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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 and 28, 1950

ADDRESS

OF

HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, July 24, 1950

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.

The party of over 50 persons includes 6 members of the Japanese Diet, officially representing the 4 principal parties, headed by the personal representative of the prime minister. There are also seven governors of prefectures, the heads of prefectural assemblies, city councils, and some of the largest industrial and financial organizations in the country, as well as representatives of important labor unions.

I feel particularly impressed and deeply moved by the fact that among the members of this delegation are the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as

well as the governors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki prefectures, and the respective presidents of the city councils of these two cities.

It is especially significant that these representatives of the two cities which were the victims of the atomic bombs in the last war are by this trip evidencing their good will and friendliness toward the people of the United States.

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. These men can take back to the wide cross section of Japan they represent the conviction and impression of what we are striving to maintain and preserve in the world.

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.

The Japanese raised the money to pay for their trip through the organizations they represent, supplemented by voluntary contributions from this country.

Since leaving Caux 3 weeks ago this group has been seen and honored by government leaders in the principal capitals of western Europe, and thus began to take their part again in the democratic family of nations. They have been welcomed by the President of Switzerland, by Chancellor Adenauer, and High Commissioner McCloy in Germany, and at official receptions by members of the German Cabinet and by the Upper and Lower Houses of the Bonn Parliament. Some of the party flew into Berlin at the invitation of the mayor, and were also received by the mayors of Hamburg, Bremen, Essen, and Cologne. Catholic members of the delegation had a special audience with the Pope in Rome.

In Paris they were officially greeted by the Foreign Office at the Quai d'Orsay and by members of the French Cabinet. After flying across the Channel, they

were met by the Lord Mayor of London at Mansion House, received in both Houses of Parliament, and welcomed at Oxford by the head of the university.

Yesterday—Sunday—they arrived in New York by special plane, and I have been glad to learn that Mayor O'Dwyer, Ambassador Austin at the United Nations, and other officials are arranging to give them a full-hearted welcome to this country.

The group will fly to Washington on Thursday, the 27th, and will be here until Tuesday, August 1. The Vice President has arranged to receive the group in the Senate at 12:15 on Friday, July 28. They will go from here to a similar reception in the House of Representatives.

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Mr. President, the visit of this group of distinguished Japanese leaders to the United States at this critical time is so significant that I feel we should especially honor them here on the floor of the Senate. It is my purpose, therefore, at the opening of the session on Friday, July 28, to ask unanimous consent that members of the group who belong to the Japanese Diet be invited to the floor while a word of welcome is given to them by Members of the Senate.

I hope that as many Senators as possible will arrange to be present at that time, realizing the opportunity to meet these distinguished visitors, as well as to express to them the warmth of our friendship and our encouragement in the search which has brought them so far

to observe our democratic processes at work.

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.

The United States needs friends today as never before in our history, especially in the Far East. When Mr. Osaki was here he recalled to us that America's God-given destiny was to unite the world. As we extend our friendship and faith to these Japanese visitors, we can enlist them with us in that supreme task.

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Senate

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1950

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of all races and nations, who hast made of one blood all men to dwell upon the face of the earth, send out Thy light and Thy truth; let them lead us, let them bring us to Thy holy hill.

We are grateful for the mutual feeling of amity and good will that is in our hearts as we gladly extend the hand of fellowship to representatives of a great eastern nation, as today we declare friendship in this Chamber where once was declared war. Cleanse us, we beseech Thee, from secret faults which may mar our public service, knowing that we cannot call mankind to put aside the weapons of carnage and destruction if our own lives are arsenals of hatred, of prejudice, and of a selfish passion to rule. Make us vividly conscious of some freedoms which we may not exercise, the freedom to be self-indulgent; the freedom to satisfy our greed and leave others in need; the freedom to be soft, cynical, and selfish; the freedom to criticize others without accepting change in ourselves. May Thy kingdom of love and righteousness come within us that we may contribute worthily to mankind's abiding peace. We ask it in the Name that is above every name. Amen.

