瞭な共戒務を有して居るので

あります。そしてこれらの一つは眞理のための資格であります。これは政治的な差別待遇ではありません。それは公けに充なまをやってゐる人達に対する自由保障の常識なのであります。