

THE COVER: The Japanese characters on the cover are taken from the ancient name for Japan, "Great Harmony," and denote teamwork, reconciliation, harmony.

MISSION TO THE WEST

The following pages tell the story of the recent mission of senior Japanese leaders to the Western Democracies. What the mission achieved in bringing a new ideological unity between East and West has been described by one of the Prefectural Governors on the trip as "more important than a peace treaty."

M O R A L R E - A R M A M E N T

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MISSION TO THE WEST

Philippine Airlines' first mission to the West was a historic one. It was the first time that a Philippine Airlines plane had ever flown to Europe. The mission was a success and the airline's reputation was established in the West. The mission was a success and the airline's reputation was established in the West.



Arrival in Geneva

IN SEARCH OF AN IDEOLOGY

THIRTEEN days before North Korean forces crossed the thirty-eighth parallel, the most representative delegation of Japanese to leave Japan since World War II stepped aboard the Philippine airliner "Mindoro." They were off on an ideological mission to the West.

Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, addressing the leaders of the delegation at a farewell luncheon in Tokyo, declared: "In 1870 a representative group of Japanese travelled to the West. On their return they changed the course of Japanese life. I believe that when this delegation returns you, too, will open a new page in our history."

Sixty-two strong, the delegation included seven of Japan's 49 prefectural governors, Diet members representing the government and opposition parties, top level industrialists and labor leaders, the mayors of Kobe and Nagano, and of atom-bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Their destination: The World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Caux-sur-Montreux in Switzerland.

Their purpose: To seek an ideology big enough to put democracy on the offensive in the war of ideas, and to find in this time of crisis an answer to communism that can unite East and West.

The delegation followed closely the footsteps of the pioneers of 1870. They went

first to Switzerland, then to Italy, Germany, France, Britain and the United States.

They were present at Mountain House, Caux, Switzerland, at the time of an industrial conference called by the labor and management leadership of many lands, and led by Dr. Frank Buchman, the initiator of Moral Re-Armament. There they met with delegates from 47 countries and all continents.

At Caux, and later in their visits to other countries in Europe, the Japanese saw French and Germans shed the hatred of generations, as both apologized for the revenge in their hearts.

They saw communists and capitalists — who had come to Caux as enemies — together discover a new ideology.

One American manufacturer said: "I saw former professional revolutionaries from many lands, former advocates of hate and class war, hold out their hands in friendship and find a new kind of teamwork with management when both became kindled with the ideology of Moral Re-Armament."

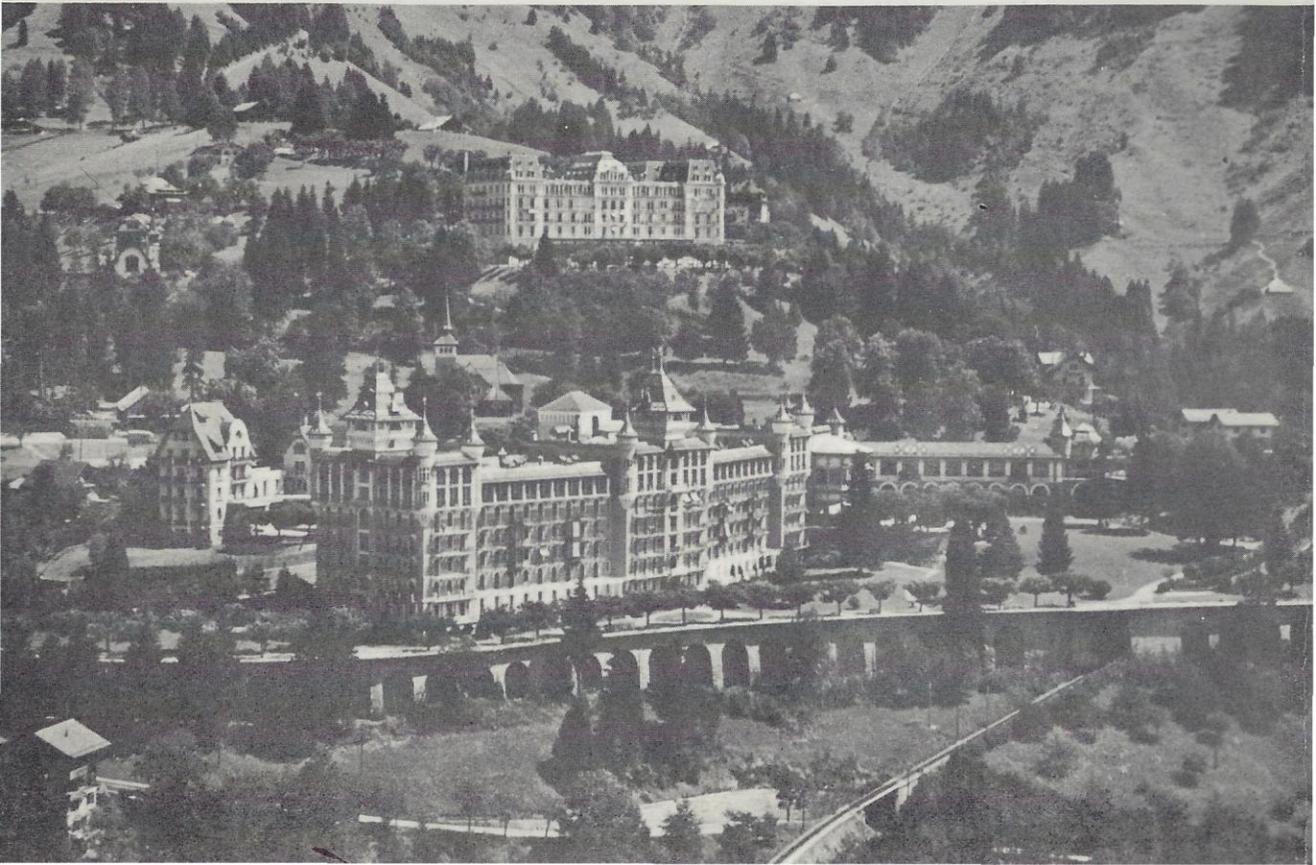
Mr. Chojiro Kuriyama, representing the majority party in the Japanese Diet, reported: "We came here in search of the true content of democracy. We have found the ideology which can feed democracy in Japan and at the same time can be a powerful answer to communism."



CAUX

The Mayors and Governors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

DESTINATION: Caux-sur-Montreux, 3000 feet above Lake Geneva





Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman



COMMUNISTS FIND A BIGGER IDEA: Willie Benedens (left), Ruhr miners leader who was a communist more than 20 years, and Hermann Stoffmehl (right), former German communist official, talk with Jack Manning, British dock worker. They told the Japanese they found at Caux an ideology that satisfied their deepest longings and changed both capitalist and Marxist alike on the basis of absolute moral standards.

IN THE last five years the Caux Assemblies have been attended by:
 30,000 delegates from 104 countries:
 68 independent nations and
 36 colonial and mandated territories.
 10 Prime Ministers and Minister-Presidents, and 93 Cabinet Ministers.
 Over 400 Members of Parliament, including 31 Members of the United States Congress.
 120 representatives of countries behind the Iron Curtain.
 Over 300 Muslims from 20 nations in the Near and Far East.
 480 delegates from the fourteen countries of the Far East.
 Labor and trade union leaders representing over forty million organized workers.
 Student leaders from over 80 universities.

THE GERMAN DELEGATION ARRIVES: Left to Right, Mrs. Storch and Mr. Anton Storch, Federal Minister of Labor, West Germany; Mr. Chojiro Kuriyama, representing the Government Party in the Japanese Diet who met the plane; Mr. Hans Dütting, Director of the Gelsenkirchen Coal Company, which employs 82,000 Ruhr coal miners.





Japanese delegates on the platform with Dr. Buchman.

ITALIAN INDUSTRY CAME IN FORCE: Dr. Angelo Costa, president of the executive board of the Italian Confederation of Industry with members of the executive board at Caux.





At Caux the Japanese found unexpected opportunities for teamwork.

SWITZERLAND

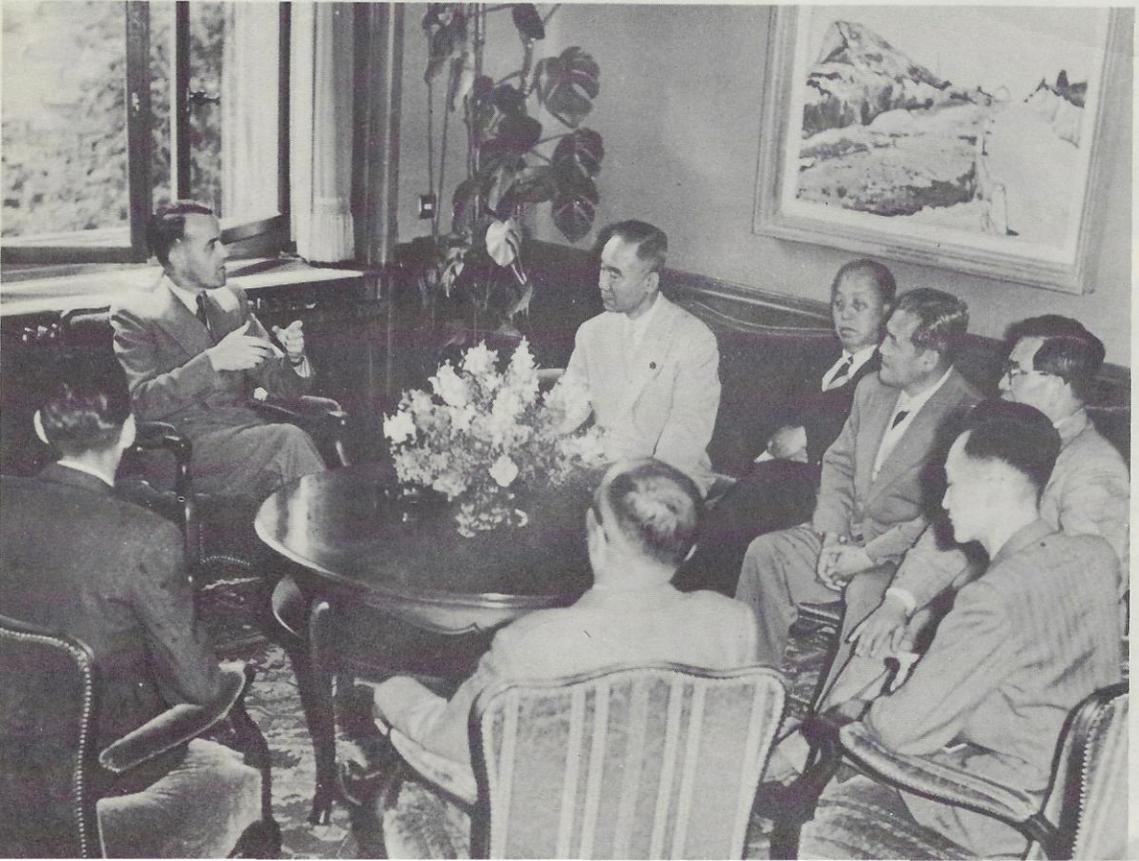
GENERAL MACARTHUR has called Japan the Switzerland of the Far East. Switzerland opened its heart to its distinguished visitors with receptions by the President and Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, and the Mayors of Geneva, Zurich and Berne.