VISIT TO THE SENATE OF MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE DIET AND OTHER PROMINENT JAPANESE CITIZENS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce that some distinguished guests from Japan who are visiting the city are now in the Capitol. Six of them are members of the Japanese Diet, and under our rules are entitled to the privilege of the floor of the Senate. The other members of the delegation are seated in the gallery. The

Chair will ask the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] to escort the members of the Japanese Diet into the Chamber.

The visiting members of the Japanese Diet, consisting of Mr. Chojiro Kuriyama, representing the Liberal Party; Mr. Tokutaro Kitamura, representing the Democratic Party; Mr. Kinjiro Kawashima, representing the Socialist Party; Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda, representing the Liberal Party; Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, representing the Democratic Party; and Mr. Shinichi Hayakawa, Independent member of the House of Councilors, escorted by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], entered the Chamber and were greeted by applause, Senators rising.

The members of the Japanese Diet took the seats assigned them on the Republican side of the aisle.

The following is a list of the distinguished members of the Japanese group seated in the gallery:

Mr. Bunzo Akama, Governor of Osaka.

Mr. Sachio Kishida, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture.

Mrs. Kishida.

Mr. Tsunei Kusunose, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture.

Mr. Sojiro Sugiyama, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture.

Mrs. Sugiyama.

Mr. Torao Hayashi, Governor of Nagano Prefecture.

Mr. Iwakichi Hattori, Governor of Shiga Prefecture.

Mr. Osamu Aoki, Governor of Mie Prefecture.

Mrs. Shinichi Hayakawa.

Mr. Kiyomaru Kamei, president, Osaka Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Heiichiro Yamada, president, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Torazo Inouye, vice president, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Rokuro Yamada, member, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Shinso Hamai, mayor of Hiroshima.

Mr. Hiroshi Ohashi, mayor of Nagasaki.

Mr. Chujiro Haraguchi, mayor of Kobe.

Mr. Kuzaemon Matsushashi, mayor of Nagano.

Mr. Seiichi Kawamoto, chairman, Hiroshima city council.

Mr. Shoshichi Mochizuki, chairman, Nagasaki city council.

Mr. Eiji Suzuki, chief, Osaka metropolitan police bureau.

Mrs. Suzuki.

Mr. Koichiro Murata, chairman, Shiga Prefectural educational board.

Mr. Taizo Ishizaka, president, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (largest in Japan).

Mr. Naokazu Ishiguro, chief, public relations department, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.

Mr. Ko Suzuki, president, Osaka bank.

Mrs. Suzuki.

Mr. Toraiichi Ijuin, managing director, Tokyo bank.

Mr. Gen Hirose, president, Japan Life Insurance 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. Yasutane Sohma, president, Koshin Co.

Mrs. Sohma, daughter of Mr. Yukio Ozaki, former mayor of Tokyo.

Mr. Shoichi Enami, managing director, Kobe Management Association.

Mr. Daiji Ioka, chairman, Osaka municipal workers' union.

Mr. Nishiki Kato, representative, labor unions of Kyushu.

Mr. Katsuji Nakajima, executive, Nagano metal workers' union.

Mr. Junichi Wada, Shiga Prefecture employees' union.

Mr. Marumichi Shimotaka, metal workers' union.

Mr. Takasumi Mitsui, chairman, Mitsui Foundation.

Mrs. Mitsui.

Mr. Takayori Mitsui, youth representative.

Mr. Yoshiyuki Kanagawa, chief, general affairs section, Japan Broadcasting Corp.

Mr. Yoshio Takahara, special adviser, national resources section, GHQ, SCAP.

Mr. Sen Nishiyama, special adviser, civil communications section, GHQ, SCAP.