The Swiss press carried the President's message to the delegation: "You have had the terrible experience of the atom bomb. This has ushered in a new era with appalling possibilities unless the ideas of moral re-armament receive world-wide adoption."



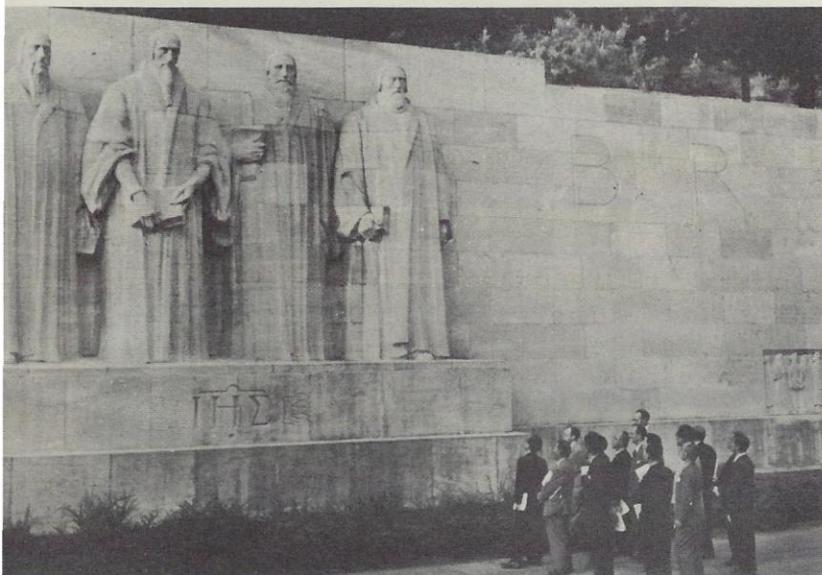
Swiss school children sing for the Japanese delegation. Mayor Hiroshi Ohashi gives them souvenirs of Nagasaki as their train halts at a station.

Max Petitpierre, President of the Swiss Confederation (left), receives the delegates in Bern.





SWISS WELCOME: The delegates are received at Geneva by the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.



At the Reformation Monument, Geneva.



The Mayor of Rome, Salvatore Rebbechini, hears the song "Italia" at Caux. He welcomed Japanese to the Eternal City.

ITALY

IN ITALY, like Japan defeated in the war and faced with similar problems of moral and physical reconstruction, many groups and officials welcomed the Japanese visitors. Among those greeting members of the delegation were the Minister of Labor, the Mayor of Rome and the President and directors of the Italian Confederation of Industry.

Delegates also were received in special audience by His Holiness Pope Pius XII. They are shown below after their audience. In the foreground are Governor and Mrs. Sugiyama of Nagasaki, where Catholic missionaries first set foot in Japan.





GERMANY

Chancellor Adenauer receives the delegates at the Federal Chancellery.



Dr. Adenauer talks with Parliamentary and Prefectural leaders. Left to right, Mr. Tokutaro Kitamura, former Minister of Finance (Democratic Party); Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda, Liberal Party Diet Member; Governor Osamu Aoki of Mie Prefecture; Mr. Katsuji Nakajima, on the executive of the Light Metal Workers Union; Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, Democratic Member of the Diet; and Dr. Adenauer.



The United States High Commissioner, Mr. John J. McCloy, receives the Japanese delegation.

High Commissioner McCloy and Mr. Kuriyama.

AT BONN, Western Germany's capital, U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer held receptions for the delegates.

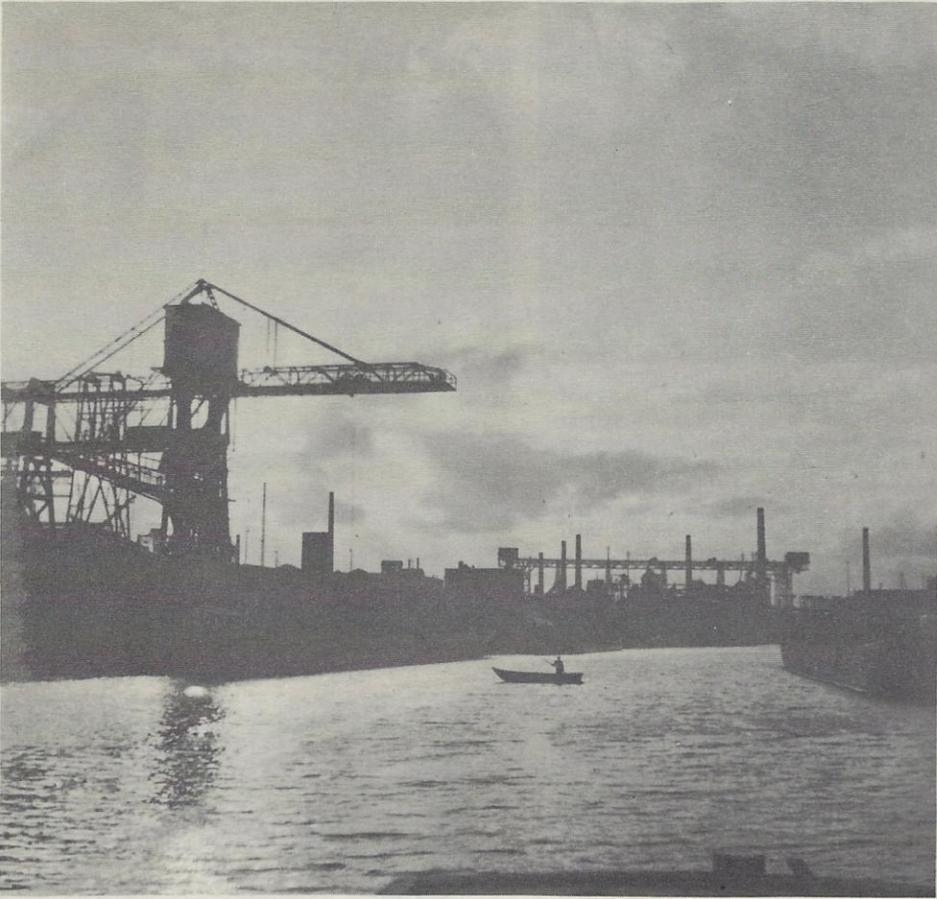
Dr. Adenauer, who himself had visited Caux with his family, paid tribute to the outstanding contribution to social justice and international understanding made by Dr. Frank Buchman. He welcomed the opportunity for this renewal of friendship between the two countries.

Dr. Kurt Schumacher of the Social Democratic Party and leader of the Opposition, also received the Japanese.

In the vital Ruhr area, Germany's former war arsenal and now the key to her part in the Schuman Plan for strengthening Western Europe, the delegates participated in many meetings. They met with workers, with industrialists, with youth groups, housewives, and government officials.

With former German communist leaders who had found in MRA the real classless society they had sought and failed to find in Marxism, the Japanese discussed their responsibilities towards bringing their defeated countries back into the family of nations.





DOCKS FOR THE RUHR'S COAL: Cities in the Ruhr such as Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Essen and Gelsenkirchen joined with other German cities in playing host to the delegation.



Governor Bunzo Akama of Osaka signs the visitor's book in Berlin. At right is Mayor Ernst Reuter.

(Right) In front of the Russian War Memorial, their backs to a young Russian guard with tommy gun, are Mr. Yuichi Yuasa (center), President of the Yuasa Battery Company, Governor Bunzo Akama (right), and Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda (left), Member of the House of Representatives (Diet). The memorial stands in the British Zone of Berlin.



(Below) At the Brandenburg Gate. A red flag flies just beyond the British Zone.



NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG

Japan und Deutschland haben heute die gleichen Sorgen

„Wir fühlen uns hier wie zu Hause“ — NRZ-Interview mit prominenten Mitgliedern der japanischen Studiengruppe

NRZ Essen. Eine japanische Delegation von 71 Parlamentsmitgliedern, Provinz-gouverneuren, Gewerkschaftlern und Kommunalfachleuten, die an einer Tagung der „Bewegung für moralische Aufrüstung“ in Caux teilgenommen hat, befindet sich, wie bereits gemeldet, einige Tage in Essen, einer wichtigen Etappe ihrer mehrwöchigen Deutschlandreise, die dem Studium der deutschen Nachkriegsnot und -probleme sowie des Wiederaufbaus gewidmet ist.

Wie ernst die Gäste aus Fernost ihre Aufgabe auffassen, geht aus den Worten des japanischen Ministerpräsidenten Yoshida hervor, der beim Abflug der Delegation von Tokio sagte: „Ich erwarte, daß diese Reise ein ebenso revolutionierendes Ergebnis erbringt wie die Europafahrt einer japanischen Kommission im Jahre 1870, die unsere Industrialisierung einleitete.“ Ein Mitglied unserer Redaktion hatte am vergangenen Samstag Gelegenheit, sich mit einigen Mitgliedern der japanischen Studiengruppe

denn in so verhältnismäßig kurzer Zeit ein Land mit aristokratisch-kriegerisch-imperialistischen Traditionen sich in ein friedliches Staatswesen mit einer gutfunktionierenden demokratischen Führung verwandeln konnte, eine Entwicklung, die dem europäischen Beschauer fast ebenso erstaunlich erscheinen muß wie vor etwa 80 Jahren die Wandlung des weltabgeschiedenen, mittelalterlich-rückständigen Feudalstaates in eine industrialisierte und jedem technischen Fortschritt aufgeschlossene Nation.

Hier schaltete sich Herr Torao Hayashi, Gouverneur der Präfektur Nagano und Direktor der Bezirksorganisation des japanischen Roten Kreuzes im Nagano-Distrikt (Mitteljapan), ein. Die rasche Demokratisierung sei auch die Folge anderer Nationaleigenschaften der Japaner,

sätze noch mitten in einer gewissen ideologischen Übergangskrise befinde und daß noch große Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden sein würden.

Der kommunistische Einfluß in den Gewerkschaften sei immer noch bedeutend und nicht ohne Gefahr. Stark kommunistisch verseucht seien besonders die 500 000 Mitglieder zählende Eisenbahner-Gewerkschaft und der Verband der Post-, Telegraphen- und Telefonarbeiter mit seinen etwa 300 000 Angehörigen. Es hieß: Vogel-Strauß-Politik betreiben, wollte man die kommunistische Gefahr in Japan, verführt durch die geringe Bedeutung des kommunistischen, jetzt außerdem noch stark geknebelten Parteiapparates, unterkätzen.

Der ehemalige Finanz- und Verkehrsminister Kitemura gab schließlich ein Bild der hauptsächlichsten Wirtschaftsprobleme Japans, in deren Mittelpunkt, wie er sagte, die Exportfrage stehe. Ohne Export könne Japan nicht leben, aber eben dieser Lebensnerv sei durch die Nachkriegsfolgen ernstlich bedroht.

Export — Japans Lebensnerv

Japan verlor nach dem Kriege wertvolle Rohstoffbasen, der Maschinenpark

Wir grüssen die Leser der
„Neuen Ruhr-Zeitung“
Essen, am 8. 7. 50.

Torao Hayashi
TORAO HAYASHI

GOVERNOR OF NAGANO PREFECTURE
DIRECTOR OF NAGANO BRANCH
JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
CITY, JAPAN.

ハッシ

Mayor Shinzo Hamai of Hiroshima
addresses 70 of the press corps
following the reception by Chancellor
Adenauer.



Aus der Stadt Essen

Prominenter Besuch aus Japan:

Hiroshima-Oberbürgermeister weit in Essen

Mit ihm 88 Weltstaaten-Vertreter — Empfang durch Dr. Toussaint

„Der Korea-Krieg muß bald beendet werden...“ Shinzo Hamai, 45jährig und seit 1947 Oberbürgermeister von Hiroshima, sagte es bedächtig, ernst, ohne die Weitschweifigkeit des Asiaten. „Wir haben in unserer Stadt die Auswüchse der Geißel ‚Krieg‘ kennen- und lassen gelernt. Darum sind wir“ der dunkelhaarige Hamai wies auf seine 71 japanischen Landsleute, die sich im Hotel Kaiserhof zum Empfang durch den Essener Oberbürgermeister eingefunden hatten. „Darum sind wir mit 18 Frönden aus Indien, Brasilien und Südafrika nach Europa gekommen, nach Caux in der Schweiz, nach Deutschland,

ICH GRÜSSE DIE LESER
DER ESSENER ALLE-
MEINEN ZEITUNG:
廣島市長
濱井信三

Shinzo Hamai, Oberbürgermeister von Hiroshima, grüßt mit diesen bizarren Zeichen (seinem Namenszug) unsere Leser.

DÜSSELDORF

„Wir sind f

90 japanische und südafrikanis

Pünktlich um 11 Uhr erschien Düsseldorf's Oberbürgermeister Gockeln auf dem Flugplatz Lohausen, um die japanischen und südafrikanischen Gäste zu begrüßen, die — von der Weltkonferenz für „Moralische Aufrüstung“ in Caux kommend — der Landeshauptstadt einen Besuch abstatteten. Und doch kam Gockeln zu spät; besser: die Gäste kamen zu früh. Ihr Sonderflugzeug der „Swiss Air“ war zwanzig Minuten vor der vorgesehenen Zeit gelandet. Vielleicht hatte es „Rückenwind“, vielleicht hatte die Organisation in Zürich besser geklappt als bei weniger disziplinierten Reisegesellschaften, vielleicht aber zog es die Töchter und Söhne Nippons mit Macht nach Deutschland? Denn, so versicherten sie, sie freuten sich nach Deutschland zu kommen, „in das Land der Schwestern und Brüder gleichen Leides“.

Brüderlich beim Wiederaufbau

Als Beauftragter des japanischen Premierministers Yoshida wandte sich Chojiro Kuriyama, ein Mitglied des japanischen Repräsentantenhauses, an die zahlreichen deutschen und ausländischen Pressevertreter: So wie Japan und Deutschland einander verwandt seien im gemeinsamen Leid, so hätten sie auch brüderlich einen gemeinsamen Beitrag zu leisten zum Wiederaufbau der Welt. Die japanische Delegation komme nicht nur soeben aus Caux, sie sei auch beseelt von dem Geist der „Moralischen Aufrüstung“; Premierminister Yoshida habe die Delegation — die zahlenmäßig stärkste seit dem Kriege — in Tokio in

DIE WELT



UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG

VON CAUX INS RUHRGEBIET

Japaner für Erfahrungsaustausch

Sechzehnköpfige Delegation beim Bundeskanzler

Von unserem Bonner Büro

F. K. Bonn — Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer empfing am Donnerstag eine sechzehnköpfige japanische Delegation von Politikern, Beamten und Abgeordneten. Sie gehören zu den 70 japanischen Vertretern der Konferenz für moralische Aufrüstung, die sich seit drei Wochen in Caux aufhalten.

Über den Besuch beim Bundeskanzler

Japaner, die von einer zweiwöchigen Tagung in Caux kamen, Oberbürgermeister Gockeln und Oberstadtdirektor Dr. Hensel eingefunden. Anschließend an einen Besuch bei Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer in Bonn werden die Gäste im Ruhrgebiet Industriewerke besichtigen und neue Verbindungen mit Industrie und Wirtschaftskreisen anknüpfen. Dann wollen sie nach Berlin.

FH. Ein altes japanisches Sprichwort sagt: „Die Kirschblüte ist die beste der Blüten.“ Darf man daran in dieser Stunde erinnern, da 89 Gäste aus dem Lande der aufgehenden Sonne von der Tagung der Moralischen Aufrüstung in Caux hierher ins Ruhrgebiet zu uns gekommen sind? Sie wollen in einem lebendigen Gedankenaustausch sehen, wie die Entwicklungslinien hier verlaufen. Nicht uferlose Schwärmerei und nicht ein Verlieren in eine verspielte Romantik sprechen aus dem eingangs zitierten Wort, sondern ein durch nichts zu erschütterndes Bewußtsein, daß Werden und Vergehen nur die ewige Kette des Lebens bilden. Auch die schöne Blüte der Kirsche — zart und fein und doch so dahingetragen vom Wind — folgt nur ihrer Bestimmung: zu werden, zu schwellen und wieder dahinzugehen, wenn ihre Zeit gekommen ist. Nicht uferlose Schwärmerei und verspielte Romantik auch haben jene Gäste aus dem Fernen Osten zu der weltweiten Aussprache nach Caux und von dort unmittelbar in das pulsierende Leben des Ruhrgebietes geführt. Es ist vielmehr die Gewißheit, daß nach dem Leid, das über die Menschheit gekommen ist, der Weg gesucht werden muß zu einem neuen Neben- und Miteinander der Menschen und — der Völker. Es ist achtzig Jahre her, daß zum erstenmal eine größere japanische Wirtschaftsdelegation nach Europa kam. Die Eindrücke, die jene Männer 1870 erhielten, haben entscheidend zu der damals einsetzenden Industrialisierung

ER STADTPOST



roh, in Deutschland zu sein"

Die Gäste von der „Moralischen Aufrüstung“ landen in Lohausen

Entscheidendes mitbringen auf dem Gebiet einer moralischen, geistig-seelischen Erholung und Stärkung, solle sich auswirken auf das japanische Volk in allen seinen Schichten.

Japanische Alltäglichkeiten

Mr. Kuriyama beantwortete eine unendliche Reihe von Einzelfragen, und wieder hatten wir Gelegenheit zu beobachten, daß die überzeugten Anhänger der „Moralischen Aufrüstung“ von einer geradezu verblüffenden Aufgeschlossenheit und Aufrichtigkeit sind. Die Antworten wurden von Chojiro Kuriyama, von Japans ehemaligem Finanzminister, Tokutaro Kitamura, und von dem Vorsitzenden der japanischen Metallarbeiter-Gewerkschaft, Matsuji Makajima, gegeben. Es geht, wie bei einem Kreuzverhör, bunt durcheinander: Zwar sind in Japan jetzt auch viele Gebrauchsgüter frei; aber noch immer sind die wichtigsten Nahrungsmittel rationiert — schmerzlich spürbar vor allem bei Reis. Der Lohn eines Metallarbeiters entspricht bei etwa 10 000 Yen dem Betrag von rund 30 Dollar und wird zu 85 Prozent für die Ernährung benötigt. Aber wir haben in Caux den Geist gespürt, aus dem heraus ein guter Arbeiterführer wirken muß“, sagte uns voller Hoffnung und Arbeitsfreude Matsuji Makajima.