The distinguished visitors from Japan were accompanied to the Senate by—

Mr. Jack K. McFall, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Horace Smith, Senate liaison officer, State Department; Mr. H. Kenaston Twitchell, Mr. Basil R. Entwistle, and Mr. Albert H. Ely.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As the Chair has previously announced, six members of the Japanese Diet and a large delegation of prominent citizens of Japan are now on a trip around the world to study economic, political, social, and other conditions in the various countries which they have visited and will visit, in order that they may take back to their own country any lessons they may learn from their associations and visits which may be of help to the Japanese people.

Until the recent World War II the relationship between the Japanese Government and the Government of the United States was most amicable and peaceful. Unfortunately that status was interrupted during World War II. We sincerely hope—and we trust it is likewise the hope of the Japanese people and the Japanese Government—that we may resume our peaceful relations with the Japanese people and the Japanese Government, and that the friendship and comity which existed for nearly a whole century may not only be resumed but may be the permanent status of association and cooperation between the Japanese Government and the Government of the United States, and the Japanese people and the people of the United States, to the end that there may be brought about friendly cooperation

among all nations and a permanent peace that will be just and fair to all peoples and all nations.

It is in that spirit that we welcome to the Senate of the United States not only the members of the Japanese Diet but also their colleagues on this mission around the world of investigation and study. We hope that what they observe and learn among our people and throughout the world may strengthen their desire for peace and strengthen their hand in bringing about prosperity and rehabilitation among the Japanese people and a firmer cooperation and association between them and their Government and our people and our Governments, and all peoples and all governments, in behalf of peace, justice, happiness, and contentment among the peoples of the world.

In that spirit as President of the Senate the Chair is happy to welcome the distinguished guests into our Chamber. [Applause.]

The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, it is a great privilege for me to introduce to my colleagues in the Senate the distinguished representatives of the Japanese Government and those who are traveling with them. It was my privilege last fall to visit the Far East and to make a study of the Japanese situation there on the ground, as well as the situation in other countries.

This group with us today is made up of some fifty or more leaders of Japanese thought and Japanese action. In addition to these eminent members of the Japanese Diet, the group includes the mayors of a number of cities in Japan, the governors of a number of prefectures in Japan, and some leaders of industry and some labor-union leaders.

I note especially that in this group are the mayors and the governors of the prefectures of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and members of the councils of those cities. That is an evidence of good will on the part of Japan toward the United States, and it lays the foundation of the friendship which we all believe must be established from now on, as the Vice

President has so aptly said, between our country and Japan.

Beyond that, Mr. President, it seems to me that Japan today, with its new approach to world conditions, its new attempt to find out what is going on in the world, and the place it has in the world very significantly symbolizes what I found when I was in the Far East, namely, a yearning for freedom and a yearning for peace. War is not wanted, but roads to peace are what the people seek.

The people of the Far East desire to express their individuality, they wish to express the ability of the people to take care of themselves, the idea of having people free, not under the control of a dictatorship, not under the control of colonialism or imperialism, but imbued with a spirit of freedom. Here we have a group representing those ideals and entertaining the earnest desire to explore what is going on in the world.

The first stop of this group in their trip from Tokyo was in Switzerland, where they attended the Moral Re-Armament Assembly at Caux and got a picture of the spiritual foundations of and the spiritual approach to world peace.

They went from there to Germany, where they studied conditions in Germany itself, a country in many ways comparable with their own, which had been at war with us, and where the people also are trying to find peace.

They went from Germany to France and England, and then came to the United States. They visited the United Nations, where Ambassador Austin received them at Lake Success. The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, also received them, and they had an opportunity to see the United Nations at work.

It is very fitting, therefore, that we should open our hearts in welcome to them, as they come here to discover in what way the world can be reorganized and established in the ways of permanent peace.

Mr. President, I am very happy indeed to be able on this occasion to say this word of welcome to these distinguished guests. [Applause.]

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I cordially associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Vice President and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. We are very happy to have with us the distinguished members of the Japanese Diet, and the prominent citizens and representatives of industry, labor, education, and other activities of Japan.