Folgen der Atombombe

Schließlich gelang es uns, der Oberbürgermeister der beiden Städte Nagasaki, Hiroshi Ohashi, und Hiroshima, Shinso Hamai, habhaft



Cameramen from four newsreel companies and press photographers vie for shots at reception at Berlin's City Hall.



Mr. and Mrs. Yasutane Sohma visit Notre Dame Cathedral. Mrs. Sohma's father, Yukio Ozaki, gave the cherry trees to Washington.

STRAIGHT from the ideological battleground of Germany the Japanese delegation was carried by chartered Stratocruiser to Paris in time for the Bastille Day celebrations. Members of the Diet were invited to the official box of President Auriol for the Bastille Day Parade on the Champs Elysees, where they were welcomed by the Ministers of Labor and of Reconstruction.

At the Quai d'Orsai representatives of Foreign Minister Schuman received them and arranged for their visits to the historic centers of French culture — Versailles, the Academie Française, Notre Dame, the Louvre. At the French National Assembly they were received by deputies and a representative of the Prime Minister. The Mayor of Paris entertained the group in the historic City Hall.

FRANCE

Le Monde

UN ENTRETIEN
AVEC LE MAIRE DE HIROSHIMA

Le nombre véritable des victimes de la bombe atomique très supérieur aux chiffres officiels a dû dépasser deux cent mille

The Mayor of Hiroshima declared in an interview in *Le Monde*, leading French newspaper:

“What we need is moral rearmament. Without a revolution in the heart of every Japanese, and indeed in the hearts of men everywhere, the world will perish, and every city will be threatened with the awful destruction that Hiroshima received.”

See article at right.

« Je voudrais que des millions d'hommes entendent la voix des habitants de Hiroshima quand ils disent : il ne doit plus y avoir de guerre. La guerre serait la fin de la civilisation par suite de l'emploi de la bombe atomique et des armes semblables. Employer la bombe en Corée ? Bien sûr nous nous élevons contre cela. Mais aussi contre l'emploi de la bombe n'importe où dans le monde... »

Ainsi parle M. Shinzo Hamai, maire de Hiroshima et lui-même rescapé de la bombe atomique. Me recevant à l'occasion d'une réunion de la délégation japonaise à la conférence du réarmement moral — qui s'est tenue récemment à Caux, — c'est devant un beau jardin

municipaux qui, bien loin du centre, dans des hangars de la banlieue épargnée, nous avaient reçus avec un groupe d'Américains qu'ils accueillaient sans haine.

« Le cercle de la mort totale avait 1 kilomètre de diamètre, reprend le maire de Hiroshima. Celui de la mort presque certaine en avait 2 ; dans cet espace presque tous périrent, sauf des exceptions, comme des gens dont l'aéri souterrain put tenir bon. Presque toute la jeunesse de nos écoles primaires et secondaires était dehors, garçons et filles de treize à seize ans pour la plupart ; tous furent anéantis. L'armée les occupait alors à aider au déblayage de vastes coup-feu qu'on organisait pour protéger la cité contre les effets des bombes... incendiaires.



Reception at the Quai d'Orsay,
French Foreign Office.



(Gendreau)

(Evening News, London)

BRITAIN

THE OBSERVER

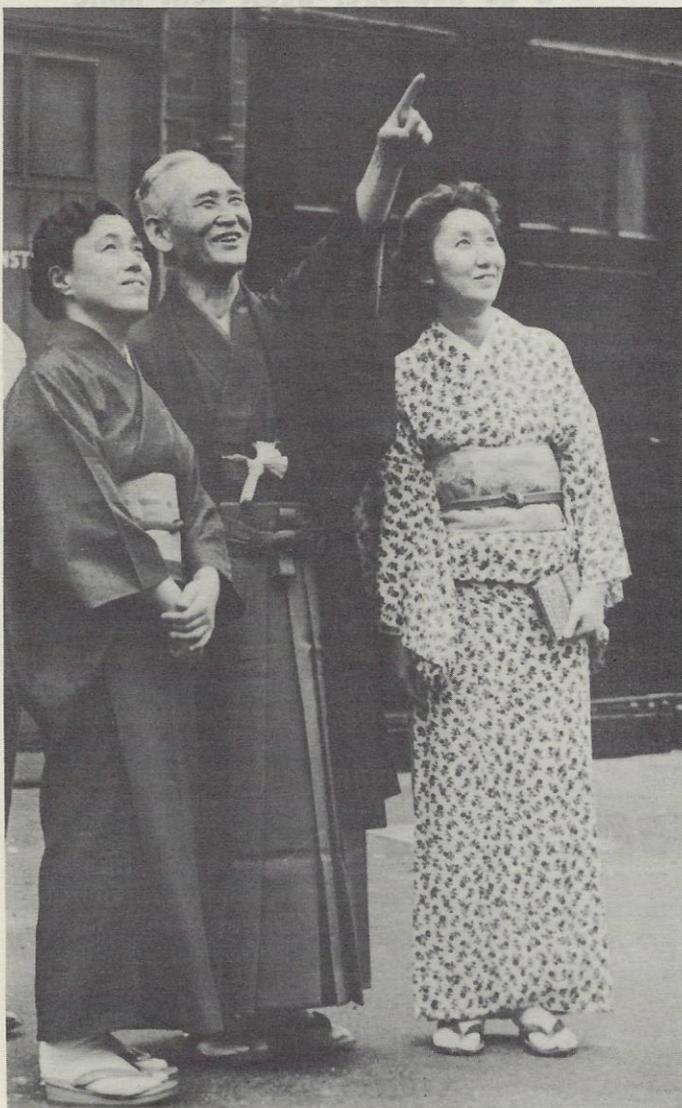
LONDON, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1959

Japanese 'Change of Heart'

The Japanese delegates who have been attending the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament in Switzerland issued a statement, before their departure, through Mr. Chojiro Kuriyama, of the Prime Minister's Party, and Mr. Tokutaro Kitamura, of the Democratic Party.

"We hope in future as a nation," the statement said, "to show by our deeds that we have found a change of heart and that we can make our contribution to the remaking of the world."

"Russia has advanced in Asia because the Soviet Government understands the art of ideological war. It fights for the minds of men. We appeal to the Governments and peoples of the West to do the same—to make themselves expert in the philosophy and practice of moral rearmament, which is the ideology of the future. Then all Asia will listen."

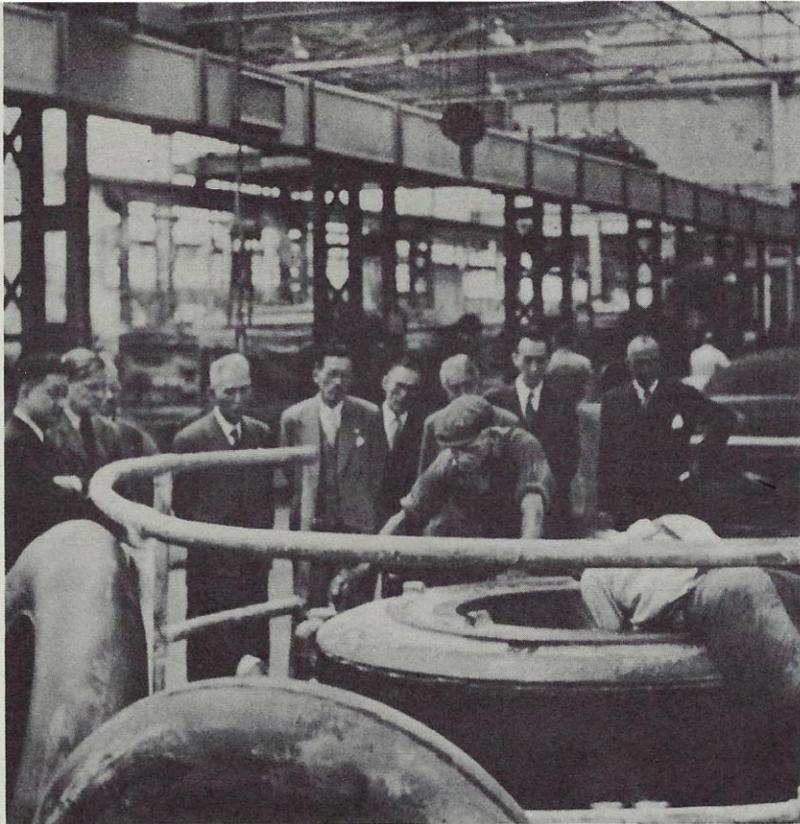


Governor Hattori of Shiga with Mrs. Sugiyama and Mrs. Mitsui in London.



OUT OF HIROSHIMA — A SYMBOL OF HOPE: The Mayor of Hiroshima presents to the Lord Mayor of London a cross carved from the wood of a 400-year-old camphor tree, planted at the time of the founding of the city. The outside of the tree was destroyed by the bomb but the heart of it was still sound.

Arriving at a time when the British government debated additional support for land troops fighting in Korea, the delegates had private talks with members of the Government and leaders of the Opposition in both the House of Lords and the House of Commons.



A visit to the Dunlop Rubber Company.

"An audience of 1500 solved the difficulty of packing into the 900 capacity West Ham Town Hall by some of them sitting on the floor and on the stairs. More people listened at the windows. The occasion was a mass meeting for Moral-Re-Armament at which the Japanese delegation in Britain met civic leaders and trade union officials." —*The Evening Standard, London*





(Above) Chief Suzuki of Osaka's Metropolitan Police compares notes with London bobbies.

(Below) The Vice Chancellor of Oxford University received the visitors in Peckwater Quad, Christ Church. They saw the room in which the work of Frank Buchman began in the University.