It will be recalled that about 100 years ago the United States was instrumental in aiding the people of Japan to form contacts with the outside world. That was the beginning of her great advance and career as a powerful and industrial nation playing an important part in the economy not only of the East but of the world.

It is true that we have recently been involved in a bitter and terrible war. I pray God that the people of Japan, like the people of America, will want peace and will strive for it; that they will want to do away with the rule of the materialists and of military masters, and will desire to set up and maintain governments devoted to democracy and to the rule of the people. I have great hope that Japan will heartily and in entire earnestness turn her attention toward democratic government, toward government controlled by the people, toward freedom and toward enlightened international cooperation, to the end that in the future wars may be prevented and the course of the nation may be charted along the roadway of peace, and thus contribute to the welfare and happiness of all the people of the world. It was that particular idea I wanted to leave with our distinguished visitors on this occasion.

We hope the people of Japan will realize that the United States in the last war had no ambitions for territory, no desire for conquest, no wish to conquer other peoples to bring them under the rule of the United States. We had no materialistic desires. We never dreamed of imperialism. We fought simply to defend the things for which we have stood since the United States was first established, for democracy, for peace,

for all the fine attributes that go with peaceful, democratic ways of life.

We are happy to have you visit us. We are glad you have visited other countries. We feel sure that your contacts on your journey will enable you to return to Japan with new concepts of the life of the world, and with the firm belief that the United States wants nothing from you except justice and fairness and cooperation in the world's efforts to achieve peace and to live under peaceful conditions. We welcome you. We wish your country well. We hope you can rehabilitate your broken enterprises and turn them all into the pathway of cooperation and peace in behalf of all the peoples of the world. [Applause.]

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I should like to join in the words of welcome to our friends from Japan. It particularly interests me that they have been concerning themselves with the spiritual basis of peace. That is a field which we have not yet fully explored. It is something which it is necessary that we should explore.

It is a conviction of mine that wars, civil tumults, and all the ills which afflict mankind come from disobedience to the moral laws of the universe. We in America have to examine ourselves, you in Japan have to examine yourselves, all the nations of the world have to examine themselves, to see whether they are working in accordance with the moral laws of the universe, under which alone can peace be attained and maintained.

I am particularly glad that you ladies and gentlemen from across the Pacific Ocean have been concerning yourselves with the troubles in which the world today finds itself.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, some months ago we were honored by a visit of distinguished representatives of the Parliament of West Germany. On that occasion the Senate extended to our visitors a warm and cordial welcome.

It gives me pleasure today to join my colleagues in extending the same kind of welcome to these distinguished representatives of Japan. I hope that as they

leave here they will feel that this welcome on our part is a sincere one.

We told our friends from western Germany that we welcomed them as allies in our present efforts to preserve the peace of the world. We welcome the people of Japan in the same world-wide effort.

When I visited Japan in 1935, I met a number of outstanding Japanese who expressed warm friendship for the American people and for the United States of America. On that visit I also met some of the war lords, who were not friendly toward the United States. I think it is only fair to say that, in my opinion, events have proved that they were not friendly to their own people. They believed in a caste system; they believed in imperialism; and they had no objection at all to seeing the rank and file of the Japanese people occupy the status of peasants.

Since General MacArthur has been in Japan, I think the Japanese people have come to realize that our chief aim in the present occupation there is to protect the Japanese people from the type of government which led them into war and kept down the average man from achieving the status in life to which we feel every citizen should be entitled.

Mr. President, we are very happy to know that the Japanese people have adopted a constitution which gives more rights to the working people and gives more rights to the women of that country and gives more self-government to the people of Japan.

This delegation comes to us at a critical period, but we are very glad they are here.

Mr. President, I simply wish that the parliament of Russia would send a delegation here and would give us a chance to address them. As a matter of fact, if they did not wish to do that, I wish they would invite us to go over there. If they would do that, I believe every Member of the Senate would accept the invitation provided they would promise that each one of us would be permitted to speak for as long as 5 minutes to the

Russian people and let them know what our real aims are.