(International News Photo)

Trygve Lie (center) expresses the hope at the United Nations that Japan can soon re-enter the family of nations. Mr. Kitamura (left), a leader of the Democratic Party in Japanese Diet, responds. On his right is Mr. Kuriyama, representing the Prime Minister's party.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

The U. N. Yesterday

Tuesday, July 25, 1950

India Sees 'Disaster' in South Africa Segregation Bill; 53 M. R. A. Japanese Back Korea Stand

INDIANS—India charged that South Africa's new group areas bill, calling for setting aside areas for exclusive occupation by single racial groups, was "primarily aimed at Indians in the Union of South

Africa, who, being mainly engaged in trade and business in various parts of the world, would thus be faced with disaster." The Indian complaint, signed by Sir Benegal N. Rau, chief U. N. delegate, backed India's request for Assembly discussion of treatment of Indians in South Africa. Despite 1946, 1947 and 1949 Assembly debates, the position of Indians in South Africa has only "deteriorated," the Indian asserted. The complain called for the Assembly to take "appropriate steps to insure that the



treatment of Indians in South Africa conforms to the principles and the purposes of the charter of the U. N. and the declaration of human rights."

JAPAN—Former Japanese Minister Tokutaro Kitamura endorsed the U. N. fight against the North Korean Communist aggressors. He acted as spokesman for fifty-three Japanese government and industrial leaders who visited U. N. headquarters en route home from a moral rearmament conference in Switzerland.

ISRAEL—Moshe A. Tov, of the Israeli U. N. delegation, left New York on a special mission to South and Central America. He will meet government leaders in seventeen countries and will represent Israel as Ambassador at the inauguration off General Manuel Odria, as President of Peru. Mrs. Tov will accompany him.

THE UNITED NATIONS

JULY 25, 1950: Dr. Arne Sunde of Norway, President of the Security Council, was a grave man as he sat down at the head of a "U" shaped table in a paneled conference room at United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success. In three hours he was to step into the Security Council meeting. There he knew he would find an empty chair, that of Russia. There, too, he knew he would hear the first report of General Douglas MacArthur on the invasion of South Korea.

The occasion was the reception at the United Nations of the delegation from Japan. The group had already been welcomed by Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the U. N. who had expressed the hope that their country would soon be accepted back into the family of nations.

Seated at Dr. Sunde's left was Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda, representing the majority party in the Diet. Around the table, a microphone at each place, were the rest of the delegation. Dr. Sunde joined Mr. Lie in welcoming the group, reinforcing the sentiments expressed earlier in the day by Ambassador Warren R. Austin, United States Representative to the United Nations, who told the group:

"You can assist greatly in stopping aggression in the Orient and building the foundation of a great peace that will envelop the



(International News Photo)

Ambassador Warren R. Austin greets delegates prior to addressing them at the United States Mission to the United Nations. Introducing him to the Mayor of Hiroshima is Mr. H. Kenaston Twitchell of Washington who accompanied the group from Japan.

earth by building up your country through unifying the people of Japan. You exemplify in your own ranks that unity which is an essential ingredient of democracy. You have these great democratic principles which are the foundations of peace. On these foundations you will make your own contributions and ultimately, I feel certain, you will be welcomed into the U. N."

Mr. Fukuda, replied for the visitors: "Japan was the first nation to walk out of the League of Nations. My country now wants to do everything possible to make up for that by learning how to take our part in the world family."

NEW YORK



On the steps of New York's City Hall after their reception.

(Wide World Photo)

IN NEW YORK CITY the visitors were received at the City Hall, at the Stock Exchange and at a luncheon at the Bankers Club where Governor Thomas E. Dewey's representative welcomed them on behalf of the State of New York. At Ebbetts Field, Brooklyn, they saw the Brooklyn Dodgers come from behind to beat the Cleveland Indians.

WASHINGTON



The Capitol dome seen from the Supreme Court Building.

(Gendreau)



Vice President Alben W. Barkley and Senator H. Alexander Smith (left) with the delegation before welcoming the Members of the Diet to the Senate floor. Second from right is Mr. Chojiro Kuriyama, Representative of the Government party in Japan's Diet who addressed the Senators from the rostrum. Other Diet members shown with Mr. Barkley are Mr. Shinichi Hayakawa (Independent), Mr. Kinjiro Kawashima (Socialist), Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda (Liberal), Mr. Tokutaro Kitamura and Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone (Democratic).

THE JAPANESE delegation arrived in Washington at a time when ideological issues in Asia — underscored by U. S. retreats in Korea — were foremost in the minds of Congressmen seeking a fresh approach to Pacific problems.

A few days earlier, Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey had declared in the Senate: "Members on both sides of the aisle have voiced the need for a moral mobilization, a Marshall Plan of ideas, a Voice of America really strong enough to win the battle for the minds and hearts of men . . ."

In Washington, the delegation was received by both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court and the State Department.

Vice-President Alben Barkley, in company with Senators Tom Connally, H. Alexander Smith, Ralph Flanders and A. Willis Robertson, welcomed members of the Diet to the floor of the Senate and invited Mr. Kuriyama to speak in their behalf.

"... It is our sincere regret that Japan has broken almost a century-old friendship between our two countries," said Mr. Kuriyama. "In spite of this big mistake on our part, the magnanimous forgiveness and generosity of America not only have allowed Japan to survive, but are helping her recovery.

"... Now we are here to study the true heritage of great America. I feel that it



Congressional Record

United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 20, 1950)

Visit of the Japanese Delegation to the United States

Proceedings in the Senate of the United States, July 24, 1950

ADDRESS
OF

HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to call the attention of the Senate to a most unusual and important opportunity which we in Washington will have the latter part of this week.

The largest and most representative group of Japanese leaders of government, industry, finance, and labor to leave that country since the war will be arriving here on Thursday, July 27; and it has been arranged that we will have the privilege of receiving them in this Chamber on Friday, July 28.

These guests of ours are the democratic leaders of millions of Japanese, whose reaction to current developments in Korea, whose understanding of our aims and objectives in the world, and especially in the Far East, and whose continued loyalty to the fundamental freedoms for which our men are fighting alongside other United Nations forces, constitute a vital security factor in our whole position on the other side of the Pacific.

The members of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee have just been considering a major expansion program for our information services in an effort to reach more effectively and influence the minds of millions all over the world. Members on both sides of the aisle have voiced the need for a moral mobilization, a Marshall plan of ideas, a voice of America which is really strong enough to win the battle for the minds and hearts

of men. We are spending many thousands of dollars a year for that purpose in Japan alone. But here in this Chamber this week we are going to have a chance to do first hand what can never be done so effectively over 5,000 miles of ocean.

This delegation left Japan 6 weeks ago with the support and approval of General MacArthur and SCAP to attend a special industrial conference at the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly in Caux, Switzerland. They took part with 1,600 delegates from 47 nations.

Perhaps there is no more effective way for us to support our troops in South Korea than to cement the friendship of these Far Eastern leaders by our personal welcome to them here in this Chamber on Friday, remembering that the present struggle is ideological as well as military.

will be a source of the greatest happiness to the people in Japan if we Japanese can rebuild and reconstruct our nation on the same principles that you in America have followed."

Mr. Kuriyama received a standing ovation. (See New York Times editorial on Page 33.)

Mr. Kitamura, former Finance Minister, was asked to address the House and also received a standing ovation. (For text of his speech, see Page 36.) Among the audience in the gallery were Members of Parliament from Victoria, Australia, enroute to the World Assembly at Caux. One of them later said, "Then came the most dramatic moment of all. We saw the spokesman for the

Japanese nation apologize to the United States and also to the Commonwealth of Australia for the wrongs, suffering and the heartbreak the Japanese nation had caused to these two countries. There was a hush, the most intense silence I had ever encountered, because everybody appreciated this was something which very shortly before, no man or woman living, would have thought possible.

"It was history being made. We from Australia realized that in our global problems in the South Pacific we had only looked to our mother country, Britain, and to the United States for assistance — but now we had a third partner in terms of Pacific global strategy."



(Acme)

(Left) Majority Leader McCormack who with Minority Leader Martin escorted the Diet Members to the floor of the House.



(Acme)

(Right) Speaker Rayburn: "It is my high privilege to welcome on this floor distinguished citizens from Japan."





Congressman Jack Shelly of California hears the story of Mr. Nakajima (left), left wing labor leader and Hiroshima victim, who tells how he found at Caux an answer for his bitterness toward management and toward America. Yori Mitsui (right) translates. At Congressman Shelly's left is Mr. Kinjiro Kawashima, Socialist Member of Parliament.

Mr. Yuichi Yuasa, whose battery company employs 3,000, talks intently with Representative Joseph Martin.





AFTER WELCOME IN THE HOUSE: Representatives Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Prince H. Preston, Jr., who led the bi-partisan Congressional Committee to Caux last year, Charles E. Potter and Daniel J. Flood, are shown on the Capitol steps with Diet Members.

The New York Times

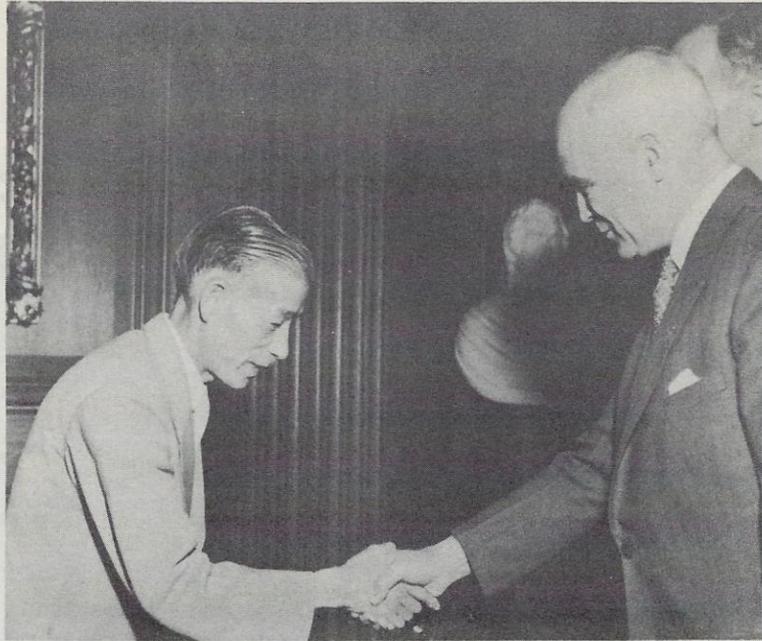
It is sadly true, among nations as among individuals, that the friends of yesterday are not always the friends of today. In compensation, the enemies of yesterday may not be enemies today. Vice President Barkley, receiving a delegation of sixty Japanese officials, business men and labor leaders, could recall a long period of "peace and amity" that preceded the recent war and could hope for another such period. Chojiro Kuriyama, member of the Japanese Diet, could have an attentive hearing as he told the Senate of his regret for Japan's "big mistake" and his recognition of American "forgiveness and generosity." All this in Washington, D. C., on July 28, 1950, a little less than five years after the atomic bombs fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

One thinks back to 1945 and one thinks ahead to some date not yet unveiled. To befriend the Japanese now, to hope the best for them, is not to condone the crimes their leaders committed in their name and with their aid. It is merely to make clear that peace and goodwill can return, even after the most terrible events; that though we must continue to hate the evil-doers—who could without shame forgive the butchers of the Nazi internment camps?—we know that no nation is beyond redemption. The word "Russian" has a sinister sound for us today. In God's good time, when today's shadow has passed from the world, it may have a pleasing and genial sound.

The Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were among yesterday's visitors. If they felt that they, too, had something to forgive they had achieved that miracle. For a moment one could see out of the present darkness into the years when all men may be brothers.

Mr. Kuriyama's statement would be hard for an American to understand. (Yet) the idea of a nation admitting that it could be mistaken has a refreshing impact . . . Perhaps even Americans could think up a few past occasions of which it could be safely said, "We certainly fouled things up that time."

— From Editorial in
The Saturday Evening Post



AT THE SUPREME COURT Justice Harold Burton greets Mr. Mochizuki, Chairman Nagasaki City Council.

Justice Burton explains the traditions that made American democracy great.



The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1950

A wreath for General Washington. The Japanese lay a wreath with flags of Japan and America on the tomb at Mount Vernon.



Receiving a group of Japanese government leaders, Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle yesterday praised the Japanese government and people for "the wonderful reception Christianity has received in Japan since the war."

The mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were among the nine callers at the Archbishop's residence. The nine are members of a group of 53 Japanese returning from a moral rearmament conference in Switzerland.

Seven labor leaders in the delegation were received yesterday at CIO headquarters by Allan Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization.

In the afternoon the entire group visited Mt. Vernon and laid a wreath on George Washington's tomb.

(Below) Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, receives labor delegates from Japan.





Mr. John Foster Dulles, special advisor to the Secretary of State, talks with delegates at a garden party given for them by the State Department at Prospect House.

"HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY"

The following is a partial text of the speech of Mr. Tokutaro Kitamura, Member of the Japanese Diet, before the House of Representatives in Washington.

"AS A REPRESENTATIVE of the Japanese people, I should like to express our deepest regret for the tragic trouble that we have caused to the people of the United States, the peoples of the European nations, the people of China, and also the people of the Australian nation, representatives of whom are in the gallery today.

"I should like to refer to the deep gratitude the Japanese people have for the material assistance in the form of food and other aid which has been given Japan after the war for her rehabilitation. This is a gesture which indicates the great forgiveness which the United States has, and gives to your aid a moral and spiritual significance by which we, the Japanese people, are deeply moved. . . .

"I wish to express also our deepest appreciation for the quick and effective action that the United States has taken in line with the action taken by the United Nations to forestall the aggressors. . . . We realize that the precious blood of the sons of America is now being shed to protect the freedom of the world, and the Far East, and if we might be permitted, as Japanese, to bow our heads in deepest and humble gratitude and appreciation for this great sacrifice that the United States is making, it will be indeed an honor and a privilege for us.

"Although Japan is not yet a free member of the family of nations, still we, the Japanese people, would like to do everything in our own present power to support the action now being taken to protect the Far East.

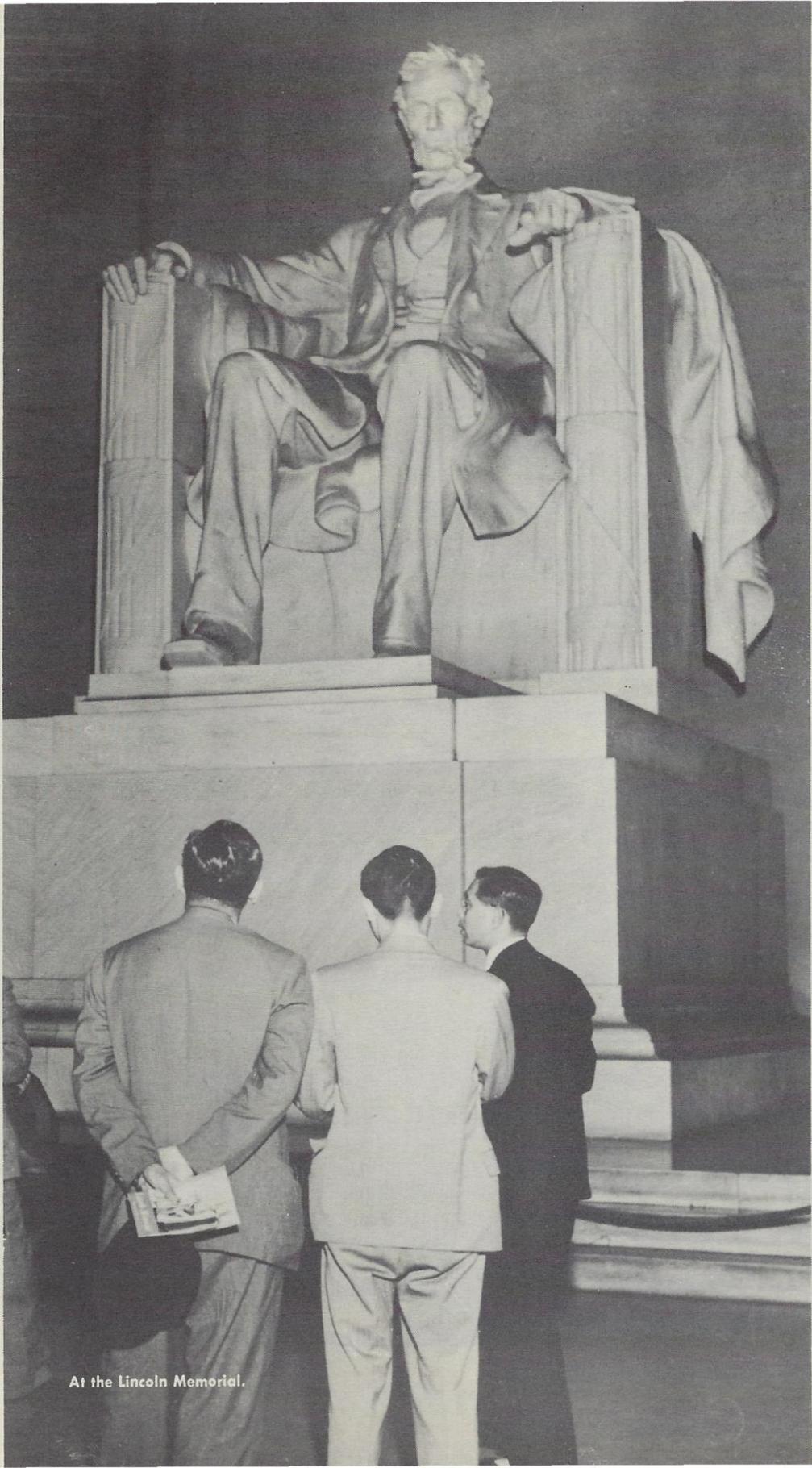
"Japan is now trying to rehabilitate herself . . . to bring order out of a great confusion typified by the loss of four million homes.

"We had thought that the first step we must take was an economic and material rehabilitation in our nation, but we have discovered that the far greater and far more basic rehabilitation is the establishment of a true moral order in the Far East and in our nation. Only on the basis of this moral order can a true economic order be established.

"It was with this in mind that many of the leaders representing all phases of life in Japan went to the Assembly at Caux, Switzerland, and discovered there that the four basic standards set forth by the program for Moral Re-Armament (absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love) are the real basis on which a true rehabilitation and reconstruction can be carried out in our nation. . . .

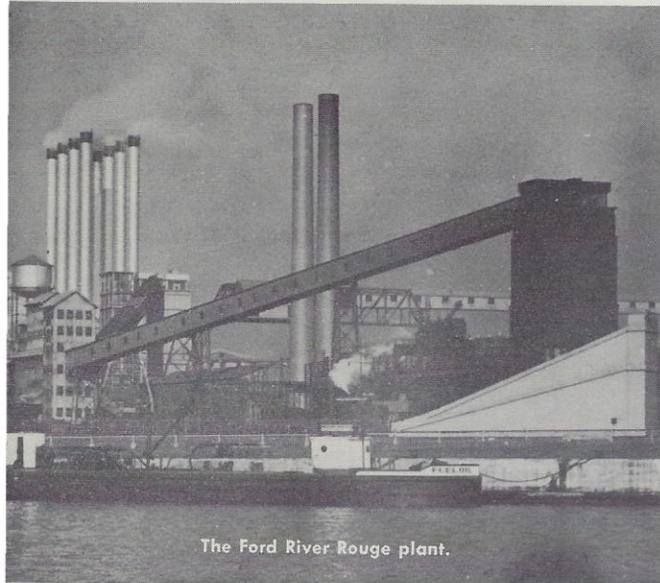
"In closing, I should like once again to express my very deepest gratitude for this great honor and most historic opportunity that has been accorded me to address the Members of the House of Representatives and to express my gratitude to you and to the Speaker of this House." (Applause, the Members rising.)

— From the *Congressional Record*.