Again, Mr. President, I wish to assure our friends from Japan that we are sincere in telling them that we believe in the brotherhood of man, that we wish to cooperate with all friendly and peace-loving people of the world in striving to avoid another conflict which might destroy civilization, and that we wish to join with all other peoples in building up the nations of the world to the point where all may have a better opportunity to enjoy the kind of liberty and freedom which we in this country have been privileged to enjoy for many years.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. After these expressions by Members of the Senate of their feeling of good will and their greetings to this distinguished delegation, the Chair wishes to state that he has been advised that one of the members of the delegation from the Japanese Diet, who is a member of the Liberal Party of Japan, a close friend and associate of Prime Minister Yoshida, and a representative of the Government of Japan on this mission around the world, desires to express briefly a response to the generous welcome which has been accorded to them.

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By unanimous consent, the Chair will recognize the Honorable Chojiro Kuriyama, a member of the Diet of Japan, to express his sentiments.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. KURIYAMA. Mr. President, honorable Members of the United States Senate: We are deeply grateful for the courtesy extended us today by the United States Senate. It is our sincere regret that Japan has broken almost a century-old friendship between the two countries. 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.

It is gratifying to know that the leadership of America is rooted in Christianity.

The lawless aggression in Korea is again involving America in terrible sacrifices. We Japanese wholeheartedly support the action taken by the United Nations; and if you will permit us to do so, we pay highest respect to the courageous leadership of President Truman in this matter. [Applause.] I hope that Japan will be shown ways in which she can be of assistance in cooperation with the United States.

Mr. President, as some of the distin-

guished Members of this Senate have said, we went to Caux, Switzerland, in search of the true content of democracy. We found the ideology which will feed democracy in Japan, and at the same time which is the powerful answer to communism.

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

Although we have many things for which to thank America and Americans, on this occasion we just briefly express our sincere gratitude to the United States of America for its help and guidance.

Mr. President, honorable Members of the United States Senate, thank you again for your courtesy and kindness.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will say to the six members of the Japanese Diet who have been received on the Senate floor, that they are welcome to remain here as long as their convenience may dictate.

The Senate will now resume the consideration of legislative business.

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with our distinguished visitors on this occasion. We hope the people of Japan will realize that the United States in the last war had no ambitions for territory, no desire for conquest, no wish to conquer other peoples to bring them under the rule of the United States. We had no materialistic desires. We never dreamed of imperialism. We fought simply to defend the things for which we have stood since the United States was first established for democracy, for peace.

898015—35755

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1950

Visit of the Japanese Delegation to the United States

Proceedings in the House of Representatives, July 31, 1950

COMMITTEE OF ESCORT

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to escort our distinguished guests into the House the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

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The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess at this time subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

RECEPTION OF MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE DIET

During the recess the following proceedings occurred:

The members of the Japanese Diet entered the hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m., and were escorted by the committee appointed for that purpose to the places reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. Members of the House of Representatives, it is my high privilege and great pleasure to welcome on this floor today and in the gallery distinguished citizens from Japan.

To say that they are welcome here in the United States of America and that we are glad to have them is putting it only mildly. We are glad that you are here representing the country you do.

For many, many years peace and amity reigned between the United States and Japan. In recent years that has been disturbed. We trust that your visit here is an evidence that your government is a friendly one. It gives us the opportunity of showing you that in the future we want to be your friends.

We want to live in peace with you, that you and we in a democratic way may carry on and make the world in which we live a better place.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join with our distinguished Speaker in this cordial welcome to our distinguished guests from across the sea. We are living in a turbulent period, a period when all that is dear and precious to mankind is at stake. In these critical days, we are delighted to have this genuine gesture of friendship, and we welcome you to a country which is ready and anxious to establish firmly the bonds of friendship.

The United States at the present moment is trying to aid in the rebuilding and rehabilitation of your native land. We want to make Japan one of the great countries of the world, a country that will join with us and the other forces that will fight for freedom and for better days for peoples everywhere.