At the Lincoln Memorial.

DETROIT



The Ford River Rouge plant.

(Gendreau)

THE DELEGATION visited the River Rouge Plant as guests of the Ford Motor Company. During their day's visit the members of the delegation were received by Mayor Albert E. Cobo, Mr. Joseph M. M. Dodge, President of the Detroit Bank, who headed the Dodge mission to Japan, and Mr. Victor Reuther on behalf of the United Automobile Workers (CIO).

MACKINAC



Stonediffa, part of the MRA training center on Mackinac Island, Michigan.

THE JAPANESE visited Mackinac Island, Michigan, in its ninth year as the North American Training Center for Moral Re-Armament. Leadership trained at Mackinac is carrying the fight for inspired democracy around the world. The delegation had conferences with civic, financial and other authorities, and received further training in the practical application of Moral Re-Armament to their country.

LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES EVENING
HERALD *in* **Express**
OF THE PACIFIC COAST

DURING THEIR stay in Los Angeles the group were received by Mayor Fletcher Bowron at the City Hall (below); were entertained at a luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce, the Central Labor Council, the major motion picture studios, and took part in a national radio broadcast on the fifth anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima.

Typical of the wide press response was an editorial in the Los Angeles *Herald-Express* (right) which has the largest circulation of any American paper west of the city of Chicago.

Tomorrow 52 representatives of the Japanese people are gathering here in Los Angeles under the auspices of Moral Re-Armament to pledge their support and the support of their country to a force more powerful even than the atom bomb. . . .

Russia today fears the spiritual renaissance which is accompanying the growth of Moral Re-Armament throughout the world more than it does the atom bomb, for Russia realizes, fully, the overwhelming power of ideological warfare.

So it is that even as our fighting men in Korea are giving their lives in the cause of peace, all freedom-loving mankind is organizing, on the ideological front as well as the Korean front to withstand the menace of the false promises of communism.



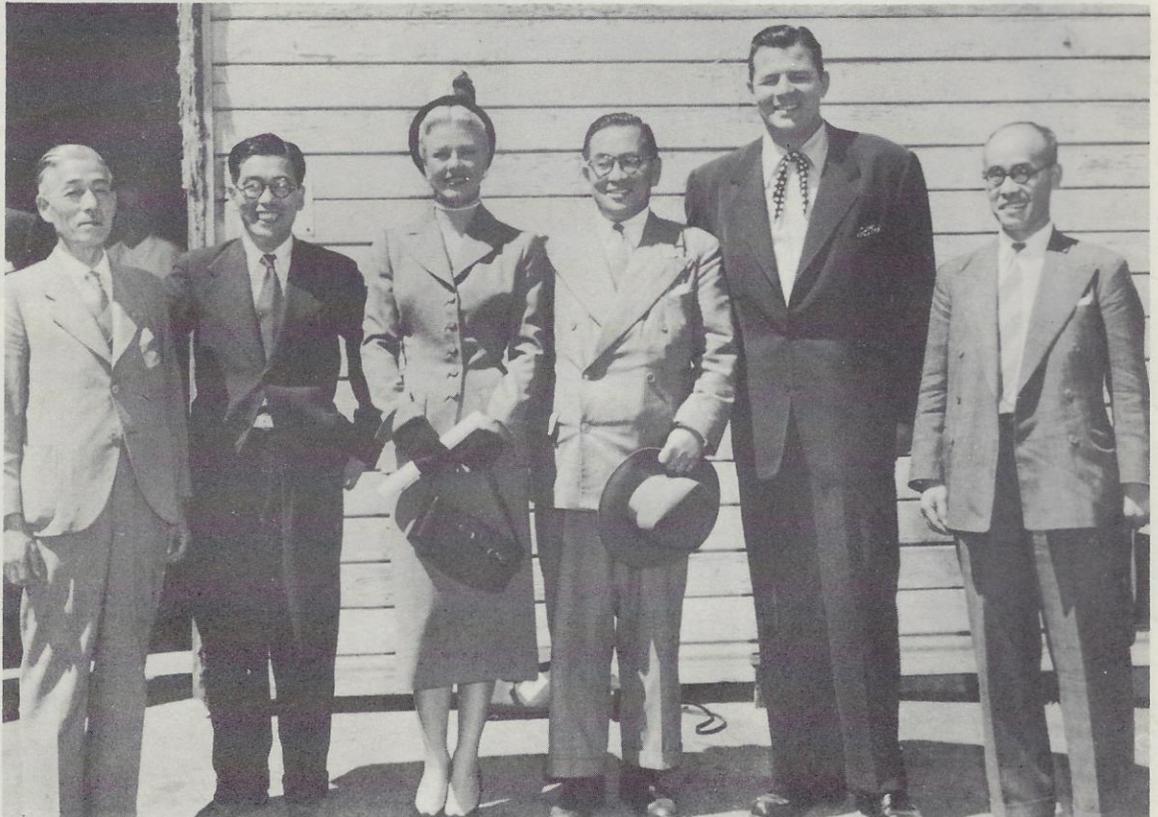
Mayor Bowron escorts his visitors into the City Hall.



(Above) At Paramount Studio, Mayor Ohashi of Nagasaki meets Producer Director Cecil B. DeMille.

(Left) Bob Hope with some of the delegates at Paramount on the set of "The Lemon Drop Kid."

(Below) Ginger Rogers and Jack Carson pose at Universal Studios with Labor Leader Daiji Ioka and Governor Kusunose of Hiroshima. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Warner Brothers and Twentieth Century Fox also entertained delegates.





Mrs. Kobayashi, Mrs. Mitsui and Mrs. Sohma.



Japanese communities throughout America—in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Fresno and San Francisco—poured out their hospitality to the Japanese leaders. A mass picnic was given in their honor at Los Angeles' Elysian Park.

HIROSHIMA DAY BROADCAST

THE GOVERNOR of California and the Mayor of Los Angeles took part in a special broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System on August 6th, the fifth anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima. The broadcast was chaired by Dr. Rufus von KleinSmid, Chancellor of the University of Southern California.

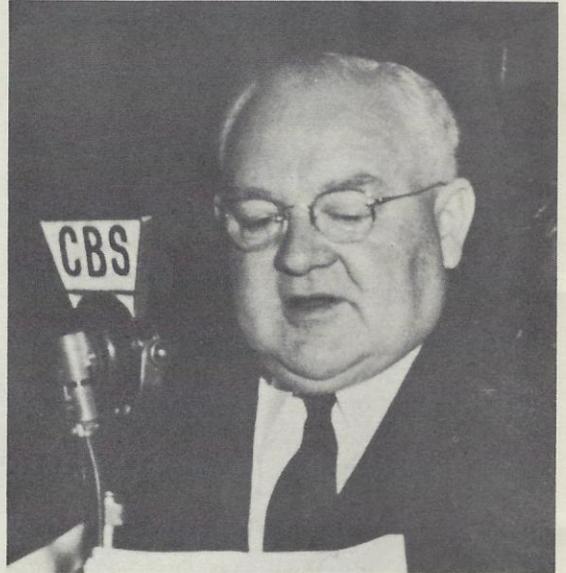
Governor Earl Warren welcomed the distinguished visitors to California. Recalling that only five years ago America and Japan were engaged in mortal combat, the Governor said: "The friendly visit they are making and their cordial welcome throughout our land are striking examples of what can happen when people's minds are turned toward peace." He added that since the war "there has been promoted a cooperative spirit which again makes us friends. It is bringing us closer to the day when we can wipe out entirely the nightmare of the past."

Governor Earl Warren.

(Acme)



Mayor Fletcher Bowron, speaking from the World Headquarters of Moral Re-Armament, told the nation: "The aggressors who strike for communism have compelled us again to rearm physically. With ever greater importance for the future of civilization and freedom we are re-arming morally to meet the ideological challenge."



"We are proud to have it known... that Los Angeles is the world headquarters of Moral Re-Armament."—Mayor Fletcher Bowron.

Mayor Shinzo Hamai of Hiroshima took the occasion to express again the gratitude his people feel for the help they have received from America since the destruction of their city.

"I can still remember that day with stark reality," he continued. "It was like a nightmare. This nightmare has continued in my mind for the past five years. Not only were more than 100,000 lives snuffed out but even at the present rate of reconstruction it will take 30 years to complete rehabilitation. This is a sample of what atomic warfare might be."

He recalled that Dr. Frank Buchman had said at Caux, "Peace is people becoming different." "This hits the nail on the head," said Mayor Hamai. "I for one intend to start this effort from Hiroshima."

Mrs. Yukika Sohma, daughter of Japan's 92-year-old liberal statesman, Yukio Ozaki, described her impressions of the Caux conference. Speaking in native costume, she said: "At Caux we met leaders from 47 countries. It was a conference of answers, of results, results that only need multiplication to bring a solid cure to world problems. There we saw a family of nations actually at work where differences of race, of class, and of point of view were superseded by a greater uniting ideology. There we saw and experienced reconciliation of hearts. We saw human nature change. We saw French and Germans lose their hatred



"We saw a family of nations... results that only need multiplication." — Mrs. Yasutane Sohma



The Mayor of Hiroshima on the fifth anniversary of the dropping of the bomb.

for one another — something absolutely essential to the working out of the Schuman Plan.

"We saw men trained for 25 years in the leadership of the Communist Party find a greater ideology than communism. We saw good but passive men become revolutionary fighters for the remaking of the world under the guidance of God.

"Military leaders told us they had discovered at Caux the secret of morale and ideological training required for the new armies of Western Europe.

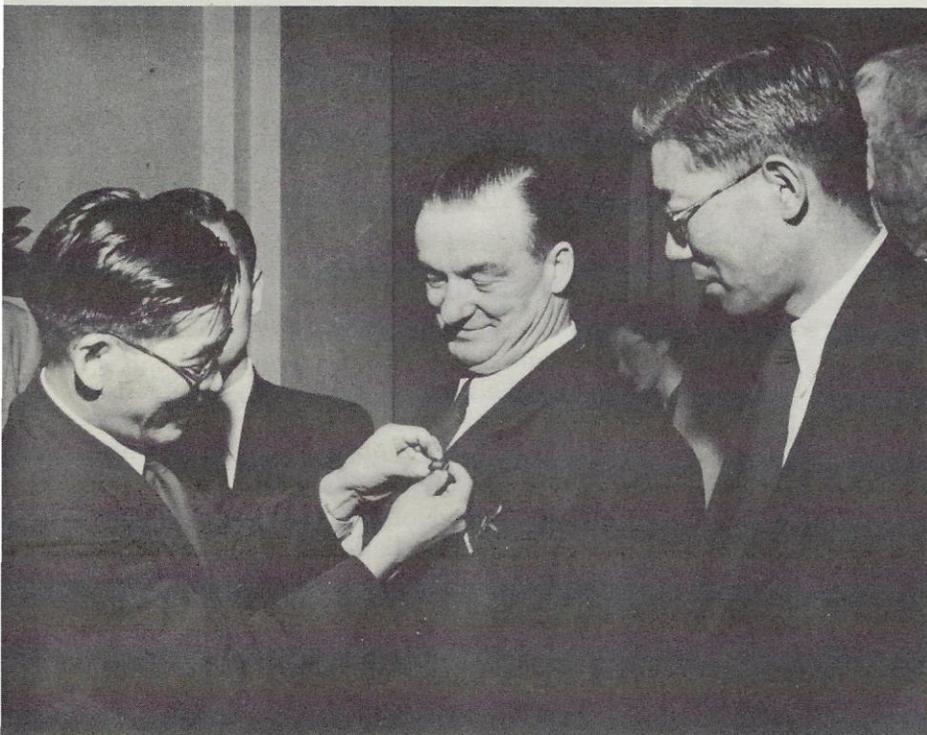
"We saw the four standards of Moral Re-Armament — absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love — become the corner stones of a new world order. We saw that with this new spirit Japan can become reborn and become a nation loved by the rest of the world."

Mr. H. Kenaston Twitchell, who with Mr. Basil Entwistle made the world trip with the Japanese leaders, concluded the broadcast: "Something more than military action is called for in the Far East. . . . We can win back the territory that has been taken by aggression. But can we win the minds and hearts of the people who live there to the kind of democracy that lasts? Can we give them an ideology for democracy that calls out more daring and sacrifice and passion than communism?"

"This is an ideological age and the conflict of ideologies challenges us in America to re-think our own basic faith. Above all this hour of decision challenges us to fight for the regeneration of our own inner life as a nation, so that we match material rearmament with moral rearmament, fight for straight living under the guidance of God."



President A. J. Gock (right) and County Supervisor W. A. Smith (left) with Mayor Hiroshi Ohashi of Nagasaki and Mr. Kitamura after a luncheon given by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce at the California Club honoring Japanese delegates.



Daiji Ioka, on the executive of the Japanese Federation of Labor, pins the Transport Union's badge on Tom Ranford, President of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. At right is Mr. Nishiki Kato, representing the labor unions of Japan's Western island, Kyushu.

ON THE EVE OF DEPARTURE

For six months after Hiroshima, the life of Katsuji Nakajima hung in the balance, his hands and legs swollen sometimes to twice their normal size. Now on the national executive of the left wing light metal workers union, Nakajima lived to make the trip to Caux. As he departed from America he told his story to a group of friends in San Francisco:



Mr. Nakajima being interviewed in San Francisco.

“I was in a room in a farm house just slightly detached from the City of Hiroshima just five years ago. I was in a dark room, lying there. There was no light and all around me was the stench of human bodies and the smell of medicine in the late evening. By the time dawn approached several people around me had died.

“As I look back upon that dawn I realize it marked a new era of great promise in Japan. But in spite of that, there are many in Japan who are still dejected and without hope. I was one of them and I had used as my only weapon in the labor movement, the weapon of hatred.

“I went to Caux with hatred of the Americans and capitalists as the basis of the philosophy which I fed the union members. But there I began to realize that in this conflict of hate I could not solve the problems of my family nor the problems within my own heart nor the problems of my comrades in labor.

“The experience of removing this hatred was to me even a greater spiritual shock than the physical shock I received at Hiroshima. I know now that this is the only road

for Japan and the only road for the world.

“Words are catching in my throat — I do not know just exactly what to say. But I am going to leave tomorrow with the strong faith that our hearts will all be tied together.

“As I arrive in Japan there will be many friends waiting for me, and probably amongst the group awaiting me will be many of my friends who are in the Communist Party. These communist friends will be asking many, many questions — what I saw in the United States. I intend to answer them in this way: Japan and America must be tied together, and how can they be tied together? The Japanese must change more. But undoubtedly America will have to change a bit, too.

“A new ideology will bring together Japan and America. Change and unity — these are the things that will bring about a new relationship between Japan and America and the thing that will bring new unity to the world.

“In one corner of the Orient, blood is being spilled. But please don't forget that a few of us will be also fighting with everything we have for a new ideology, too.”

THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

- MR. CHOJIRO KURIYAMA
Member of the House of Representatives, representing the Liberal Party
- MR. TOKUTARO KITAMURA
Member of the House of Representatives, representing the Democratic Party
- MR. KINJIRO KAWASHIMA
Member of the House of Representatives, representing the Socialist Party
- MR. TOKUYASU FUKUDA
Member of the House of Representatives, representing the Liberal Party
- MR. YASUHIRU NAKASONE
Member of the House of Representatives, representing the Democratic Party
- MR. AND MRS. SHINICHI HAYAKAWA
Member of the House of Councilors (Independent)
- MR. BUNZO AKAMA
Governor of Osaka
- MR. AND MRS. SACHIO KISHIDA
Governor of Hyogo Prefecture
- MR. TSUNEI KUSUNOSE
Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture
- MR. AND MRS. SOJIRO SUGIYAMA
Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
- MR. TORAO HAYASHI
Governor of Nagano Prefecture
- MR. IWAKICHI HATTORI
Governor of Shiga Prefecture
- MR. OSAMU AOKI
Governor of Mie Prefecture
- MR. KIYOMARU KAMEI
President, Osaka Prefectural Assembly
- MR. HEIICHIRO YAMADA
President, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly
- MR. TORAZO INOUE
Vice President, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly
- MR. ROKURO YAMADA
Member, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly
- MR. SHINZO HAMAI
Mayor of Hiroshima
- MR. HIROSHI OHASHI
Mayor of Nagasaki
- MR. CHUJIRO HARAGUCHI
Mayor of Kobe
- MR. KUZAEMON MATSUHASHI
Mayor of Nagano
- MR. SEIICHI KAWAMOTO
Chairman, Hiroshima City Council
- MR. SHOSHICHI MOCHIZUKI
Chairman, Nagasaki City Council
- MR. AND MRS. EIJI SUZUKI
Chief, Osaka Metropolitan Police Bureau
- MR. KOICHIRO MURATA
Chairman, Shiga Prefectural Educational Board
- MR. TAIZO ISHIZAKA
President, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.
- MR. NAOKAZU ISHIGURO
Chief, Public Relations Department, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.
- MR. SOZABURO CHIGURA
President, Chiyoda Bank
- MR. AND MRS. KO SUZUKI
President, Osaka Bank
- MR. TORAICHI IJUIN
Managing Director, Tokyo Bank
- MR. GEN HIROSE
President, Japan Life Insurance Co.
- MR. AND MRS. YONEZO KOBAYASHI
Managing Director, Keihanshin Express Railway Co.
- MR. HARUE YAMANE
President, Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co.
- MR. SOICHIRO OHARA
President, Kurashiki Rayon Co.
- MR. YUICHI YUASA
President, Yuasa Battery Co.
- MR. KIYOSHI ICHIMURA
President, Sanai Department Store
- MR. AND MRS. YASUTANE SOHMA
President, Koshin Co.
- MR. SHOICHI ENAMI
Managing Director, Kobe Management Association
- MR. DAIJI IOKA
Chairman, Osaka Municipal Workers' Union
- MR. NISHIKI KATO
Representative, Kyushu Labor Unions
- MR. KATSUJI NAKAJIMA
Executive, Light Metal Workers' Union
- MR. JUNICHI WADA
Shiga Prefecture Employees' Union
- MR. MARUMICHI SHIMOTAKA
Metal Workers' Union
- MR. AND MRS. TAKASUMI MITSUI
Chairman, Mitsui Foundation
- MR. TAKAYORI MITSUI
Youth Representative
- MR. YOSHIYUKI KANAGAWA
Chief, General Affairs Section, Japan Broadcasting Corporation
- MR. YOSHIO TAKAHARA
Special Adviser, National Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP
- MR. SEN NISHIYAMA
Special Adviser, Civil Communications Section, GHQ, SCAP
- MISS TONEKO KIMURA
Youth Representative
- MR. GORO SAKURAI
Youth Representative
- MISS TOKIKO SEKI
Youth Representative
- DR. TOYO SOHMA
Youth Representative

MISSION TO THE WEST

THIS MISSION was made possible through the unique experience gained in Moral Re-Armament over a quarter of a century in equipping democracy with a fighting faith. The energy and devotion of many people were poured into this mission in the belief that far-reaching results could come from the fulfillment of its purpose.

The mission underlined the need for the free world to understand its true ideology and learn how to make it universal coinage in the world market of ideas. It believed that as men lived out that ideology with inspiration and courage it could supply a passion, philosophy and plan to answer communism and as a companion strategy to military and economic action insure the future of free men everywhere.

This mission was financed in large part by the members of the delegation themselves. A considerable share of the expenses was carried by the sacrifice of people who opened their homes and their hearts to these representatives of the new Japan. An American girl whose father died fighting the Japanese in the last war sold her jewelry, others gave their savings. Many sacrificed in order that the enemies of yesterday could become the friends of today and that Japan could be a fortress for freedom in Asia.

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