It is in this spirit we welcome you here today. We believe the generous gesture of your visit to us will bear good fruit in the days that are to come. We want you to realize that the people of the United States have no desire either for domination of other countries or of empire. We are only trying to build a more peaceful world, a world where we may achieve a better life for the average man and woman, whether they live in the United States, Japan, or any other country.

The people of the world are begging for peace. They seek peace, but at the same time, they want freedom and opportunity. People who believe in peace and freedom must be rallied together in one great common cause.

We hope that this visit will cement better relations between two great peo-

ples, two peoples, who, working in full cooperation, can rescue the world from war and destruction.

I repeat, I am happy to join with our distinguished Speaker and to welcome you to the United States. I hope your visit will be happy and profitable. I am sure that it will help to give you a better understanding of what can come from people who live in freedom, where private initiative has the opportunity to work its wondrous results. We want you to take back to Japan the most kindly feelings toward the people of the United States. I believe the peoples of our two great countries working together can be a positive force—a positive force for better things for all the people of the world.

Let us work together. With full confidence and trust in each other, we can rescue mankind from the threat of those who would put out the lights of freedom and usher in an era of oppression and perhaps slavery.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the spokesman for the members of the Japanese Diet to come to the Speaker's rostrum, that he may be presented.

Delegate Kitamura stood at the Speaker's rostrum, to the right of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair takes great pleasure in presenting to the Members of the House of Representatives a leader of the Democratic Party in the Japanese Diet, Member for Nagasaki, and former Minister of Finance, Delegate Tokutaro Kitamura, representing the member of the Diet of Japan.

Delegate KITAMURA. On behalf of the Japanese delegates who have been permitted to come into this great place, I should like to be allowed to express several things in my reply.

I wish to express our very deepest gratitude for this great honor which has

been extended to us, to be permitted to come here, and especially to be permitted to come to this great place of honor here on the stand to express our message of gratitude. This is something which words cannot express.

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 I believe are in the gallery today. [Applause.]

The third point to which I should like to refer is the very deep gratitude the Japanese people have for the material assistance in the form of food and other aid which has been given to Japan for her rehabilitation after the war. 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 and for which we are deeply grateful. [Applause.]

Unfortunately, a very serious situation has arisen in the Far East in this most historic moment. I wish to express also our very 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 against peace, the aggressors that are threatening the freedom, the justice, and the liberty of nations in the Far East and elsewhere in the world.

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. Following the devastation of the war, Japan is now trying to rehabilitate herself and is doing everything that she possibly can to bring order

out of great confusion, a confusion which is typified by the loss of 4,000,000 homes. Every effort that she can possibly put forth is being exerted to bring herself up economically out of the destruction that has taken place in Japan.

We had thought that the first step that 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. [Applause.]

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 rearmament can be the real basis on which a true rehabilitation and reconstruction can be carried out in our nation. [Applause.]

Especially in view of the great forces of communism that are now penetrating the Far East, we, the Japanese people, feel extremely responsible for finding a true answer to that great ideology, an answer that will be a better ideology, an answer that will give a true constructive basis on which inspired democracy can be established in the Far East. This is the great question and the great subject to which we, the Japanese people, must find the answer and carry it out. [Applause.]

The 80,000,000 citizens of Japan are now trying to work themselves into a truly democratic and truly peaceful nation for readjustment and freedom in the world. To bring this about in a real sense in our nation is the best way in which we can express specifically our deep gratitude to the United States for the assistance she has given us. [Applause.]

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.]

At 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m., the members of the Japanese Diet retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Visitors From Japan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, July 31 (legislative day of
Thursday, July 20), 1950

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, on Saturday, July 29, 1950, there appeared in the New York Times an editorial entitled "Visitors From Japan." This editorial, in a very fine way, interprets the spirit of the appearance before the Senate on Friday last of our distinguished visitors from Japan. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VISITORS FROM JAPAN

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 60 Japanese officials, businessmen, 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 5 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 good will 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.